FOR THE NAMES OF NEW YORK MEN ACCEPTED FOR THE DRAFT ARMY, SEE PAGES 14 AND 15

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Sunday; Monday warmer, probably fair; light variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,743. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1917.—80 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Rotogravure and Magazine Sections and Review of Books. FIVE CENTS In Greater New York | Elsewhere SEVEN CENTS

INSANITY DEFENSE PLANNED TO SAVE MRS. DE SAULLES

Her Mind Upset, Lawyer Intimates, by Former Husband's Attempt to Keep Boy.

PROMISED TO RETURN HIM

When Little Son Did Not Appear Mother Sought Him Prepared to Kill.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY

Young "Jack" Saw His Parent Shot a Few Feet from Where He Had Been Playing.

Mrs. Blanca De Saulles rested calmly yesterday in the Nassau County Jail at Mineola, L. I., where she is held for the murder of her divorced husband, John L. De Saulles. Meantime her counsel began the preparation of her defense. He intimated that it will be emotional insanity.

After leaving her cell Henry A. Uterhart, her lawyer, said that she had justified her deed to him on the ground that her former husband had broken his promise, given on his word of honor as a gentleman, to return their four-and-a-half-year-old son to her early yesterday evening. This act, he maintained, had completely unhinged her mind, which was already shaken by her brooding over the wrongs which she believed she had received in the American courts.

Under a decree of the Supreme Court, the mother was to have the child one month and the father the next month, until the time when the boy was old enough for school when a new and more complex division of the boy's time was to be made. Mrs. De Saulles insisted that the boy was hers until Aug. 6 because she had not received him until July 6. On Aug. 1 and 2, she told her lawyer, she thwarted efforts of the father to obtain possession of the boy, but she consented to let him have John L. De Saulles, Jr., on Friday, on the plea of De Saulles that his father and sister were visiting him on purpose to see the boy.

Mrs. De Saulles asserted, however, that in a telephone conversation which her husband early on Friday morning they reached an agreement, which De Saulles bound by his word of honor that the boy should be allowed to visit the father and his relatives in the afternoon, but that he should be returned to her early in the evening and should remain with her until the morning of Aug. 7. Mrs. Caroline Degener, sister of "Jack" De Saulles, and others of the De Saulles household at The Box, near Westbury, knew of this conversation over the telephone, but professed ignorance yesterday of any agreement that the child should be returned. Instead, they insisted that De Saulles understood that the boy was to be under his roof for a month.

Mrs. De Saulles was never able to understand, it was asserted in her behalf, why the Court had granted to her husband, who had been proved guilty of misconduct, an equal share of the custody of the child and she feared that his wealth and his social and political influence might enable him to finally obtain full possession of the child.

Her One Interest in Life.

Mrs. De Saulles, according to her lawyer and to employes at her pretty country home, The Crossways, at Roslyn, L. I., had apparently only one interest in life, her love of her boy. She did not entertain and received practically no visitors. All her time, when she had the boy, was spent in playing with him, instructing him, and taking care of him. When he was away from her she was constantly morose and gloomy.

The solitude of the young woman, now only 23 years old, was emphasized yesterday by her apparently friendless condition in her cell in the Mineola jail. Besides her lawyer, she had only one visitor, a woman who accompanied her lawyer and was with her only a few minutes. Whether this woman called out of friendship or for business reasons was not known, as she refused her name and the lawyer would say nothing about her call. Mrs. De Saulles is not known to have any relatives of her own in this country, as she was taken from her relatives in Chile on her marriage with De Saulles in 1911. Her friends in this country were practically all friends of her husband whom she had met through him. The only person she sought to communicate with since the shooting was his cousin, Captain Philip M. Lydig, to whom she telephoned at the Ritz-Carlton late on Friday night.

When she consented to give the boy up for part of Friday, Mrs. De Saulles was already in a reckless state of mind because of her loneliness and sense of wrong, aggravated by a long series of bitter disputes between her and De Saulles regarding the custody of the boy ever since the divorce decree was granted. Mrs. De Saulles, after agreeing to let the boy go to his father's house, began to play with him in almost a hysterical state of animation. Always demonstrative of her love for the child, Mrs. De Saulles, according to employes at her house, was almost violent in her expressions of affection for the boy, who is a handsome youngster with light hair cut straight around the back of the head just below the ears, dark eyes, and face and arms tanned and freckled. The boy does not appreciate what has befallen him, though he saw his mother kill his father. He was playing as merrily with his dogs yes-

Continued on Page 8.

Liner Noordam Hits Mine Off Holland But Stays Afloat; No Casualties Aboard

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 4.—The Holland-America liner Noordam, eastward bound, struck a mine off the Island of Texel yesterday afternoon, but remained afloat and the passengers were landed safely this morning.

The mine was struck about 4 o'clock while a majority of the passengers were taking their siesta. Being within sight of land nobody feared disaster when they felt the shock, and it was not until the passengers were suddenly ordered to the boats that they realized the danger. The passengers were put in the boats without difficulty, as there was only a moderate sea running.

Some time elapsed before the tugboat Themes arrived and the transfer of the passengers to the tug took a long time. It was a cold, wet night and the passengers were not landed at Denhelder until 9 o'clock this morning. They were in all sorts of garb.

Many of the women had no shoes and others were wrapped in rugs over light sleeping costumes. One woman came ashore with a coat over a suit of pajamas and shoes without stockings.

Among those aboard was Dr. Van Loon of Cornell University.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.—The Noordam, although badly damaged, reached port under her own steam. Owing to the low water she was not able to enter, and salvage vessels are standing by. The cargo will be unloaded, and the Noordam might have to be run ashore.

The Noordam carried 237 passengers and a crew of 270, all of whom were saved. Of the passengers 116 were in the first cabin, 36 in the second cabin, and 85 in the steerage.

Describing the occurrence, Dr. Van Loon said:

"There were two explosions, completely demolishing the lifeboats in the second class and causing a dangerous list, but no casualties.

"The tugboat Thames picked up all the survivors in the course of about three hours. Heavy seas and squalls threatened the destruction of the overloaded craft, and floating mines added to the horror of the eighteen hours' trip to land, which was borne in exemplary and cheerful spirit."

There were only two Americans among the passengers. Charles Drost, a business man of Boston, was one of them.

The Holland-America Line steamship Noordam sailed for Holland July 11 with 180 passengers. Presumably she stopped at Halifax for examination, in accordance with the British Admiralty regulations.

The Noordam is a vessel of 12,531 tons, and was built at Belfast in 1902. She is 550 feet long. This is the second time she has struck a mine. In October of the first year of the war the steamship ran into a mine while passing through the English Channel. Seven persons on board were injured by the explosion. On that occasion the vessel managed to reach port.

Texel Island is the largest and southwesternmost of the Frisian Islands, which form a part of the Dutch Province of North Holland.

CITY NEARS QUOTA FOR THE NEW ARMY

Fifty-eight Boards Report 1,717 Acceptables Who Want No Exemption.

ONE DISTRICT ENDS TASK

Slacker Bridegrooms May Be the First to Serve—Hint for Overzealous Physicians.

Late reports from local exemption boards in all parts of New York City last night indicated that the 30,000 men for the National Army to be supplied by this city would be in sight by the end of this week. Fully two-thirds of the 189 boards in the five boroughs were in session yesterday, and it was announced that every board would be in session by 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Sixty-nine districts reported up to midnight last night that 9,202 men were examined, of whom 1,717 were found physically fit for the army and waived exemption. This would be an average of nearly twenty-five men accepted in each district.

Dublin 101 announced yesterday afternoon that it had obtained its full quota of men, who did not claim exemption, while several other boards, if they maintain their daily averages of waived exemptions, will have their quotas by Tuesday. Board 150 obtained 25, Board 21 obtained 44, Board 179 listed 32, and Board 58 accepted 29 men yesterday. Boards which made the poorest showing yesterday were District 103 in Manhattan, which obtained only one man of 145 examined who did not claim exemption. Board 112, also in Manhattan, which obtained only three out of 98 examined, District 68 in Brooklyn, which reported 7 men obtained out of 107 examined, and District 4, in the Bronx, where only 6 out of 118 men waived exemption.

Significance of the Draft.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling, in general charge of the draft work in New York City, issued from his headquarters in the State Arsenal, the following statement last night:

"It is time the words 'conscripted' and 'drafted' be given their proper significance. To be drafted or conscripted is to be selected to render the noblest and most patriotic service to the nation. Americans are accustomed to the general call to arms, the formal call for volunteers; but modern warfare and modern industrial conditions have changed the old order of things and the President and Congress have wisely determined that the old system be supplanted by the selective service idea, and that certain men of certain ages are the ones best qualified to defend the honor and assert the rights of the United States.

"Therefore, to these men, together with those who have already given themselves, regardless of age or personal responsibility to the great cause, comes the great privilege. The call is not now general or divided, but comes direct from the President of the United States to each bearer of a red ink serial number. It is a specific announcement to the individual that he is selected for the honor of performing his part of the great duty which no real American will ever shirk.

"It is not that a formal call for volunteers has failed, and that certain Americans must now be forced into service. It is the first call to certain men in order and by name to get into the ranks of the great new army. Therefore, let it be understood, once and for all, that to be drafted or conscripted means to be selected for the noblest and most patriotic duty known to mankind.

"The conscript or selective service man of 1917, unless he is a quitter, is the volunteer of '76, '61 and '98."

First Board to Fill Quota.

At noon yesterday Dr. Isidor Yasuma, in whose home at 101st Street and Lexington Avenue, Board 151 is meeting, announced that the district's quota of 214 men had been obtained. Up to that hour the Board had examined 342 men, and of those who passed 214 had not filed claims of exemption. It was said, however, that many of the men had taken exemption application blanks away with them and that it was probable that some of them would file claims. District 151 was the first to fill its quota.

"The fact remains, however," said

Continued on Page 12.

FOR SALE.—In New York Harbor, over 90 acres level, solid ground, on 30 foot channel; rail connection; ideal site for large industry; price low. Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall.—Advt.

DRAFT RESISTERS CAN BE EXECUTED

Crowder, in Statement, Says They Face Court-Martial as Wartime Deserters.

TROOPS TO SEEK THEM OUT

Posting of All Claiming Exemption Except for Physical Reason Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—While the Government is prepared to act with an iron hand against any armed resistance such as has been threatened in the South against the draft law, it is believed by high officials that the situation will be mastered without resort to extreme measures.

In a formal statement of the Government's attitude toward the disturbances in North Carolina, Georgia, and Oklahoma, issued tonight, Brig. Gen. Crowder, Provost Marshal General, explained that "there is nothing to resist at this stage in the execution of the law," and that the demonstrations now being threatened against local boards "are simply futile strokes in the air."

General Crowder issued his statement after he had been in conference with Secretary of War Baker and William Fitts, the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the enforcement of the draft law. In the conference careful consideration was given to reports from Federal investigators of the sporadic outbreaks and to threats of intention to oppose the draft law with armed resistance in North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Georgia. A message from the Governor of North Carolina stated that in two townships in the western, or mountainous part of that State entire communities were preparing to resist the draft. On the basis of this and other information the Departments of War and Justice took prompt and what are regarded as effective steps for coping with any emergency.

The statement issued by General Crowder follows:

"Press reports and other advices received indicate that in one or two widely separated districts individuals informed as to the purpose of the law, and misguided as to its result, are threatening forcible resistance to the draft.

"There is nothing to resist at this stage in the execution of the law. All male persons between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive have been enrolled for military services. A preliminary call has gone forth to some such persons, but the immediate and actual object of this call is merely to provide an opportunity for such persons, or for some one else in respect of them, to present to the Government reasons why they should not be finally ordered to report for military duty. If such persons do not appear and present these reasons they have simply neglected to take advantage of an opportunity that was offered solely for their benefit.

Subject to Military Law.

"The failure of persons to take advantage of this opportunity does not interfere with the raising of the army, and interests the Government only as a punishable crime of omission. If they do not desire to make any such claims, or if, for any other reason, they fail to appear, their names are automatically posted as having been called and not exempted or discharged. Automatically also they are inducted into the military services and made subject to military law. Failure to appear merely hastens this automatic process.

"When the time allowed for making these claims has elapsed these persons will be enrolled as in the military service. They will then be ordered to appear as soldiers; from this point on they will be under the swift and summary procedure of courts-martial. Failure to report for military duty when ordered to do so constitutes desertion. Desertion in time of war is a capital offense. Deserters may be apprehended by either civil or military authority, and after the mandate of the Federal Government has gone forth the whole strength of the military arm of the Government is available to apprehend deserters, if it is necessary to use such force.

"Demonstrations against local boards are simply futile strokes in the air. All the records necessary to hold such persons are already on file at State headquarters and at the national capital, and since local boards have no occasion to use any force in simply offering a beneficial opportunity to registered persons, there is no field for resistance. If resistance is attempted later when the army seeks to apprehend deserters, it will instantly encounter troops of the Federal Government."

Special agents have been dispatched in large numbers to Oklahoma, North Carolina, and Georgia, and active work

Continued on Page 15.

KAISER DECLARED HIS ARMY HAD TO INVADE BELGIUM

Cabled Wilson on Aug. 10, 1914, That Violation Was Necessary on Strategical Grounds.

NOW REVEALED BY GERARD

Text of Amazing Message Published by Ex-Ambassador in His Memoirs.

DEALINGS WITH GEORGE V.

Kaiser Said King Sent Word by Prince Henry That England Would Stay Neutral.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—A hitherto unpublished letter cabled by the German Emperor to President Wilson on Aug. 10, 1914, giving the Kaiser's own version of how the world war began, will appear in The Public Ledger tomorrow in the first published installment of former Ambassador James W. Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany." The document is notable for the plain admission by the Kaiser that Belgian neutrality "had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds."

The letter is printed as an autograph facsimile of the original document, and words and phrases appear crossed out, interlined and underscored in the Kaiser's own handwriting. By official request in Berlin, Ambassador Gerard suppressed the message to President Wilson, which the Kaiser gave him for publication. Mr. Gerard uses it in his book by special permission of the President.

One of the hand-written corrections is particularly notable. It appears at the close of the German Emperor's cable letter, and substitutes for the word "knowledge" the word "news;" it thus makes the most important sentence read:

"Instead, he [Sir E. Grey] declared England had to defend Belgian neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategic grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium, and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom."

Here is the text of the letter:

For the President of the
United States Personally:

10/VIII 14.

1. H. R. H. Prince Henry was received by his Majesty King George V. in London, who empowered him to transmit it to me verbally that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the Continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with H. M. the King, and repeated verbally on the twenty-ninth of July.

2. My Ambassador in London transmitted a message from Sir E. Grey to Berlin saying that only in case France was likely to be crushed England would interfere.

3. On the 30th my Ambassador in London reported that Sir Edward Grey in course of a "private" conversation told him that if the conflict remained localized between *Russia*—not Serbia—and *Austria*, England would not move, but if we "mixed" in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave measures; i. e., if I left my ally Austria in the lurch to fight alone England would not touch me.

4. This communication being directly counter to the King's message to me, I telegraphed to H. M. on the 29th or 30th, thanking him for kind messages through my brother and begging him to use all his [illegible] France and Russia—his allies—from making any warlike preparations calculated to disturb my work of mediation, stating that I was in constant communication with H. M. the Czar. In the evening the King kindly answered that he had ordered his Government to use every possible influence with his allies to refrain from taking any provocative military measures. At the same time H. M. asked me if I would transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Serbian towns and a strip of country as a "mainstay" to make sure that the Serbian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality. This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London, quite in conjunction with the British proposal; besides, I had telegraphed to H. M. the Czar the same as an idea of mine, before I received the two communications from Vienna and London, as both were of the same opinion.

5. I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa to Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outlook.

6. While I was preparing a note to H. M. the Czar the next morning, to inform him that Vienna, London, and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs, I received the telephones from H. E. the Chancellor that in the night before the Czar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian army, which was, of course, also meant against Germany; whereas up till then the southern

Continued on Page 3.

UNICUM REAL HUMAN HAIR NETS. Keep your hair neat. See advertisement in Picture Section.—Advt.

NEAR THE SUMMIT, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE, BUT BERLIN MUST OFFER RESTORATION; BRITISH ARMY CHIEF SURE OF VICTORY

PREMIER IS CONFIDENT

May Be at Darkest Level Now But Can See the Ascent.

SCOFFS AT GLIB PEACE TALK

War Lords Are Looking Ahead, but They Must Have No 'Next Time' to Succeed.

ASSERTS FOE IS CHECKED

Haig Has Gained His Objectives and by Patience Allies Will Certainly Conquer.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Premier David Lloyd George, just returned from allied conferences, spoke today at a great patriotic meeting in the Queen's Hall to mark the third anniversary of the war, and asserted that German ambitions for world conquest had been checked, and that before Great Britain entered a peace conference the Germans must learn the full meaning of the word "restoration," and "learn to utter that word to begin with."

Challenging the good faith of the German Emperor and Chancellor Michaelis and their peace talk, which he denounced as a subterfuge for Prussian war lords to gain time, the Premier shouted:

"There must be no next time. Don't let us repeat this horror. Let us be a generation that manfully, courageously, and resolutely eliminated war from among the tragedies of human life. Let us make victory, at any rate, so complete that national liberty, whether for great nations or for small nations, can never be challenged.

"The nations of the world have been climbing painfully up the steps that lead to national independence and self-respect, and now comes a great power with brute force to thrust the nations back crushed and bleeding into the chasm of servitude. That is what we have been fighting."

Replying to the German Emperor's assertion that Germany was carrying on a defensive war, the Premier said:

"He knows, he must know, that that is untrue. That is not why he went to war; that is not why he is at war now. He talks modestly about defending German soil. Whoever wanted to invade Germany? Even now neither he nor his new Chancellor says that they will be satisfied with German soil.

"They talk glibly of peace, but stammer and stutter when they come to the word 'restoration.' It has not yet crossed their lips in its entirety. We have challenged them. They cannot say it."

Curing the Kaiser.

Pointing to the soldiers in the audience, the Premier said they were "gradually curing the Kaiser of his stuttering." He went on:

"So far he has not learned the alphabet of peace, not the first letter of that alphabet, 'Restoration'—that's the first letter. Then we will talk."

"What do they mean? Do they mean peace when they talk it?" the Premier asked. "The truth is, the Prussian war lords have not yet abandoned their ambitions. They are not discussing that. They are only discussing the postponement of those ambitions."

Premier Lloyd George said there were people who would introduce disintegrating methods in the British Army and set up committees to direct the war.

"The nation has set up its own Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, and that is the House of Commons," he said, adding that Great Britain could not allow sectional organizations to direct the war nor to dictate peace.

"The nation as a whole makes war," he continued, "and the sacrifices are pretty evenly divided among all classes. The nation as a whole must make peace. As it is a common sacrifice, it must also be a common settlement."

"No one in Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia or even in Germany and Austria has any idea how near we are today to the summit of our hope."

At the outset of his speech the Premier paid a tribute to Italy, whose greatness, he said, was in itself additional security for peace and liberty throughout the world.

"What are the Allies fighting for?" asked the Premier. "They are fighting to defeat the most dangerous conspiracy ever plotted against the liberty of nations. The meeting of the representatives of the Central Powers on July 5, 1914, when the train for war was fired, was one of the most sinister episodes in the story of human brigandage.

What If Britain Had Not Fought?

"What would have happened if Great Britain had not entered the war? What would have happened if our great navy had not been there to keep the seas? What would have happened if we had not been there to keep the ring and see a certain measure of fair play? What would have happened if we had not raised huge armies to confront the German legions?

"If you follow these questions out,

Continued on Page 2.

England Suspends All Transatlantic Wireless Until Further Notice as a Military Necessity

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Marconi Company announces that from midnight tonight its transatlantic service, both eastbound and westbound, will be discontinued, this action being taken upon instructions from the Government.

Godfrey Isaacs, Managing Director, says it is purely a necessary war measure.

Notification that the British Government had decided to suspend all wireless traffic between this country and England reached the offices of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America and the Western Union Telegraph Company late yesterday afternoon. According to the Marconi and Western Union officials, no reason was given for the suspension of wireless service further than that the step was occasioned by military necessity.

"Military necessity," however, is assumed to mean at the offices of both companies that the British Government feared the transmission of important military information to the enemy under the guise of harmless messages of a personal or business nature.

It is believed that the British wireless censorship has encountered several attempts on the part of persons, presumably alien enemies, in the United States to send information of an apparently harmless nature to destinations in neutral countries and thence into Germany. It was said yesterday that the strictest censorship might prevail and yet there would be no way of being certain that a harmless message to some one in Holland or Sweden did not actually reveal by some secret understanding an important military plan.

ROOT HAS FAITH RUSSIA WILL STAND

Expresses Firm Confidence That the Democratic Government Will Be Maintained Intact.

WARNS AMERICA OF PERIL

If War Ends in German Triumph We Will Become a Subject Nation, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

A PACIFIC PORT, Aug. 4.—Elihu Root, Special Ambassador to Russia, and the members of the American mission were guests of the city today at a luncheon attended by several thousand persons. His address was heard with almost breathless attention.

"This special mission," said Mr. Root, "is returning from a long and fatiguing journey to a new sister republic. This is a diplomatic mission, and it is not feasible until we have delivered our message to the State Department that we should talk about what we have seen and what we have found. I cannot refrain, however, from saying that we bring back from Russia the greatest sympathy and the greatest admiration for that young democracy, now struggling to solve problems within a few months that this country has been struggling to solve for 140 years—and has not solved. We bring back the kindliest feeling and the greatest respect for the Russians; for their high degree of self-control; their ability for concerted action. We bring back an abiding faith that this great, free, self-governing democratic Government shall be maintained intact.

"In Russia, almost within the sound of the guns, I think we got a little nearer to the truth in this great war upon which our country has embarked; a deeper realization than the people of the United States appreciate. We see now why all the world is at war. We see that for centuries we have been building up a structure for civilization. We have fondly believed that the world was growing more humane, more just. We have believed that the old, dark days of tyranny and cruelty were passed away, and that the nations of the earth had entered into a solemn covenant to keep alive those divine principles under which we propose to live.

Serfs if Germany Wins.

"We see now, more clearly than ever, a great military power, a great military autocracy, proceeding upon the principles of the dark and cruel past, throwing down the gauntlet to the liberty of our day. We see Germany repudiate the rule of morality among nations—the binding faith of treaties—without which the society of nations cannot endure; we see these principles cast aside with cynical indifference. The principles of liberty and slavery, of good and evil, have locked horns in mortal struggle. We see that the principles of our fathers must go down before this German Moloch unless the triumphant manhood of our republic gives support.

"As surely as the sun shall rise tomorrow, if this war ends with the triumph of Germany, this country will become a subject nation, for the temperament of the German ruling power will turn to these purple fields, these rich and vast spaces of the Western Hemisphere. Leave your wealth on the sidewalk and trust that the passing thief will not touch it; send forth your richly laden ships and trust that the pirate will let them pass, as well as trust that security will come with German victory!

"There will be orphans, and there

Continued on Page 2.

HOTEL EARLE, 27½ Washington Sq. North. Desirable apartments; attractive rates; high-class American plan. Fall and winter leases.—Advt.

3,000,000 TROOPS HOLD FRENCH LINES

M. Tardieu Gives Out Surprising Figures on Nation's Actual Fighting Force.

USING 6,000 HEAVY GUNS

Can Fire 250,000 Shots a Day from 75s and 100,000 a Day from Bigger Pieces.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—What is regarded as the most reassuring view of the military situation in Europe, and especially along the French front, was obtained tonight when Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, made public a letter delivered to him last Tuesday by M. André Tardieu, who is in Washington as High Commissioner of the French Republic.

The Tardieu letter shows that after three years of bitter experience in the greatest war in history France is vigorous and powerful and an ally worthy of the mettle of any country. There are many remarkable statements in the Tardieu letter, not the least of which is the fact that France now has 3,000,000 soldiers in the fighting zone. This is the maximum force France has had in the field and is a million more men than she had on the fighting front when the war began. The force now at the fighting front is exclusive of the many thousands of soldiers that she has in the colonies or in training elsewhere.

Another remarkable statement made by M. Tardieu is that France has increased her man force by constantly decreasing the percentage of casualties during each six months since the war began. During the second half of 1916 the number of killed, missing, and prisoners was only 1.28 per cent. of the total number of men mobilized.

France's production of artillery and munitions has been little short of marvelous. When the war began the republic was able to group only 300 heavy guns with regiments. After allowing for guns lost and worn out, France at the beginning of July of this year had 6,000 heavy guns grouped with regiments and most of them were modern.

"During our present offensives," says the Tardieu letter, "we have an average of one heavy gun for twenty-six meters." This means that in these offensives the French have had heavy guns planted every eighty-five feet on an average. The showing is equally remarkable for the number of shots fired, which means that France has turned out veritable mountains of ammunition.

When the war began France was turning out enough munitions and had enough on hand to fire only 13,000 shots from the famous "75" guns each day. It is now arranged so that 250,000 shots may be fired daily from the "75s" and 100,000 shots daily from the heavy guns. During the last great offensive in which the French were engaged more than 12,000,000 shots were fired by guns of all calibres.

France, says M. Tardieu, has not only been able to accomplish these wonders, but has also been able to give 800 guns to her Allies, and to re-equip and rearm the Belgian, Serbian, and Greek armies. Since the beginning of the war, he says, France has spent a fraction over $15,000,000,000.

M. Tardieu's Letter.

Commissioner Tardieu's letter is as follows:

July 30, 1917.

Dear Mr. Baker:

I brought to your knowledge, in a recent talk, the surprise I felt in reading so often in American newspapers some

Continued on Page 5.

Sensation—Emily Stevens in "The Slacker," STRAND THEATRE, beginning to-day.—Advt.

ROBERTSON SEES THE END

America Is Hastening It, Having Begun Her Work "Splendidly."

NOW HOPE OF THE WORLD

Quality of Fibre of the Allied Peoples Will Determine the Result, He Says.

ODDS ON ENTENTE'S SIDE

But America, with the Rest, Must Put Her Back Into the Conflict to Win.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—"From the soldier's point of view," I asked General Sir William Robertson of the Imperial General Staff, "how goes the war?"

If he had said that it goes well, I should have thought I had stumbled by accident on Marshal von Hindenburg. If he had protested an overwhelming faith in the future, I should have thought a politician had stolen the khaki of England's man of iron. He replied:

"That's so big a question I should like it in detail."

This he said with no portentousness, but with as whimsical a smile as you could wish, waiting for me to speak.

The man is characteristically English. You would never think of setting up his wooden effigy in Trafalgar Square for the tin-tacks of emotional patriots.

The dark eyes under their thick brows, which are as black as night, have the flashing good humor of the schoolboy. There is no scowl on his face, nothing but intelligence and good humor. He stands with his feet wide apart and firmly planted. He is middle-sized, thick-set, stubborn, and tenacious, husky of voice, hard as nails, with a bright eye, a chin of iron, and a forehead that has the look of rock.

He has those minor flourishes of manner which are second nature to every cavalryman, but his instincts are so sound, his soldiership is so entirely intellectual, and his wit so quick and human and good tempered that he escapes the swagger as completely as he escapes the deportment of gravity. He gives you the feeling of a man who could never be knocked off his feet by a sudden blow.

Organizer of British Army.

Here is the English Moltke, the organizer of victory, the director of five or six enormous campaigns, scattered all over the world, the man who has taken Kitchener's place, the man who fed the British Army on the historic retreat from Mons, the man in whom Britain places her supreme military confidence, the man who never strikes an attitude, never indulges in rhetoric, never gets into a fuss, and never asks to be placed anywhere near the limelight, but who gets things quietly and thoroughly done.

Kitchener was too prodigious a hero to be characteristically English. More nearly does this stubborn and good-natured man, firm as a rock, true as steel and entirely unaffected, passing himself off as an average man, admirably personate the nation. He is its energy, its doggedness, its good humor, its quiet confidence, and its common sense. You say of him at first glance: Here is a robust, good-tempered and agreeable Englishman, and that would leave it. But presently you look harder at him and say, here is a man of action, with fire ready to spring out of him, cautious in reflection, audacious in act, and like a bulldog until he gets his way.

His personality makes itself felt in this way gradually. He has no theatrical effects. He is the country itself, which seems only a pretty garden full of charming people until you stir it up with a walking stick and discover it is a beehive. No Englishman likes to be thought a hero. He resents it and counts any such tendency a sign of bad breeding.

War Now Struggle of Nations.

I particularized my question, quoting Colonel Gadke and Major Moraht: "Is the defensive in modern warfare so strong that it is hopeless to look for a military decision? Must not the armed struggle end in a draw? Why go on any longer if in the end the contention must be settled by diplomacy?"

Sir William replied:

"You ask for a soldier's answer to those questions?"

I interrupted him to say that the world would welcome the frank and honest statement of a soldier, because it felt that politicians' opportunities to be truthful were somewhat circumscribed.

"We all know," I said, "what various statesmen of various nations have been saying for three years. What we should like to know is what an honest soldier thinks at the end of three years of slaughter. What is the military truth of the matter?"

"To begin with," said Sir William,

"no soldier can answer that question for this reason: War is a struggle of nations. A soldier can speak with a certain amount of definiteness about armies, but he cannot speak with any definiteness at all about nations.

"Take the case of Russia. The psychology of the nation not the discipline of its army is concerned, and so with all of us. In 1870 you could speak of the French Army and the German Army. Now you must speak of the French nation and the German nation. You have got to deal with the psychology of peoples. Armies in the field are only a part of this tremendous conflict behind them. It is the nerve of each separate nation which they represent.

Great Test of Character.

"Suppose we must conclude that no army of millions can be broken and crushed. Is the same thing to be supposed of the nation behind the army? Surely we see in this tremendous contest much more than a struggle of armed forces. It is a sifting of nations, a trial of character, a test of racial quality. The workmen and workwomen of each nation are engaged in the conflict and the forces in the field are only the hands of a vast body in which every muscle is being strained and tried.

"Suppose you cannot roll up the flanks of your enemy's army? Cannot you break his heart? Suppose you can only drive him yard by yard, hammering him back to his frontiers month by month? Suppose that is all you can do. Cannot you destroy his civilian confidence and break his political will? If that is the effect of your strategy the decision is a military decision. You have broken his will, you have imposed your will upon him; you have conquered his resistance.

"But it is too early yet to say you cannot destroy his defensive in the field while his civilian will is still stubborn; we on our side, at any rate, do not say that.

Cites Gains Since 1914.

"Why should our people forget the difference between 1914 and 1917? They forget that Germany was ready three years ago. We had our backs to the Germans; we were within a few miles of Paris. The French Government had removed to Bordeaux. We were retreating—the French and English together—with the loss of a few guns and with many casualties.

"What is the position today? We are far north and facing north. We no longer have our backs to the Germans, and we are millions where before we were thousands. We have driven them before us. We have taken positions that they regarded as matters of life and death, and our guns are hammering them now as they have never been hammered before.

"It is too early to say that the defensive in modern warfare is impregnable. Military writers in Germany may say so, but our men in France are not laying down law on that subject. I would say it is too early yet for such dogmatism.

"Let us wait a few weeks. The guns are speaking now. Let them go on speaking, and let us remember while we wait that, whether or not vast armies can be conquered in the field as they were conquered years ago, the will of nations can be broken by hopelessness and despair. If the army does not crack, the nation behind it may crack.

"Some one has got to give way in this conflict on one side or the other. There must be submission, and when you stop to consider the numbers and resources of each side, you may fairly conclude that if the nations of the Allies are steadfast, if the civilian heart is sound, submission must come sooner or later from the Central Powers. The material odds are on our side at last, but quality is going to win this war. Character will decide it."

Value of America's Aid.

"The Germans affect to despise the value of American interference," I said; "but in your reckoning of numbers and resources America must play a prodigious, if not a decisive, part."

"It is quite natural for the Germans," Sir William replied, "to affect that contempt. Those in high command know that their defensive depends upon the will of the German people. They are perhaps as much concerned about the breaking of the national will behind as about the shattering of their defenses in front. They realize that this conflict is a struggle of national tenacities. They hope to hold us off until the will of our people breaks, until the French people or the Italian people or the British people grew tired. That is their only hope. Their most urgent anxiety is that the will of their own people should not break first."

"What is your own hope," I asked, "from the interference of America?"

"To begin with," was the answer, "America is a nation of a hundred millions of people. That is something. Then it is a nation of very remarkable energy. Americans are very quick in uptake. They are inventive, they are resourceful, they are immensely courageous, but more than this, America is a nation of moral idealism, sane, practical, and hardheaded, yes, but with the fire of moral idealism in its blood, and it has literally been driven into this war. It has not come into the war wantonly. It is not inspired by base motives. It is a nation in which Caesarism has never struck its roots.

"No nation in the world is less militaristic. When such a nation ranges itself on the side of the democratic powers which are hammering autocratic militarism and which are absolutely determined to go on hammering until the world really is safe for democracy, the end is certain."

End Nearer for Our Entry.

Sir William had scarcely said this when for a moment he let me see something of his heart behind the soldier's front of brass. "America brings this hope to the world," he said very earnestly, "the hope of an earlier end to all the frightful agony and loss of this war. Without her we and our allies should go on fighting to the end. We are forced to do so. Our life depends upon it. Europe would not be fit to live in if we submitted it to the war lords of Prussia. That would be the death of international good-will.

"But America should hasten the end. That is the crowning mercy of her appearance on the battlefield. She has begun splendidly. She is solemnly earnest, and when she strikes her hardest it will be with the supreme object of saving the world for democracy and Europe from further death. We may be pretty confident that her blows will strike despair into the hearts of the Prussian war lords, troubled now lest their own people should find them out."

"You are confident of the end?" I asked.

"Who could doubt it and live?" was the answer. "But I still say that the righteousness of our cause cannot decide this titanic conflict. It is the fibre, the stuff, the grit, the nerve of the civilian peoples which will decide it.

"Be sure of this. The side which lasts the longest, the side which endures, is the side which will give its character to the future of civilization. The quality of national fibre will decide this war and decide the future of the world.

German Discipline in War.

"Do not let us underrate the Germans, because their cause is bad, because they are guilty of provoking the war, and because their material resources are less than ours. The whole German nation is as disciplined as an army. It is the army. Germans have discipline in their blood, discipline finely drawn to thinness. Docility is a bad thing in peace, making for slavishness, but it provides a people with certain advantages in war.

"Germany is strong because she is undemocratic and she is undemocratic because she has been drilled in iron discipline. All those millions of people have been forced to take the sword from the hand of a King. Terrible as this discipline is and formidable as it is, there is a discipline more formidable still. I mean the self-imposed, self-accepted discipline of a free people.

"What could be more magnificent than the spectacle which America now presents to mankind? She has liberty in her blood. She loathes despotism. She could no more bend her knee to the yoke of autocracy than she could turn her broad rivers into puddles and her great lakes into ponds. But look at her now, submitting herself to the discipline of war freely of her own will for the sake of a moral issue.

"It is not for me to prophesy. It is not for me even to pronounce an opinion on America's preparations, but I should say that throughout the world freedom breathes more freely and democracy is more confident for the mere spectacle of that vast nation imposing upon itself the restraints and rigors of discipline. It means now as much to the spirit of this struggle as later its effects will mean in the final grip."

Sir William impresses an observer as greater than his words. He gives one the feeling of a strength that is unbreakable and of a confidence that no disaster could cloud. He is a man who could never be rattled. He fed the British armies on the retreat from Mons in a way that astonished the world. In the midst of that tumult and confusion he was there with imperturbable faith in the valor of British soldiers, seeing that no man hungered or went athirst, mothering the whole army, keeping heart in it.

He is still imperturbable, with the direction of great campaigns in his hands. He has the American conviction that the man on top should never be busy. He is always ready to decide a question. He never loses his head or gets flurried. He appears to be without a care in the world. He is one of those men who do their hard thinking over a pipe, with their feet on a fender and with not a line in their foreheads.

I asked him how he managed to stand the enormous strain of his office. He replied:

"It is a soldier's duty to keep fit."

"But how do you keep fit in London?" I asked.

"I generally ride twice a day," said Sir William. "Sometimes I get a game of golf, and, thanks to the kindness of the Archbishop of Canterbury, I go whenever I like and play tennis at Lambeth Palace. This helps me, and then I keep a clear table."

How He Handles Details.

He pointed to his big table on which there was not a single document.

"That is the great secret of health, a clear table," remarked Sir William. "I don't let things accumulate. You see, I am served by a splendid staff. We have gotten our General Staff into working order now. We had been trying to get it into that state since 1906. I believe our General Staff is very largely what it is because we all feel it a part of our duty, a part of our morale, to keep fit. A soldier knows it is part of his training that he cannot do his duty as he ought to do it unless he is physically fit. He owes it to the men whose lives are in his hands that he should have a sound mind in a sound body.

"I sometimes think statesmen and men of business might learn from the soldier in this respect. Exercise in the open air is essential to health, and the more responsible a man is the less he should be occupied. Keep a clear table. Keep a mind free of all unnecessary details. Don't let a small man fuss you. Try to see the main thing only and in its true perspective.

"As for myself, I hardly ever dine out. I see no documents at night except those of the very greatest importance. I go to bed early, get up early, go for a ride, and then come to my table ready for anything."

Calls Kitchener Genius.

We spoke of Lord Kitchener's prophecy about the duration of the war.

"Kitchener," said Sir William, "had a most extraordinary instinct in military matters. He never thought things out. He seemed to know them. This faculty of his amounted to genius. People who criticise him for mistakes forget that he was seldom wrong in the big things. Some infallible instinct guided him in matters of life and death. His services to the freedom of the world at the outset of this terrific encounter can never be exaggerated.

"This must be said of him, too: He knew that he could trust his countrymen, trust in their grit, their loyalty, their good, sound, wholesome British stuff. How could he have faced the crisis of three years ago without that faith in the stuff of British character? Kitchener believed in the British nation. That was his strength."

"America's entry into the war would have heartened him, wouldn't it?" I asked.

"Well," said Sir William, with a twinkle in his eye, "he wouldn't have said that it was an advantage to the other side."

A Message to America.

"What is your message to America?" was my next query. "Let me send a word from you to the States at the end of three years of fighting."

"You flatter me," said Sir William.

"Give them a word of counsel after three years of experience," I pressed.

"If I may presume to do that," he answered, "I would simply say this: Gentlemen of the United States, put your backs into it. But I cannot think of America not putting her back into anything she takes up. We who are fighting now are in a grim business up to our necks. We have stuck together through bad days. We are more closely united than we were at the beginning. We are undaunted and confident.

"With America coming in, all of us feel that our task will not take so long. Peace will return to the earth, the peace of free peoples. If America hastens that peace by a day she will earn the gratitude of history. The world must be made safe for democracy."

Say Lenine Has Made Escape.

GENEVA, Aug. 4.—Nikolai Lenine, leader of the Maximalists in the recent disorders in Petrograd, according to a private report from Stockholm received by Swiss Socialists here, escaped from Finland on a Swedish vessel. He was disguised as a sailor. Lenine, it is said, will remain in hiding for a while and then return to Switzerland.

FRENCH MAKE GAIN ON BELGIAN FRONT

Push Forward North of Ypres, Despite Bad Weather—Check Germans Near Verdun.

BRITISH RETRIEVE LOSSES

Expel Germans from Trenches Near Monchy-le-Preux, Re-establishing Their Lines.

HEAVY GERMAN BARRAGE

Violence of the Artillery Fire Gives Rise to Expectations of a Counterattack.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Despite the continued bad weather along the battlefront in Belgium, says an official statement, issued this afternoon by the French War Office, French troops pushed forward last night, advancing beyond the cabaret of Kortekeer. The text of the statement follows:

In Belgium, in spite of continued bad weather, our troops advanced beyond the cabaret of Kortekeer. French reconnoitring parties explored the farms beyond the front, which we reached by pushing back enemy patrols.

The night passed quietly on the front north of the River Aisne.

On both banks of the River Meuse (Verdun sector) the artillery of each side was active. Two attempts made by German infantry to occupy our trenches in the region of Avocourt Wood resulted in failure.

In the course of a German surprise attack in the Argonne we took some prisoners, including one officer.

There was nothing to report on the rest of the front.

The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

In Belgium the artillery fighting was rather violent during the day, especially in the region of Bixschoote. Our patrols operating to the west of the road from Steenstraete to Woumen occupied two farms in front of our lines. The weather continues very bad.

In the region of St. Quentin our artillery carried out effective fires of destruction to the east of Gauchy on the enemy's trenches. To the east of Cerny two German attacks, started at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, were shattered by our fire before they were able to reach our lines. On both banks of the Meuse the artillery was especially active in the sectors of Avocourt and Douaumont.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—All the positions east of Monchy-le-Preux, on the Arras battlefront in France, which were captured by the Germans Thursday night, have been retaken by the British, according to an official statement issued today by the British War Office.

On the Belgian front, where the French and British launched an offensive Tuesday morning, the allied troops made further progress west of Kortekeer Cabaret. The text of the official statement reads:

Our troops recaptured during the night the remaining portion of the trench east of Monchy-le-Preux, into which the enemy forced his way on Thursday night. Our positions in this neighborhood, which on the night in question were attacked by hostile forces estimated at a battalion in strength, have now been completely re-established by the British troops on the spot.

On the Ypres battle front our allies have made further progress east of Kortekeer Cabaret.

Heavy rain again fell during the night.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—In the course of last night the artillery fire on the Belgian front increased to greater violence at intervals, says the official statement issued today by the German General Staff, but no infantry attacks of great importance took place. In the Argonne German shock troops broke into the French positions southwest of Leintrey and returned with a great number of black French prisoners. Following is the text of the report:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the battlefront in Flanders quiet prevailed again yesterday under the influence of rain. In the course of the night the artillery fire increased to greater violence at intervals. No attacks of great importance took place.

In the Artois quiet prevailed with the exception of lively artillery activity at Hulluch and Lens and forefield engagements to the east of Monchy.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: There was nothing of importance to report.

Army Group of Duke Albrecht—South German and Rhineland shock troops broke into the enemy positions to the southwest of Leintrey and returned with a great number of captured black French prisoners.

The supplementary official statement issued this evening reads:

In Flanders there were artillery duels of variable intensity.

TANKS DID GREAT WORK IN FLANDERS BATTLE

Their Appearance the Signal for Many Germans to Surrender—One Captured 60.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 4.—The great squadron of tanks which went into action with the British infantry at dawn Tuesday proved their right to a place among the modern engines of war. The battle of Flanders furnished the most comprehensive test of the worth of these monsters as fighting machines which has yet been given, and they came through the ordeal with flying colors, despite the fact that they were operating under the most trying conditions of terrain.

The opening of the conflict saw a considerable concentration of tanks. Fewer proportionally were knocked out by a direct hit than in any previous engagement. The total of the casualties among the tank crews was remarkably low, and most of these were among men who deliberately left off the cover of their iron fort and worked in the open under machine gun fire.

The material damage the tanks did to the enemy defenses was enormous, and prisoners say that very heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans. That the enemy is extremely afraid of the tanks is without question, and in numerous instances the Germans surrendered freely on the mere appearace of one of these engines, which truly are of terror-inspiring appearance. At one place eight German officers surrendered without question when a tank crawled up and threatened to open fire, and sixty soldiers were captured by a single tank near St. Julien.

Smashed Through a Train.

There were accidents which, though regrettable, were not without touches of humor. One tank, which was trundling in the dark toward the front some time before the battle, encountered railway cars standing at a crossing. The operator of the tank did not see the obstacle, and the engineer of the train could not hear the approach of the tank because of the noise made by his machinery. The tank went through the train as though it were of pasteboard, and continued its lumbering, but ruthless way, leaving one of the railway cars much the worse for wear.

The tanks did much fighting in the difficult country about St. Julien and Frezenberg and in the territory lying directly east of Zillebeke. At the defenses near Frezenberg a spectacular battle occurred. These consisted of two strong redoubts, one of which was known as the "Castle." In front of them flows the Hanebeek, and the surrounding ground was marsh-like and difficult for heavy bodies to move across. The attacking tanks advanced over the stream and sodden ground under a heavy fire from the machine guns in the redoubts and the anti-tank guns hidden behind the fortifications.

One tank worked its way around the "Castle" and, opening fire, drove all the defenders into the other redoubt. It then forced its way to the rear of the occupied redoubt and compelled all the enemy to flee back to the "Castle," in which, in a frenzy of fear, the Germans took refuge. At this point other tanks joined in the fray and after surrounding the "Castle" delivered a concerted assault, clearing it for the second time, as well as all the outlying defenses.

60 Surrender After One Shot.

Another tank attacked St. Julien with the infantry. It drew the fire of a small fort to the west of the village, and turned aside to deal with this. One shot only it fired at the fortification, and the Germans, to a man, ran out with hands raised, crying "Kamerad!" and gave themselves up. This was a capture totaling sixty prisoners.

Having silenced this fort, the tank crossed the Steenbeek River and proceeded through the shell-torn Main Street of St. Julien to the northern side. It assisted the infantry to clear the place of the German defenders, who were concealed in the buildings, and then returned without having suffered damage, leaving the British in possession.

The British next day withdrew from St. Julien, but continued to shell the place so heavily that the Germans could reoccupy it only in part. Later the British re-entered the village under cover of a heavy barrage and took up the positions which they hold today.

Valuable work was also done by the tanks in sections of woodland back of the German defenses astride of the Ypres-Menin road. The largest of these patches of forest had a strong redoubt in front. The wood was filled with machine guns, and afforded opportunity for the massing of German troops. The tanks were sent ahead to clear it out. The redoubt in front of the wood was taken after a fierce fight between the guns of a tank and those of the little fort.

Tanks Silenced Machine Guns.

Beyond the redoubt the tanks found themselves under a steady hail of machine gun bullets, but they lined up on the edge of the woods and for hours continued to sweep them with their guns until all concealed machine guns had been searched out and the Germans forced to retire. The tanks then returned behind the British infantry.

Two tanks were ditched temporarily near Frezenberg, but helped to repel a counterattack by the Germans. The enemy, believing the tanks helpless because they were stuck in the deep mud, advanced in the hope of regaining the ground lost and capturing the monster machines. The tanks opened fire on the advancing line of infantry and mowed the Germans down in large numbers. Scotch troops finished the repulse with bayonets.

For the most part the tanks proved that they were capable of moving over the most difficult ground, but in a few cases they were stalled at times in holes. More than once when this happened officers and crew rushed out under heavy fire in order to set their machine guns in more advantageous position, although they would have been comparatively safe in the tank. Some of these intrepid crews fought thus until the last man was either killed or wounded, and it was to such acts as these that many of the tank casualties were due.

Bombs Useless Against Tanks.

No bombs were used against the tanks in Tuesday's fighting, for the Germans discovered that they might as well bomb the side of a battleship as one of these heavily armored forts. Nothing short of a direct hit by a heavy shell could put a tank out of commission. One tank was attacked by an airplane, but the latter, after buzzing like an angry mosquito over a rhinoceros, finally sailed away to seek easier prey.

The co-operation bbetween the tanks and the infantry was well-nigh perfect, the big machines keeping in constant contact with the soldiers. The strain on the crews shut up in the tanks with their guns is tremendous when the work is protracted, as it was Tuesday. One tank was in constant operation for twenty-four hours, from the time of the attack, and others were out for many hours.

HAIG TELLS HIS ARMY TRIUMPH IS CERTAIN

In Special Order He Says They Enter the Fourth Year with Steady Confidence.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 4, (by The Associated Press.)—Sir Douglas Haig, Commander of the British armies on the western front, has issued a special order of the day, filled with the spirit of confidence in ultimate victory. The order reads:

"Today we stand at the beginning of the fourth year of the war. Twelve months ago the power of the British Empire to undertake an offensive operation on a great scale and to carry it through to success was still on its first trial. That power stands fully proved today, to the armies themselves, to the enemy, and to the world.

"We enter the fourth year of the war with a steady confidence, based securely on all that already has been achieved by ourselves and our gallant allies. The record of the past three years leaves no room for doubt that the British armies in France and the workers at home, on whom they depend, have both the power and the will to complete the task they have undertaken, and will press on until their labor is crowned with ultimate and certain victory."

GERMAN BARRAGE AT YPRES.

Intense Fire May Be a Prelude to Counterattacks on British.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 4.—The Germans this morning were spatting a barrage fire of great intensity on several points about the Ypres salient, thereby indicating the possibility of counterattacks in an attempt to regain the ground wrested from them on the first day of the battle of Flanders. When this dispatch was filed, however, no reports had been received that the enemy had launched an infantry attack.

Bellewaarde Ridge, just above Hooge, and Potijze, on the Ypres-Zonnebeke road, southeast of St. Jean, were under severe shellfire, as were positions further north.

The rain stopped at least temporarily this morning, and the sun was struggling valiantly to pierce the dense, low-lying clouds which enshrouded the new battlefront. There was a change of wind for the better and some indications of clearing, but no weather prophet would stake his reputation on a prediction.

The reoccupation of Saint Julien by the British yesterday was followed by one of the severest artillery duels developed since the first days of the drive. The British entered this place soon after the advance began Tuesday morning, and held it throughout the day and night, but on Wednesday withdrew their lines into the form of a close salient about the village. Both combatants immediately concentrated an extremely heavy artillery fire on the positions surrounding it, and Saint Julien was turned into a "no man's land," unoccupied by troops of either side.

Yesterday forenoon the British increased the intensity of their gunfire with disastrous effect on the German batteries, and then, under cover of a heavy and effective barrage, sent the infantry forward to occupy the place and again straighten their line. This area has been consolidated, and the British this morning were established in a strong position.

USES US AS BOGY TO RUSSIA.

German Writer Raises the Spectre of Anglo-American Domination.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 4.—Max Cohen, a Socialist Reichstag member, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, advocates a friendly policy between Russia and Germany after the war, and even demands that the leaders of the empire, especially in the Department of Foreign Affairs, shall strive to bring the two countries closer together. Herr Cohen says that the basis for this policy must be laid now, and that at the peace conference no attempt at annexation must be made.

Harping on a well-worn argument, the Zeitung article continues that after the war an attempt must be made at Continental solidarity, to oppose the enormous power of an Anglo-American alliance. The writer argues that a democratic-thinking Germany should find it easy to fraternize with democratic Russia.

Attempts to inveigle Russia into a separate peace with talk about democracy are increasingly apparent, and one of the latest arguments adduced in favor of this hoped-for rapprochement is the "made-in-Germany" idea of an Anglo-American alliance.

DEEP GLOOM IN HAMBURG.

Great German Port Dead as Result of War and People Grumbling.

"No other place in Germany has been hit so hard by the war as Hamburg," writes an English woman just returned from the big German port after many years' residence there, in a recent issue of The London Daily Mail. "No other community sighs so anxiously for peace. There is no more talk of 'victory.' 'Give us food, and then we'll hang out the flags,' is what they are saying today.

"To the thousands of English people who knew Hamburg in its gay, prosperous, well-fed days the Alster city would present a sad and sorry sight today. There is no sign whatever of its former prosperity. The harbor is dead. The vast business of export and shipping on which thousands of Hamburg families depended is at a standstill. They have had to make heavy drafts on savings and invested capital. The two great hotels, once the city's pride, the Esplanade and the Atlantic, are practically shut and bankrupt; they depended on the patronage of wealthy visitors, especially Americans and English. Café life ceased many months ago. You can get no coffee that is drinkable—the so-called 'substitutes' are vile and there has been no tea for a long time.

"The Hamburg goose was a once-famed national dish. A goose, when it can be had, now costs $25 or $30; in the old days a fine one cost $1.50 to $2.25. There is no lack of money; but money is worthless because only in rare instances can one buy anything with it. There were never so few fat men and women in Germany. 'Pot-bellies' have disappeared. Everybody in Hamburg is and looks underfed.

"Hamburg depended to an enormous extent on English trade and good-will for its prosperity; and though the Hamburgers at first prayed that Gott would strafe England, they are beginning now to think of the future. They hope England will forgive and forget, and help the port to regain some of its greatness. You will hear a good many Hamburgers say they know now that it was not England who made the war. They are beginning to blame 'Berlin.' The Kaiser is not nearly so popular on the Elbe as he once was. I do not think there would be much cheering for him today if he rode around the Alster with his friend, Herr Ballin. Hamburg soldiers are very bitter when they come home. You hear a good deal of talk, attributed to them, about 'freeing' Hamburg from the rest of Germany when the war is over. They want to be 'like England.'"

ALL PARTIES ASK KERENSKY TO STAY

Petrograd Conference Requests Premier to Continue in Office and Form His Own Cabinet.

GURKO IN AN IMPERIAL PLOT?

Nekrasoff Says He Wrote the Ex-Czar He Was Faithful, but Must Play Revolutionist.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—The political conference at the Winter Palace ended at 6 o'clock this morning, when each of the five parties represented passed a resolution declaring its confidence in Premier Kerensky and inviting him to form his own Cabinet.

Four of the resolutions declared that a new Cabinet should adhere to the program of reform and consolidation issued by Premier Kerensky on June 21, but the Constitutional Democrats in their resolution made no mention of the program, which they continue to oppose.

The Premier's decision has not yet been reached.

The conference, which probably will be a great factor in determining the fate of Russia, met under solemn circumstances in the green Malachite Hall of the Winter Palace.

The entire Cabinet, with the exception of Premier Kerensky, who is still technically in resignation, was present, as were outside party leaders, including Paul N. Milukoff, M. Rodzianko, and the President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

Before the meeting began Vice Premier Nekrasoff announced that it was he and M. Terestchenko, the Foreign Minister, who suggested the resignation of M. Tchernoff until the accusations against him could be cleared up.

Before the general debate began M. Nekrasoff, who presided, said in answer to a question by M. Rodzianko that the latest breach in the Russian front might have serious consequences, but probably the enemy advance would be stopped. General Gurko, M. Nekrasoff added, was arrested because in the correspondence of Nicholas Romanoff, the former Emperor, there had been discovered a letter from General Gurko. It was written immediately after the revolution, and in it the General assured the former Emperor that he remained faithful to the autocracy, but that he thought it necessary for the present to lie low and pretend that he accepted the revolution.

Korniloff Demands a Free Hand.

General L. G. Korniloff, in accepting the position of Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, has telegraphed to Premier and War Minister Kerensky the conditions under which he is willing to take the supreme command.

"First, I wish to be responsible only to my conscience and to the people," says the General.

"Second, no one shall intervene in my fighting orders and appointments.

"Third, the measures adopted during the past few days at the front shall also be applied at the depots in the rear."

The resignation of M. Tchernoff, the Minister of Agriculture, as the result of accusations that he had been collaborating with German agents in neutral countries, is the sensation of the hour. It appears that the Government has been bombarded recently with anonymous charges against Tchernoff, some of grotesque character. One letter alleged that he was connected with the notorious police spy and autocracy's organizer of terrorism, Azeff. It was also charged that M. Tchernoff in 1906 took part in the famous gang battle in Fonarni Street, in which a gang of robbers, under the leadership of a young girl, carried off 500,000 rubles belonging to the State Bank after a sanguinary fight.

The Ministers at first ignored the accusations, but when it was represented that M. Tchernoff was co-operating with Germany, they sought conclusive evidence. Some documents which apparently involved Tchernoff were discovered in the archives of the former Petrograd police and, therefore, were not regarded as absolutely dependable.

According to the newspaper Rech, the documents describe Tchernoff as one of the organizers of "The Committee for Intellectual Help for Russian War Prisoners in Germany and Austria," which, with German help, founded the newspaper Na Tchug Hbinye, which aimed at provoking trouble in Russia, and which preached the necessity for Russian defeat. Tchernoff also was accused of contributing articles to the newspaper.

The Russian Minister at Berne, the reports add, informed the Government that Tchernoff's colleague on the committee, Zayontz, a Social Revolutionist, had worked with an Austrian agent whose business was the recruiting of spies, and that Zayontz had gone to Vienna and offered to organize outrages against Russia. The Minister declared that an official of the German Consulate at Geneva visited Tchernoff's committee, offered money, and invited it to appoint a representative in the Consulate.

The Edinstvo, a Socialist organ, denounces Tchernoff as the inspirer of journals which worked for Russian defeat and the organizer of the journey through Germany of Nikolai Lenine, whose followers recently caused disorders here. The newspaper asked how Tchernoff dares to appear in the rôle of a champion of Russian patriotism.

The resignation of M. Tchernoff seems likely to lead to a war of words among the newspapers. The Dielo Naroda, the organ of the Social Revolutionists, whose leader is Tchernoff, declares that the party will withdraw its support from the Coalition Government if Tchernoff is left out of the Cabinet.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The arrest of General Gurko, former commander of the Russian armies on the southwestern front, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, took place in the Russian capital and, newspapers there say, was brought about by political charges made against him.

A detachment of troops surrounded his residence early in the morning. After a search of three hours, the General was found and taken to General Staff Headquarters.

M. Khvostoff, former Minister of the Interior, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd, has been arrested on a charge of misappropriating 1,250,000 rubles. It is alleged that he intended to use the money in "preparing" for the 1917 elections to the Duma.

The Executive Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, according to Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, has resolved to issue a proclamation to the peoples of the whole world, pointing out the tragic position in which the continuation of war would place them. This, they say, is especially true with respect to the Russian revolution, the overthrow of which would involve the wreck of all democracy and the hopes of a universal and just peace.

LARGE STEAMSHIP ASHORE OFF HALIFAX

Censor Withholds Name of Vessel Which Runs on the Rocks.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 4.—A large steamship ran ashore in the dense fog off here this morning. This is the second large steamer to ground on the rocks within a week off this port.

The name of the steamship has not been made public by the censor.

ENGLISH BISHOP PROTESTS.

Trouble in Transfer of Episcopal Church in Danish West Indies.

Difficulty has arisen between the English Church authorities in what was, until recently, the Danish West Indies, and the Episcopal Church in the United States. When those islands came under the flag the Episcopal Church here is said to have assumed the Church of England churches on the islands would also come under the flag. Arrangements were perfected to make them part of the Porto Rico jurisdiction. Trouble arose at once. It appears that the three churches on one of the islands form the backbone of a Church of England district, with the Right Rev. Dr. Edward Hutson as Bishop.

Bishop Hutson declared that, were he to lose the churches transferred politically to the United States, his district would be ruined, and he would be compelled to resign. The Episcopal Board of Missions, which had made arrangements for the transfer to it of the St. Thomas work, was compelled to stop, and the Bishop of Porto Rico was ordered home. The matter is now being adjusted between the American and English churches. It is recalled that when the Hawaiian Islands were transferred to the flag, the English Bishop there stood out precisely as Bishop Hutson is now doing. It was some years before the transfer at Honolulu was made.

NEAR THE SUMMIT, SAYS LLOYD GEORGE

Continued from Page 1.

you will find that Russia's demoralization and disintegration would have taken place before it did. The gallant armies of France might have been overwhelmed.

"What kind of peace would they have had then? It would not have been a peace; it would have been a conquest, a subjugation of Europe. Europe would have been placed in servitude to a great dominating power; there would have been many nations, but one great power. The indemnity might have taken the form of the surrender of navies, and Europe would have been at the mercy of the worst elements of that dominating power.

"What would have happened in America? The Monroe Doctrine would have been treated like any other scrap of paper. It is a doctrine to which Germany never will subscribe—not that the fact she has not appended her signature makes any difference. But we know her ambitions in South America. Not a year after the termination of this peace would have elapsed before she would have started realizing those ambitions and America would have been helpless.

"The allied powers at the first moment felt instinctively that a great menace to human liberty had appeared on the horizon, and they accepted the challenge. America saw it and joined us. That is what the Germans have been striving against for three years, and not without success.

"War is a ghastly business, but it is not as grim as a bad peace. There is an end to a horrible war, but a bad peace will go on and on, staggering from one war to another.

"On all the roads ever confronted there are ups and downs, and no doubt the Russian collapse is rather a deep glen, and I am not sure that we have reached its darkest level, but across the valley I can see the ascent.

Satisfied with Haig's Results.

"The Germans claim to be satisfied with the last battle. All I can say is that Field Marshal Haig has secured all his objectives. We had enough guns to smash lines upon which for three years the Germans had expended willing and forced labor, and if the Germans are pleased with the battle, we will let it continue thus, to our mutual satisfaction.

"The course the advance is taking is the British method of saving life, and it is the duty of the nation to stand behind the army, patient, strong, and united. In this way we will win. The nation that turns back or falters before it reaches its purpose can never become a great people.

"There is no knowing how near the top we may be. Russia still is on the ropes and will in due time come up again, climbing strong in her purpose, and together we will reach the summit of our hopes."

The Marquis of Crewe said:

"We are not depressed by the past, present, or future, after the victories in France and Mesopotamia, and we are cheered by the entrance of the United States into the war. Our war aims remain the same—reparation and security."

Baron Sonnino, who followed, said that Italy and Great Britain had joined in a brotherly covenant to pursue the war until a just and honorable peace was secured.

The meeting passed unanimously a resolution recording "its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle for the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

Audience Approved His Views.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A representative gathering heard Lloyd George speak at Queen's Hall. Its applause signified its full concurrence with his declarations that a bad peace would be worse than the ghastly business of war and that this generation must eliminate war from among the tragedies of human life.

It is reported that the Premier these last few days has been so fully occupied that he had little or no time to give the preparation of his speech. If these reports are correct they may explain certain omissions from the address which were noted by some of his audience. On the other hand, it is characteristic of Lloyd George's genius to take up one or more specific points and develop them to the utmost with the possible result of minimizing or eliminating from discussion other points which would find a place in a less rhetorical but more comprehensible survey. It is consequently easy to draw erroneous deductions from the fact that the Premier made no mention of "annexations and indemnities."

Other members of the Government in the war anniversary messages, published today, do not depart from the formula laid down by Asquith of "restitution, reparation, and security." Lloyd George's speech implies the first and last of these three, but contains nothing about the second. Speculation as to whether this was by oversight or design is keen, but the answer can possibly be supplied only by the Premier himself.

The Prime Minister spoke of a possible peace conference when Germany had learned the word "restoration." He implied that more might be required from Germany by adding words "to begin with," but his omission to lay stress on any other demands preliminary to negotiations, was by many hearers thought very significant, especially when viewed as corollary of his Glasgow declaration that a democratized Germany would find easier terms of peace.

ROOT HAS FAITH RUSSIA WILL STAND

Continued from Page 1.

will be widows' homes. There will be doubt, and almost despair, but in the end there will be a great, free country, remade in the spirit of our fathers, to carry liberty and justice throughout the world.

All Depends on Victory.

"My friends, this noble city, this wonderful prosperity, your comfort and your luxury, all rest upon your capacity for endurance, and hardship, and suffering. It is hard work and suffering that made such a State as this is. Liberty is always founded upon hardship and sacrifice. It is not only eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty, it is eternal struggle which is the price of liberty.

"We are in this war and we have got to go on with it, it is not for us to worry about the cause of war or why we should be in this war, it is not a time for whys and wherefores. We must realize that the time has now come when American liberty and justice, and the independence and freedom of every one of us is the stake for which we must fight."

Basil Soldatyenkoff, special envoy of the Russian Government, accompanying the mission, expressed the gratitude of the new republic for the help and sympathy extended to it by America. He asserted that the two needs of the new Russia were time and friendly sympathy.

People Will Rule, Says Russell.

Charles Edward Russell, writer and sociologist, a member of the mission, said: "Be of good cheer in regard to Russia. If democracy survives in the world, the people of Russia will rule."

Of the task before America he said: "If a man now says 'My wages before my country,' or 'My balance sheet before my country,' or 'My class or creed or association before my country' he is not an American. America is in peril. No question is worthy of consideration until we settle the question of whether democracy shall live. Democracy hangs by a thread. Its existence depends on the union and utmost determination of the United States of America."

James Duncan, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, after paying a high tribute to the behavior of the Russian people during the last months, declared earnestly:

"This is no time to squabble over incidentals. The workingmen of America are back of the President and the Government. The fight now is between autocracy and democracy."

Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, responded to calls by a declaration that the American Army that was to be sent to France would go under better auspices, better equipped, better officered, and better cared for than any previous American Army had ever been on going into battle.

RUSSIANS STILL RETIRE; DRIVEN FROM GALICIA

Hold Only a Narrow Strip of Austrian Territory—Kaiser Orders Rejoicings.

BERLIN, Aug. 4, (via London.)—Austro-German troops under command of General von Boehm-Ermolli yesterday crossed the Russian frontier to the northeast of Czernowitz, the Bukowina capital, says the official statement issued today by the German War Office. All of Galicia, with the exception of a narrow stretch of ground from Brody to Zbaraz, northeast of Tarnopol, the statement adds, has been wrested from the Russians. The bulletin reads:

Army Group of General von Boehm-Ermolli: The Russian frontier has been crossed to the northeast of Czernowitz. In the campaign, which lasted fourteen days and which represented an uninterrupted victorious advance of the German and Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman troops, the occupied part of Galicia, with the exception of a narrow stretch from Brody to Zbaraz, has been wrested from the enemy.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—The liberation of Bukowina is making rapid progress. Columns of our troops are pursuing the retreating enemy on the Czernowitz-Petruc - Bilka - Kimpolung line in the river valley stretching toward the east.

On the Moldavian front Rumanians attempted again without any success to put themselves in possession of Casinului by means of strong attacks.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—On the lower Sereth the fighting activity increased.

The town of Knodrintzy, twenty versts (about thirteen and a half miles) west of Kamenets Podolsky, has been occupied by the Austro-Germans, says an announcement by the semi-official news agency.

Kaiser Orders Salutes for Victory.

Emperor William, on the occasion of the capture of Czernowitz, ordered that flags be hoisted and that salutes be fired in Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine. He telegraphed felicitations to Archduke Leopold.

Speaking to a deputation of German troops on the Courland front, the Emperor thanked them for holding their own against superior Russian forces which made possible the victorious Austro-German push in Southeastern Galicia, and concluded with these words:

"Thus the old German perseverance, tenacity, iron courage, and firm will formed a barrier against which the Russian advance was broken. It was of great importance to our operations in the south.

"It is our fatherland, the beautiful country of Germany, that we are defending here. I congratulate you on the bravery and excellent bearing you have shown. We are accustomed in battle to fight against superior forces. I expect from you troops of Courland that you will do your duty where battle calls you, so that the fatherland may go forward to its certain future. May God aid you!"

Russians Win in a Skirmish.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—North of Husiatyn, on the Russo-Galician frontier, the Austro-German rearguards yesterday were driven from their positions on the eastern bank of the River Zbrocz, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. Forty-three prisoners were taken, and seven machine guns were captured.

Between the Rivers Dniester and Pruth and in the Carpathians the Russian troops still are retiring to the eastward.

The War Office statement says that a battle between Russians and Teutons is raging to the northeast of Kimpolung in Southern Bukowina. The Austro-Germans have occupied the town of Watra. Following is the text of the statement:

To the north of Husiatyn, under the cover of artillery fire, one of our scouting parties, fording the river Zbrocz, attacked the enemy's rearguard, which had occupied positions on the western bank of the river, and, after showering hand grenades upon them, our men used the bayonet. The Germans, with cries of "The Cossacks have come!" fled toward the Zbrocz. As a result of this encounter the eastern bank of the Zbrocz was cleared of Germans, and we captured forty-three prisoners and seven machine guns.

On the River Zbrocz, to the south of Skala, our infantry drove the enemy from the villages of Chustovka and Czernokincy.

Russian Retirement Continues.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth our troops continued to retire in an easterly direction and during the night of Aug. 3 abandoned Czernowitz, blowing up the bridge across the River Pruth. The enemy occupied the villages of Racha, Kov-Poliana and Raranceze and the town of Czernowitz.

In the Carpathians our troops are retiring to the east. The enemy is conducting a pursuit in places, and, owing to reasons of morale, some of our units are not making the necessary resistance.

On the Rumanian front, to the northeast of Kimpolung, our troops are waging a battle with the advancing enemy. Watra, on the Moldava, has been occupied by the enemy.

Fusillades are reported on the rest of the front.

CRIPPLES LED THE ADVANCE.

Bravery of "Invalid Corps" Shamed Rebellious Soldiers.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—Colonel Karatkoff, a member of the Executive Committee of the soldiers of the southwestern front, has described in a report to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates the exemplary heroism of the "Invalid Corps"—a detachment of crippled soldiers recently organized in Petrograd and sent to the front at their own request.

While the corps commander was attempting unsuccessfully to persuade the officers and men to advance, the crippled soldiers took the matter in their own hands, seized two of the reluctant officers, and forced them to conduct the advance. The crippled men advanced into the enemy trenches and took a considerable number of prisoners. The other soldiers, shamed by the example, followed the lead of the invalids and invaded the enemy trenches.

Colonel Karatkoff added that his observation was that the disorganization of the army was due primarily not to a lack of spirit in the front line, but to the large number of criminals, deserters and former policemen among the reserves, who spent their entire time in spreading mischievous propaganda in the army.

FINNS DEFER TO RUSSIA.

Admit Error in Proclaiming Autonomy Without an Agreement.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 4.—The Senate, under the Presidency of the Governor General, decided by seven votes against six to publish the manifesto issued by the Provisional Government dissolving the Landtag and appointing a general election on Oct. 1. The decision was communicated to the Landtag, which then adjourned. On its reassembling ten hours later the President declared the Landtag suspended sine die. The Deputies immediately quitted the House.

The Governor General, with the commanders of the Baltic fleet and the Sveaborg garrison, attended a joint meeting of the Naval and Regimental Committees. The Governor General explained the reasons for the dissolution of the Landtag, and said the opening of the new body would coincide with the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, and that both bodies would be able legitimately to pronounce upon the political future of Finland. He added that if the Diet refused to dissolve force would be used.

At a joint meeting of the Senate and Landtag, in the presence of the Governor General, the following resolutions were adopted:

First—All Russian citizens must obey the orders of the Provisional Government, which is the legitimate organ of Russian social democracy.

Second—The Finnish democracy made a mistake in proclaiming autonomy without a preliminary agreement with the Russian democracy.

The only solution of the situation is a mixed commission, consisting of an equal number of representatives of the democracies of Russia and Finland for a settlement of the conflict.

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Loft Candy goes wherever the mails go. Parcel Post makes Loft Sweets frequent visitors in homes located in even the most remote places on the map. On orders of $1.00 and over we prepay delivery charges to any point within 150 miles from New York City. To points beyond the 150-mile limit your remittance must include delivery charges.

OFFERING FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUGUST 6th and 7th.
SPECIAL ASSORTED CHOCOLATES: A most forcible demonstration that Quality is not always governed by a fancy price. This collection of Chocolate Covered Sweets will measure up to the specifications of the best 50c assortments you know elsewhere. The variety, too, is surprisingly great. POUND BOX 24c

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 6th.
ASSORTED JACK STRAWS: Dainty, slender, brittle, pencil-shape confections, having centres of rich Chocolate Cream, and jackets of deliciously flavored, glossy finished hard Candy in Vanilla, Strawberry, Lemon, Orange, Violet and Pistache flavors. POUND BOX 15c

WE ALSO OFFER:
ASSORTED HARD CANDIES: You might travel from Coast to Coast and not find a more complete collection of long lasting Sweets than this assortment offers. There are Crystal Blocks, Twists, Curls, Satinettes, Buttercups, Blossoms, Acorns, and, in fact, every hard candy favorite known. Put up in attractive metal containers. POUND TIN 29c

ITALIAN STYLE CREAM CHOCOLATES—The centres of these sweets are of the richest, mellowest Vanilla flavored Cream, the jackets are of that good, old-fashion, Bitter Sweet Chocolate, truly an unmatchable combination. POUND BOX 34c

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED ASSORTED NUT CLUSTERS—If you like tasty Nuts, here's a confection in which nothing has been overlooked. There are Almonds, Walnuts, Filberts, Pecans, Peanuts, etc., clustered and covered with our World famous Premium Milk Chocolate. POUND BOX 49c

54 BARCLAY STREET Closes 6.30 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
29 CORTLANDT STREET Closes 11 p. m. Daily
PARK ROW & NASSAU ST. Closes 12 p. m. Daily
400 BROOME STREET Closes 7 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
58 EAST 23D STREET Closes 10 p. m.; Sat. 12 p. m.
472 FULTON ST., B'KLYN Closes 11.30 p. m.; Sat. 12 p. m.

Loft New York

206 BROADWAY (Closed for alterations.)
11 EAST 42D STREET Closes 12 p. m. Daily.
266 WEST 125TH STREET Closes 11.30 p. m.; Sat. 12 p. m.
23 WEST 34TH STREET Closes 7 p. m.; Sat. 10 p. m.
149TH ST. & 3D AVENUE Closes 12 p. m. Daily.
157 MARKET ST., Newark Closes 11.30 p. m.; Sat. 12 p. m.

1282 BROADWAY, Brooklyn. Closes 11.30 P. M.—Saturday 12 P. M.
The specified weight includes the container.

GERMAN MEANNESS SHOWN AT PERONNE

Cathedral, City Hall, and Every Other Building in the City Dynamited in Retreat.

WOUNDED MEN BURNED

Fresh Evidences on Every Hand of Inhuman Cruelty of the Bosches —Jeered at Dying Idiot.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AT THE BRITISH FRONT, July 18.—The ruined towns of Belgium and France have been written about so much that we have all become case-hardened, and I was surprised at the fierceness of my own reaction to such wanton acts as appear in the ruins of Peronne, Bapaume and Arras. I was reminded of what Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson had said on the subject of the destruction of priceless architecture by the Boche. He set it down as a greater injury to mankind than the loss of life. The latter was replaceable, but the spirit which, coming forth from the great silences of a past without railroads, telegraphs, or other fleshly modern conveniences, had expressed itself in painting, poetry, and architecture, would perhaps never return to the world, and so the works which it had created and left behind could never be reproduced.

Take Peronne, for example. Here in a vale on the Somme a country town was built four or five hundred years ago with a poetic taste and enterprise not possible today in any city of whatever size and wealth. When the Germans saw that they could hold Peronne no longer they dynamited every single building that had been left, including the beautiful cathedral and City Hall. In the former was found a facetious notice in English:

DON'T BE ANNOYED, BUT ADMIRE.

Peronne was literally pounded to a pulp. There was not a cubic yard of it left whole.

Nor does this state of ruin fully convey the extent of Boche meanness and deviltry. Take the placard, "Don't be annoyed, but admire," and apply the spirit in a thousand ways, little and big, and perhaps there will come a hint of the Boche nature in war. For example, sewage deposits were covered over thinly with coal to deceive the French into thinking for a moment that some supply of fuel had been left.

Laughed at a Dying Idiot.

When I saw and heard these things I recalled with less skepticism the stories I had heard from the Americans who had come away from Berlin. For example, one doctor reported this scene to which he had been an eyewitness: There was an idiot in the village near a prison camp. One day an automobile ran over him, crushing his legs at the knees. He lay in the street screaming with agony while around him were gathered a crowd who laughed at the top of their lungs at what they regarded as sport.

Since I have been on the front I have heard similar stories from officers personally known to me and who gave direct evidence. For example, the binding and burning of wounded prisoners by the Boche is vouched for by a second Lieutenant with whom I played golf at St. Andrews before the war and in whose reliability I have the utmost confidence. I have never before felt quite willing to accept the stories of war cruelty at par.

One needs to go no further than the physical evidence of barbarous destruction at Peronne, Bapaume, and Arras to justify the feeling that the German has so long and so fully surrendered himself to cumulative war impulses and war education that he is at last a different being from the rest. Kipling's classification of the world's people into "human beings and Germans" is not wide of the mark.

A visit to the cities wantonly ruined by the Germans and the overwhelming testimony of their unspeakable brutality compel an acceptance of extremist views in respect to the method of dealing with Germany.

The good people in that country will have to suffer with the bad, for it is the latter who have been permitted to have full sway.

It was a relief to return from such scenes to the pleasant château and the enlightening conversation of such fellow-visitors as Sir Martin Conway, the explorer; Sir Alfred Mond, a Cabinet member, and General Georgiesco, the well known Rumanian Lieutenant General, who represents the supreme military command of his country at the British front. The General made me understand better than ever before the situation inside Rumania. He is one of those charming, philosophical men of the world seldom met with except among high class Latins. Rumania doesn't like to be classed as Balkan. She has an old civilization with an aristocracy and is Latin in blood, with only a trace of Slav. Of course she has been temporarily ruined by her premature and unsupported entry into the war. The country has great resources, mainly of oil and agriculture. The oil wells were destroyed, but the Germans have been most energetic in the work of repair. Some of them are now producing, and the supply will become important. The agricultural activities were brought to a halt by the German invasion nearly a year ago, so that it is hoped that the Rumania in German occupation will not yield much of a crop this season.

France's Strategic Situation.

General Georgiesco gave me an interesting idea on the strategic situation of France. The frontier of France, he said, bent back from Switzerland on the southeast to the Channel on the northwest. Forces defending the country, therefore, were precisely in the position of a man trying to fight while leaning so far backward as to lose his equilibrium. General Joffre's problem was to square himself round to the German attack, which he had successfully done.

General Georgiesco was at the front partly to inspect the Portuguese troops, who are much in evidence in the Bethune neighborhood and near the base. They are eager for military duty and make a good showing when well led.

A subject of conversation at the château was the new financial position brought about by America's coming in. The importance of freeing England from the strain of financing the Allies single-handed can hardly be overstated. It had reached the back-breaking point. America's open-handedness, with her boundless resources, has not only removed the danger of disaster through exhaustion, but has enabled Britain to turn with a comparatively free mind to her own particular problems of perfecting her great military machine and providing protection against the submarine.

As to the latter, I am now convinced that we have all been sleeping quite comfortably. Any discussion that reaches to the root of the matter will disclose conditions that call for instant action, with "Thorough" stamped all over it.

BERLIN EXPRESSES REGRET

But Won't Promise Swedish Fishermen Will Escape U-Boat Attacks.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—The German Government, says the Aftonbladet, has expressed regret that Swedish fishermen inside the blockade zone have been victims of the submarine war, and asserts that it will take steps to prevent a recurrence of the incident. It adds:

"As British ships are hunting German submarines under the guise of neutral fishing steamers, it is impossible to give any binding promise."

To Confer on Danube Question.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—A conference on the Danube question will be held within a few days at Budapest. Representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey will participate.

CONSCRIPTION BILL ADVANCED IN CANADA

Senate Passes Measure to Second Reading and It May Become a Law This Week.

OTTAWA, Aug. 4.—The Canadian Senate last night advanced to second reading the Conscription act, thereby insuring its passage through Parliament and making certain that it will become a law.

A motion by the Opposition that the act should not take effect until after a general election was defeated 44 to 34. Three Senators who are classed as Government followers voted for the motion.

Nine Liberals, including the leader in the Senate, voted for the second reading of the bill. The measure will become a law next week.

HONOR STARS AND STRIPES.

Flag Carried by Rough Riders Is Displayed in Canada.

TORONTO, Aug. 4.—The Stars and Stripes carried into action behind Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders at the battle of San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American war by the Seventy-first New York Regiment was signally honored here last night when the Forty-eighth Highlanders, a British regiment, saluted the banner at a celebration to welcome home a detachment that had been on a recruiting trip in the United States. As the colors were borne to a place in front of the battalion by an escort of non-commissioned officers, the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Lieut. Col. Darling addressed the regiment, telling the members of the cordial reception his men had received during their trip south of the international boundary.

The flag will be returned next week to its home armory in New York, where the Highlanders were quartered during their visit there, accompanied by a piece of plate as a souvenir of the cordial relations existing between the United States and Canada.

TO SHOW OUR PART IN WAR.

Signal Corps Establishes Huge Plant in France to Develop Pictures.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The Signal Corps of the United States Army has perfected plans for the establishment in France of a huge plant for developing and printing motion and still pictures. From the plant, which is expected eventually to become one of the largest of its kind in the world, will be issued the photographs which are to form a historical record of America's participation in the war. The plant already is as large as many private concerns.

Within a week it will begin giving out photographs for use in American newspapers. The photographs will be censored in France.

KING CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Asserts Britain Is Resolved to Secure Principles of Humanity.

LONDON, August 4.—King George, writing to the Lord Mayor of London, thanking him for his reaffirmation of loyalty and expression of confidence in the efficiency of the fighting forces, says:

"Three years of war with all they have meant to every home in the British Empire have served to weld more closely than ever the bonds of unity and steel the hearts of the whole nation in their firm resolve to secure the sacred principles of justice, freedom, and humanity. It is for these we fight, and by God's help we mean to triumph."

AMERICANS INVITE KING.

Ask George V. to Formally Open Y. M. C. A. Hut in London.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—King George may be invited formally to open the first American Young Men's Christian Association hut in England. The executive officials have the invitation under consideration and are to decide in a few days.

The hut, which is in the heart of London, is now completed, and will be ready for occupancy by American sailors and soldiers next Wednesday. British forces also are to be welcomed there. The formal opening is to be in September.

AGAIN ATTACK POLA.

Italian Air Squadrons Report Great Destruction Is Done.

ROME, Aug. 4.—Offensive actions were taken by the Austro-Hungarians on Thursday and Friday night against the Italian positions east of Vertoiba and on Monte Rombon, it was announced today by the Italian War Office. All the attacks failed.

Italian air squadrons last night again bombarded the Austrian arsenal and military works of Pola, the statement adds, causing great destruction and big fires. The bulletin reads:

During yesterday along the whole front there again were desultory artillery engagements and small skirmishes between patrols.

More important offensive actions were taken by the enemy on the nights of Thursday and Friday to the east of Vertoiba and on Monte Rombon respectively. These failed completely under our fire and spirited response of the troops which occupy these advanced positions.

During air fights on Thursday a third enemy machine was brought down, in addition to the two already reported.

Last night our flights renewed the bombardment of the arsenal and military works of Pola. Favored by a slight fog, which hindered the work of enemy searchlights and the accuracy of anti-aircraft guns our aviators dropped bombs on the objectives, causing great destruction and big fires, which they were able to observe before returning safely to their bases.

GOVERNMENT SEIZES SHIPS ON STOCKS

All Steel Vessels of Over 2,500 Tons Building in 25 Yards Are Taken Over.

WILL SPEED CONSTRUCTION

Settlement to be Made Later with Home and Foreign Owners—To Commandeer Ships at Sea Next.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Government, through the Emergency Fleet Corporation, today took over all steel shipping above 2,500 tons dead weight in course of construction at twenty-five of the great shipyards of the country and issued orders that the work on them be speeded up under Federal auspices.

So far as practicable double and treble shifts of workmen will be called into service, and the Government will protect contractors and yard owners against overtime charges. In some instances this plan will be put into effect by Monday.

Facts as to the location of the twenty-five yards and the exact tonnage of shipping affected have been withheld by the Government. The number of ships taken over is somewhat less than the first estimate of 700, as a result of the decision not to include the smaller vessels.

One of the important features of the commandeering plan, it was pointed out, would be to put on the seas within a short time hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping which under the former procedure of construction would take a much longer time to complete.

The tonnage taken over was said to be about 1,500,000, owned chiefly in Great Britain and Norway. Every pressure will be brought to bear to clear the stocks of those ships and make ready for new construction. As a result of the policy adopted it has been estimated that anywhere from 500,000 to 750,000 tons of shipping could be added to the big Government program of the next eighteen months.

Contracts pending in private yards and on which construction has not actually been started will also come under Federal supervision. This will make it possible for the Government to cancel contracts for ships in prospect of a size and design which it is felt would not give the most efficient war-time service.

Final Settlement Later.

The final ownership of the vessels now being constructed on private account will be determined later—through diplomatic negotiations where foreign nations are concerned. It will be within the power of the Government either to take over ownership by purchase or return the vessels to the private owner. As soon as the vessels now under construction are completed the yards will be devoted exclusively to the Government shipbuilding program.

Initial notice of the step to be taken was served upon the shipyards in this telegram:

By virtue of an act approved June 15, 1917, and authority delegated to the Emergency Fleet Corporation by Executive order of July 11, 1917, all power-driven cargo-carrying and passenger vessels above 2,500 tons deadweight capacity under construction in your yards, and materials, machinery, equipment, and outfit thereto pertaining are hereby requisitioned by the United States, and will be completed with all practicable dispatch. Letter follows.
W. L. CAPPS, General Manager.

The letter containing more specific information referred to in the telegram reads in part as follows:

"The compensation to be paid will be determined hereafter, and will include ships, material, and contracts requisitioned. You will furnish immediately general plans and detailed specifications of the ships requisitioned and copies of contracts on all supplemental agreements in relation thereto and full particulars as to owner, date of completion, payments made to date, amount still due, and all other information necessary to a fair and just determination of the obligations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in taking over these ships and contracts.

"You will report immediately whether any additional contracts are under consideration and their character and extent, and will not enter into any additional contracts or commitments with respect to merchant tonnage without express authority from this corporation."

Negotiations were held with the foreign interests involved before the definite action was taken.

Minimum of Labor Troubles.

By commandeering these ships the Government is placed in a position where it must guard the contractors against loss which might be involved in the extra expense of rushing the work by employment of extra shifts of workmen and the payment of overtime. It also places upon the Government the responsibility of obtaining the additional labor required and of dealing with the labor interests.

These matters have been taken up with organized labor by the Government, and it is said that the prospects are bright for a maximum of effort with a minimum of friction. As labor must now deal with one Federal agency which will control conditions at all of the yards, the danger of complications is largely avoided.

The United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, which were for so many weeks at odds on this plan for commandeering and other schemes, are now working in close co-operation. While the program is in the last analysis one for which the Shipping Board is responsible, full authority has been vested in Rear Admiral Capps to carry it out.

Plans for commandeering tonnage on the seas, which probably will result in close co-operation between the United States and the Allies for the control of all shipping, transatlantic and coastwise, will be taken up as soon as Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board returns from Chicago next Tuesday.

KAISER'S DEFENSE OF BELGIAN INVASION

Continued from Page 1.

armies had been mobilized against Austria.

7. In a telegram from London my Ambassador informed me he understood the British Government would guarantee neutrality of France and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attack. I telegraphed to H. M. the King personally that mobilization being already carried out could not be stopped, but if H. M. could guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone and employ my troops elsewhere. H. M. answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunderstanding; and, as far as I can make out, Sir E. Grey never took my offer into serious consideration. He never answered it. Instead, he declared England had to defend Belgian neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategic grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium, and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom.

I am most grateful for the President's message.

WILLIAM, H. R.

HAD CABLE FROM KAISER.

Government Officials Recall Circumstances Fitting Gerard's Revelation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Publication of the text of a letter cabled by Emperor William to President Wilson on Aug. 10, 1914, soon after Russia, France, Great Britain, Serbia, and Belgium became involved in war with Germany, created interest tonight among officials of the Government. It was admitted that a long cable message had been received by President Wilson from the Kaiser about that time, but in the absence of the President and the Secretary of State it was said that nobody in the Government was in a position to authorize any statement on the subject.

Chief interest in the cable letter of the Kaiser lay in his statement that Germany had to violate Belgium neutrality "on strategical grounds." It was said that this was the first time it was known that any direct admission had been made by Emperor William on the subject of the invasion of Belgium and that his admission was of the greatest importance. That the Kaiser will have much to explain is one opinion expressed here tonight.

The copy of the letter furnished by ex-Ambassador Gerard shows that the Kaiser gave as the excuse for Germany's invasion of Belgium the receipt of information that "France was preparing to enter Belgium and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom."

The importance of the Gerard version of the letter lies in the statement that the Kaiser first wrote that he had "knowledge" of this alleged intent of France, and then substituted the word "news," evidently being doubtful himself that as an excuse for the invasion of Belgium there was absolute evidence that France was about to enter Belgium territory.

Mr. Gerard was in a position to obtain inside information as to communications between Emperor William and President Wilson, and, while no official questioned on the subject tonight could recollect the full terms of the letter published in the Gerard disclosures, it was said that certain parts of it had a familiar sound, and that it was true that a cable message of considerable length had come to President Wilson about the date named.

Pershing Is Confident of a Complete Victory

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Aug. 5.—The London Sunday Times has received the following telegram from General Pershing, dated Paris, Aug. 4:

"The spirit and morale of the allied armies is splendid and the general situation is better than at the beginning of any other year of the war. The Allies should look forward with full confidence to a complete victory.
"JOHN J. PERSHING."

PLATTSBURG HEARD TIMES WAS SUPPRESSED

Late Arrival of Newspaper Train Caused Excitement Among the Military Students.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 4.—The fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES was not on sale this morning after the arrival of the newspaper train from New York gave rise to a rumor at the training camp that today's issue contained a list of Plattsburg men to be commissioned and that Colonel Wolf, the Camp Commander, had ordered the sale of the paper in Plattsburg suppressed, because it was not desired that the students learn whether they were commissioned until another week.

The departure of the Delaware and Hudson train from Albany without waiting for the newspaper train from New York was the reason for the students being deprived of their TIMES until the arrival of a later train from Albany, but the rumor that the paper had been suppressed flew through the camp and caused considerable excitement in Plattsburg. When THE TIMES did arrive, early this evening, however, all copies were sold within a few minutes, and the candidates eagerly turned the pages for an announcement of commissions in the national army.

Under the supervision of Captain Sebrig C. Megill, C.A.C., who is in charge of bombing instruction at Plattsburg, experiments are being conducted that may revolutionize grenade practice. The accepted method abroad of hurling bombs is the overhand stroke of a cricket bowler, but the candidates at the training camp are trying out other methods with varying success.

It is admitted that the European method is less tiring to the arm, but it is contended that this is negligible compared with accuracy, particularly since only a few bombs are thrown in any attack. The candidates find that throwing baseball fashion is simpler, but the present bombs used are lemon shaped and heavier than a baseball.

Several college football players in the New England regiment have demonstrated before army officers a method of throwing the bombs similar to the forward pass, which gives a spiral motion to the missile. This, it appears, gives better direction, but there remains the possibility that the manufacture of a bomb the shape and weight of a baseball will be urged. This, it is asserted, would make American bombers invincible in the trenches.

AVIATION NOVICES QUALIFY.

Graduated by Ground Schools at Cornell and Other Colleges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The War Department today announced the names of additional graduates from the aviation ground schools at Cornell, the Universities of California, Texas, and Illinois, the Ohio State University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

These ground schools are being counted on to turn out more than 10,000 candidates annually. The men just graduated, whose names were made public today, will go to the flying schols at Mineola, Rantoul, and other points where the reward of successful work is a commission. The graduates at Cambridge and Ithaca are as follows:

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

H. Church,
K. G. Collins,
S. H. Kerr,
S. Hubbell,
M. W. McAlpine,
R. R. McCormick,
O. B. Sherwood,
A. R. Clapp,
B. J. Gaylord,
E. M. Welch,
T. C. Simms,
R. C. Franklin,
J. W. Geary,
A. H. McLanahan,
W. K. Norton,
A. A. Broady,
C. A. Brodie,
Charles S. Chase,
J. M. Johnson,
H. K. Leonard,
W. R. M. Long,
S. E. McKeown,
J. E. Meredith,
H. A. Miller,
E. H. Moltham,
W. D. Mong,
G. Perkins,
E. B. Powers,
H. Rowe,
C. B. Sands,
W. C. Eaton,
P. W. Fitzpatrick,
R. A. Floyd Jones,
A. W. Gibson,
A. Lawson,
R. G. Macks,
G. L. Mentley,
S. C. Thompson,
P. C. Wanser,
L. E. Wenz,
M. W. Wickersham,
F. D. Snell,
E. M. Urband,
L. J. Willinger,
A. C. Cooper,
W. L. Davidson,
F. L. Koons,
W. W. Lauer,
R. Mooney,
B. Oliver,
F. N. Platt,
H. W. Vassar,
S. J. Waller, Jr.,
L. W. Wheelock, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

W. A. Adams,
R. P. Arthur,
P. R. Babcock,
W. F. Baker,
F. D. Bell,
L. G. Bernheimer,
B. F. Beverly,
M. Bluementhal,
R. F. Chapin,
A. L. Clark,
H. A. Clark,
F. P. Clement, Jr.,
F. W. Cowles,
G. M. Crawford,
J. E. Enterkine,
H. H. Gordon,
H. S. Houghton,
G. H. Hull,
N. C. Hyde,
G. C. Kenny,
S. S. Batchelder,
W. L. Dettjen,
C. T. Evans, Jr.,
A. C. Rothwell,
S. G. Fitzsimmons,
C. McDonald,
P. H. McNulty,
O. Melamot,
D. H. Manchester,
R. B. Messer,
R. C. M. Page,
J. Perry,
G. W. Powell,
T. C. Pray,
T. J. Quinlan,
H. I. Riley,
J. H. Schooler,
K. O. Shrensbury,
T. A. Simmons,
Frank L. Soule,
P. H. Van Horn,
J. B. Weir,
G. R. White,
F. V. Yates,
George H. Hull,
R. Mortimer, Jr.,
S. C. Welch,
E. N. Willcox,
R. P. Baldwin,
George A. Beach,
H. F. Evans,
J. G. Layton,
H. S. Manchester,
J. Park,
W. H. Potthoff,
A. J. Weatherhead,
M. B. Kelleher.

PRAISE PRESIDENT'S ACT.

German Papers Pleased by His Letter to Congressman Dyer.

Commenting upon the letter in which President Wilson told Representative Dyer of Missouri of his confidence in the loyalty of most citizens of German blood, the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung said yesterday:

"In his answer to Mr. Dyer, President Wilson struck a chord whose tone had been painfully missing up to then. Thus Mr. Wilson has shown that he well understands the mental torments of the German-Americans in the dreadful conflict, and that he knows how to appreciate their patriotism.

"The great mass of the German-Americans will be grateful to the President for these words, coming from his heart, especially now that low political agitators are at work again trying to stir up the people's passions. And this makes it all the more regrettable that there are still German-Americans who do not want to realize the seriousness of the situation. As insignificant as they may be in numbers and as useless and silly as is their action, they do not improve the already difficult position of all those who are calmly doing their duty and take their oath of allegiance to the United States as a serious thing.

"And one of the first instructions that the Government issued following the declaration of war was this: 'Keep quiet and obey the law.' He who follows this advice can also lay claim to the protection of the laws of our country."

The New Yorker Herold concluded its editorial comment as follows:

"Thus writes the President to the Congressman who informed him of individual cases of the proscription and persecution of such citizens of German origin. If it were only a matter of a few exceptional cases we could pass over it with a few words. But here we have to deal with a general calamity, with a systematically developed and methodically carried out campaign of incitement which is aided even by alleged organs of enlightment and of the public service. Therefore, it seems to us that the President could not pronounce words of dissuasion often enough."

PUTS WAR TAX BILL UP TO $2,006,790,000

Chief Increase Under Senate Committee's Revision Is $362,000,000 on Profits.

$72,000,000 ON INCOMES

Chairman Simmons Expects the Measure to be Passed Within Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The revised War Tax bill, which will be reported to the Senate on Monday by the Finance Committee, will raise $2,006,790,000, according to final official estimates completed tonight, or about $135,000,000 more than the House provided and $331,800,000 more than the Senate committee planned to raise before the new war estimates were submitted to Congress.

Chairman Simmons hopes to call the measure up for debate next week. Leaders look for the bill to pass within a fortnight, estimating that another two weeks for conferences with the House will be necessary. They expect the bill to become law within a month.

Principal Senate changes in the House bill as finally adopted by the committee provide for a net increase of income taxes of about $72,000,000; war excess profits, $362,000,000, and on intoxicants, $31,000,000.

Following is the official summary of items in the Senate bill compared with those in the House measure:

	Senate.	House.
Incomes, individual and corporate, 1917	$777,000,000	$596,700,000
Incomes, individual and corporate retroactive, 1916	......	108,000,000
War excess profits	562,000,000	200,000,000
Distilled spirits	135,000,000	100,000,000
Rectified spirits	5,000,000	7,500,000
Fermented liquors	46,000,000	37,500,000
Wines	21,000,000	6,000,000
Soft drinks, syrups, &c.	11,000,000	20,000,000
Cigars	10,000,000	11,000,000
Cigarettes	20,000,000	25,000,000
Tobacco	25,000,000	30,000,000
Snuff	1,500,000	2,000,000
Cigarette papers	100,000	200,000
Freight transp.	77,500,000	77,500,000
Express and parcel post	16,000,000	15,000,000
Passenger transp.	37,500,000	75,000,000
Pipe lines	4,500,000	4,500,000
Pullman berths	2,250,000	750,000
Electric lights, gas, and local telephone bills	......	30,000,000
Long distance messages	7,000,000	7,000,000
Insurance	......	5,000,000
Automobiles	40,000,000	68,000,000
Tires and tubes	......	12,500,000
Musical instruments, &c.	......	7,000,000
Motion picture films	......	7,000,000
Jewelry	......	7,500,000
Cameras	500,000	......
Sporting goods	800,000	2,000,000
Pleasure boats	800,000	500,000
Perfumes and cosmetics	1,000,000	4,700,000
Proprietary medicines	3,400,000	8,500,000
Amusements	23,000,000	60,000,000
Club dues	......	1,500,000
Chewing gum	......	1,000,000
Stamp taxes	2,000,000	33,000,000
Inheritance taxes	......	6,000,000
Tariff gen'l taxes	......	200,000,000
Consumption taxes, sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa	86,000,000	......
Virginia Island products	20,000	20,000
First-class mail	50,000,000	70,000,000
Second-class mail	3,000,000	19,000,000
Publishers' profits	7,500,000	......
Total	$2,006,970,000	$1,866,870,000

The new estimates of the committee were based on reurns available to the Treasury Department, many of the former estimates being based upon 1916 statistics.

AMERICANS' CAMP DELUGED.

Pershing's Men Have to Abandon Ground That Is Not High.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Aug. 4, (by The Associated Press.) — The rain which has done so much to hold up the offensive in Flanders has spread its dripping mantle over the American training camp. For almost a solid week the only dry day has been Wednesday, when General Pershing paid his first flying visit.

There has been a distinct touch of Winter in the weather, and the men have had a foretaste of November, December, January, and February, when the comparatively few hours of daylight generally are shrouded in deep gray mists. The rains have been a good test for the housing accommodations of the American troops, all of whom, however, have been dry and happy.

It is wonderful to see the transformations that have taken place in the French villages, barns and farmhouses, where the soldiers are billeted. These places are cleaner than was ever known before. The American area in France is constantly spreading and barracks are springing up in many places.

The Americans are already learning camouflage, the art of disguise. The tents and the roofs of some of the smaller barracks are covered by branches of trees and twigs so that they will not be distinguished from airplanes.

The rain has not interfered seriously with the training of those soldiers whose camps are on high ground. However, it has compelled the abandonment of some of the low lying camps, whose men are being drilled on the paved streets. Today there were bomb throwing and automatic rifle contests between picked French and American teams. The scores were close, but the decision was given to the Americans.

A French interpreter attached to the camp was wounded Thursday by the accidental explosion of a grenade. He may lose his sight.

PAGE TALKS OF UNITY.

Envoy Rejoices at Cementing of Our Relations with England.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 4.—It was love of freedom that compelled the New World to come to the defense of the embattled freedom of the Old World, said Ambassador Walter H. Page in an address in Guild Hall this evening. Greeting his audience as kinsmen and companions, the Ambassador said they met on the most tragical anniversary in history, but it was fit that they should pledge themselves that the brave men who had died, had not died in vain, and to assert their purpose of finishing the task even if it exhausted the resources and lives of all the European Allies and the United States.

America and Great Britain, Ambassador Page declared, were cleansing the earth of the deadly malady of militarism, which ever had been one of the greatest evils of human society. He rejoiced at the coming together of the two great English-speaking peoples, and pointed out that their differences in the past had been mostly superficial.

This afternoon the Ambassador reviewed several thousand British soldiers, sailors, and marines on the historic Hoe. Replying to an address of welcome by the Mayor, Mr. Page said:

"Near this place the Mayflower last left the sight of land to carry ideas of freedom to the New World. Americans now bring back to you the same ideas of freedom for the relief of the imperilled freedom of the whole world.

"American warships and American troops already have joined hands with yours. Under the providence of God we have been prosperous and the fruits of our prosperity will flow into the war coffers of every ally. Our army, our navy, our assets, and our treasures are yours for the common purpose."

TARNOWSKI FOR SWEDEN.

His Appointment as Austrian Minister Regarded as Significant.

ZURICH, Aug. 4.—Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, who was sent as Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, says a telegram from Vienna, has been appointed Minister to Sweden. His selection for the Stockholm post is taken to indicate that Austria regards that place as particularly important at the present time.

PERSIUS SAYS BRITAIN STILL CONTROLS SEAS

Contradicts Admiralty View That Germans Won Mastery—Warns Against Super-Optimism.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—Captain Persius, naval expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, in a review of the third naval year of the war, says that the superiority of the British fleet, despite heavy losses, is great enough to justify its claim that it controls the seas, and that the German fleet is unequal to meet it.

The high seas fleet, in conjunction with the coast defense guns, submarines, mines, &c., will undoubtedly be able to beat off all attacks and keep the enemy from the coast, but he adds that German minds should give no room to views of an offensive activity of the fleet, which is based on an insecure foundation and an unproved hypothesis.

All this contradicts the Admiralty view, frequently expressed in official and semi-official reports and in the Emperor's Skagerrak message, that the Germans had decisively defeated Britain and wrested from her the mastery at sea. All naval critics, except Captain Persius, have promulgated this thesis.

Captain Persius says that every intelligent German realizes that unrestricted submarining must be conducted with all energy until England realizes that it is more profitable to discuss peace than to accept further losses, but, on the other hand, he warns against super-optimism for too speedy success in the submarine war, in view of the amount of world tonnage and the great shipbuilding possibilities available for the Entente.

VATICAN REGRETS BELGIAN DEPORTATIONS

Rome Hears Germany's Acts Are Making More Difficult Maintenance of Relations.

ROME, Aug. 4.—It is said in Vatican circles that the Pope's impartial attitude toward official Germany is undergoing a change. The Pope is reported to regret greatly the action of Germany in connection with the deported Belgians. Although an absolute break with Germany is not expected at this time, it is certain that the Belgian deportations are daily making more difficult the maintenance of relations.

The Pope's personal position is also uncomfortable as the result of the fight made by Anglo-French and Belgian Catholics, who long have claimed that the Pope was surmounted by Central Empire influences. The new attitude appears to have been adopted after the fall of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, who, just before his resignation, wrote what now is apparent was a farewell letter to the Holy Father, thanking him for his forbearance and favors and also calling attention to the fact that he had always tried his best to grant the Pope's demands regarding prisoners.

Commenting on the situation, Italia points out that the relations of the Vatican with the Austrian Catholics are excellent, that whereas the German bishops have been subservient to the Government, the Austrian bishops have remained independent and have even protested against German atrocities. The latter also resented the fact that official Germany spent large sums to Protestantize Austrian Catholics, working partly through Empress Augusta.

Italia says further: Austria still desires to keep in favor with the Vatican, hoping therein to obtain a peace intermediary. This wish is encouraged by the Vatican, which has not yet lost hopes of sitting at the peace conference; also that Pope Benedict is careful not to confuse his peace attempt with those now being made by Socialists.

URGES ALLIED CONFERENCE.

London's Resolution Requests Wilson to Call It to Discuss Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A joint resolution requesting the President to invite the nations fighting against Germany to send delegates to a conference in Washington "to reach a complete understanding of the basic principles upon which a lasting peace may be established," was introduced in the House today by Representative Meyer London, Socialist, of New York. It was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. London, in an accompanying statement, says the value of the Reichstag declaration has been underestimated in this country. He regards it a direct bid for peace and as emphasizing the fact that the German people realize the danger of an economic alliance against them after the war.

"The United States is in the best position to initiate such a peace conference," said Mr. London. "The quarrel is comparatively young. We have not yet become embittered. We are still capable of dispassionate reasoning. The calling of an interparliamentary conference will not weaken or separate, but unite."

Mr. London proposes that all the nations now allied against Germany shall send representatives to the conference "in order to promote democracy in international relations," and adds that "there is a growing demand that the principal issues of the war be made clear."

WANT THOMAS TO REMAIN.

French Socialists Say His Leaving Cabinet Would Be Misinterpreted.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Socialist Deputies in the Chamber decided last night by a vote of 56 to 9 that Albert Thomas, Minister of Munitions, and member of the War Council, should continue as a member of the Government.

After M. Thomas had given his reasons for remaining in office Jules Guesde, a former member of the Cabinet, supporting him pointed out that in view of a recent resolution inviting Socialists to abstain from entering Cabinets which are animated by imperialist designs, the withdrawal of M. Thomas might be wrongly interpreted, and give the Central Powers a pretext to accuse the French Government of pursuing a policy of conquest.

RUSSIAN DEBT QUINTUPLED.

Total Is Now Estimated at 50,000,000,000 Rubles.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—Russia's national debt, which at the beginning of the war was 9,000,000,000 rubles, is now estimated at 50,000,000,000, according to a report of the Imperial Bank. Its statement shows that the money circulation is 13,645,000,000 rubles, against 1,633,000,000 at the beginning of the war.

Credit notes issued the first five and a half months of 1917 amount to 4,549,000,000 rubles, against 3,475,000,000 for all of 1916.

General operations of banks have largely increased during the war. The gold reserve in Russia has fallen from 1,604,000,000 rubles to 1,292,000,000.

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HOPES LABOR WON'T HELP GERMANY WIN

Gompers Explains Cablegram Opposing Proposed Stockholm Peace Conference.

WANTS KAISERISM CRUSHED

Says While German Workmen Fight for Kaiserism Allied Labor Must Fight Against It.

The working people of Germany are doing all they can to help Germany win the war; ergo, this is no time for the working people of the Allies to gather in a peace conference the action of which might hamper the efficiency of the nations fighting Germany.

That is the reason given yesterday by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, for his message to the heads of organized labor in England and France that the organized labor of the United States would send no delegates to the proposed Stockholm conference. Mr. Gompers hopes that the organized labor of none of the allied countries will send delegates to the conference, the time for which, he says, has not yet come.

In an interview with a reporter for THE TIMES Mr. Gompers said that the Kaiser was counting on and receiving the whole-hearted support of organized labor of the German Empire, and that it was a duty organized labor of the allied countries owed to their Governments to see that their countries get no less from them.

The head of the federation was in New York yesterday participating in a conference to perfect ways and means for the campaign of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy to counteract the activities of radical Socialists, the Workmen's Council, and pro-German propagandists among the labor unions of the country, especially those with a large percentage of foreign-speaking members. He regarded it as timely to give an explanation of his cablegram to W. A. Appleton, Secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions of England, and M. Jouhaux, Secretary of the French Fédération Générale du Travail, refusing participation in the Stockholm conference, in explaining his reasons for the cablegram, Mr. Gompers dictated this statement:

"The working people of the United States are doing everything within their power to help their country in its war against imperialism and autocracy. The working people of England and of France are doing the same for their countries. The working people of Germany are doing all they possibly can to help Germany and her Kaiser win the war. If Germany does not win, as she will not win, it will be due to no fault of the German working people.

"It is therefore, in my judgment, impractical and positively injurious for any conference of the representatives of labor to be held in which the representatives of all the countries would be present. As I said in my cablegram to Jouhaux and Appleton, something more favorable must develop before such a conference is practicable. I have in mind that the Kaiser and Prussianism must be crushed, whether internally or externally, or that Prussianism and Kaiserism shall surrender at the demand of the democracy and civilization of the world."

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy was formed at the suggestion of Mr. Gompers to counteract pernicious pro-German propaganda in the ranks of the workers, which has made trouble both in England and France. This week the alliance will open headquarters at 280 Broadway, from which it will conduct its campaign of teaching the working people just what they and their nation have at stake in the war.

The strongest support, from a numerical standpoint, that the peace-at-any-price Workmen's Council has is from the Hebrew trades of New York City.

It had been reported that it was the intention of the American Federation of Labor to force a showdown of the unions which belong to it that have joined with the Workmen's Council. Mr. Gompers said he could not discuss that possibility. The officials of the federation have not openly charged that German agents were at work among America's workers; they have contented themselves with saying that the success of those back of the Workmen's Council and similar organizations would help Germany in the war.

The Workmen's Council wants a Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in the United States, corresponding to that of Russia. Lloyd George said yesterday that there must be no Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates in England. Mr. Gompers feels the same way about the United States. He feels that Congress can run the war, and that organized labor, in common with all other Americans, owes undivided and efficient allegiance to the laws made by Congress for the conduct of the war.

PAN GERMAN SCOFFS AT AMERICAN 'BLUFF'

Dr. Jenny Derides Our War Preparations and Suggests We May Not Fight Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 4, (via London.)—Under the title "Americanism," Dr. Jenny publishes in the Pan-German Tägliche Rundschau another violently sarcastic article about "American bluster and bluff."

"Americans think in exaggerations and talk in superlatives," Dr. Jenny writes. "Even Ambassador Andrew White drops into superlatives over almost every incident in his memoirs, describing a comparatively unimportant incident as the most remarkable experience of his life and asserting that some very average person made the deepest impression on him ever conveyed by a human being."

Dr. Jenny then describes how America's boasted war preparations have been whittled down. Her 10,000,000 men have been reduced to 120,000 volunteers, while 565,000 men raised by compulsory enlistment won't even be fit to be sent for further training behind the front until six months hence. Her 100,000 airplanes came down first to 20,000 and then to some 3,000, which Americans hope to have ready by next Summer, if they can secure a suitable model for fighting planes in time.

As for her armada of ships to convey troops across the Atlantic, he asserts, America has not yet decided, six months after the declaration of war, whether she will build them of wood or of steel. Thus not one single keel of that armada has yet been laid.

"It comes out," Dr. Jenny continues, "that at this time, when with much difficulty some small tonnage might be scraped together for transport, there are no troops ready, and when troops are ready really there will no longer be any ships to transport them."

Dr. Jenny then proceeds as follows: "Ten million soldiers and a hundred thousand airplanes which were to be hurled at the heads of wicked Germans turn out to have been premature, overloud, genuine American boasting. And in that Americans have unsurpassed skill. It is remarkable what they can compass in the way of shout-stretching without getting lockjaw. That comes from their great experience in bargaining, and in turn conforms with their mental capacity. They have mendacity which in a remarkable manner combines a wealth of words with a poverty of ideas. But one fine day, if the bluff does not come off, their bluster may do its exponents a bad turn and result in lockjaw, for which a popular and very effective remedy is a sound box on the ears."

Concluding that when American troops are ready there will be no ships to transport them, Dr. Jenny suggests that, after all, probably Americans will not be sorry, because they never meant to fight in Europe.

"Nobody need be surprised if Americans use the above facts and thousands of excuses for fighting dead shy of any active interference in the European war," he writes.

DUTCH COAL SUPPLY CUT OFF

Lapse of Agreement with Germany Just Made Known, Causes Alarm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 4.—The one great preoccupation of Holland at present is its grain and coal supply for the coming Winter. For the one she is dependent upon America, and for the other upon Germany, so that the news published today that the coal agreement with Germany lapsed July 31, and that no coal will be forthcoming until new contracts are signed, caused alarm throughout the country.

Recent rumors that importations of coal have been suspended have been systematically denied, but today the truth is published, and the Dutch public knows that it has been hoodwinked. People had been led to believe that after the delivery of much-needed potatoes to Germany—an accommodation which forced the Dutch to eat rice for several weeks instead of potatoes—the delivery of coal would be continued until Winter. These potatoes, which at present are an important food item in Holland, were sacrificed in order to help Germany over her worst food crisis before the new harvest was ready, and it is now reported that Germany has not even fulfilled her coal contracts up to the end of July.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—Germany's arrangement with Switzerland for a loan of 40,000,000 francs monthly was inspired, according to the financial expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, by the fact that Germany's imports from Switzerland were so considerable as to outweigh the value of her coal and iron exports even at the increased prices.

Germany has perfected similar arrangements with other neutrals, notably Holland.

MICHAELIS BACK IN BERLIN.

To Report to the Kaiser Today on the Results of His Vienna Trip.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the Politiken says Chancellor Michaelis has returned from Vienna, has conferred with several members of the Cabinet, and will have a talk with the Emperor tomorrow.

FURS REMODELLED
to the new Vogue—models distinctively original—the creations of the celebrated Fashion artist, Miss E. M. A. Steinmetz.
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS NOT SHOWN ELSEWHERE
Moderate charges during the Summer months, and stored free.
Stein & Blaine
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8 and 10 West 36th St. New York

FOOD CONTROL BILL ATTACKED BY REED

Missourian Sees Nothing but Disaster to the Country in Passage of the Measure.

COMPLAINS OF THE "LASH"

Deprecates Administration's Demand for Haste in War Legislation and Again Criticises Hoover.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—An attack on the report of the House and Senate conference on the Food Administration bill was made in the Senate today by Mr. Reed of Missouri, when the report was taken up for action following its acceptance yesterday by the House. In a two-hour speech Mr. Reed charged that the Administration had used the "lash" on Congress in getting the Food bill through, and that Congress ought to resent what he characterized as outside interference.

The Missourian tried to get the Senate to consider first the conference report on the Food Survey bill, passed more than a month ago by the Senate, and embracing drastic legislation against hoarding and gambling on grain exchanges. He contended that the Food Survey bill would, in itself, be sufficient to govern the food situation, and that the Food Administration bill had been pushed forward to kill the Survey bill.

Mr. Reed occupied all the time of the Senate up to adjournment, so that the vote on the Food Administration bill went over. While a hard struggle undoubtedly is ahead of the bill, it is believed that the Senate ultimately will accept the measure as revised in conference.

Senator Chamberlain brought up the Food Administration bill by moving acceptance of the conference report. He argued that the Administration wanted its speedy passage, and that the country expected Congress to dispose of it at once.

"Either the Senate ought to accept or reject the conference report," said Senator Chamberlain. "This bill came before us on June 18—six weeks ago—and we must pass it or discard it."

Senator Reed plunged into a violent assault on the conference report, devoting himself particularly to the elimination of the three-man food control board as provided by the Senate and the substitution of the food controller. He insisted that the Senate vote against one-man food control ought to prevail.

Objects to Administration "Lash."

"The same direct influence from outside that rushed the Food Survey bill through the Senate and had it held up so the Food Control bill could be brought up is being exerted now. I fail to see why this sort of juggling with legislation is to be tolerated. I would like to have the Food Survey bill, with its direct legislation against gambling in stocks and hoarding, come up here so we can see what's left of it."

A motion by Senator Reed to take up the Food Survey bill was defeated. Speaking of the Food Administration bill, Senator Reed said:

"I warn this Senate against falling into the evil of yielding to caprice. It is the solemn duty of the Senate to analyze intelligently every question before it. Sometimes I have witnessed scenes in the Senate of late when it seemed to me that we were losing sight of the fact that the things we were doing formed a part of world history. Instead of looking at this vast war panarama now passing before us as something a part of which we control, we are thinking of personal aggrandizement, of political success, of political exigency.

"If Congress turns over to the President the powers given it by the people, Congress will betray the people, who wrote their Constitution in blood and tears. No, we cannot escape our responsibility by turning it over to the President.

"In our war legislation it is the lash, the lash forever and eternally. The lash is laid across the legislative back, and more and more we cringe, more and more we whine and crawl between the legs of those who master us. Always it is haste. Always it is the same old cry: 'Make haste! Hurry!'

Senator Reed referred to what he called "the whiz of the Administration lash" in the passage of the Currency bill and the bill that created the Shipping Board.

"Now the same men, the same influences," he went on, "are at work to speed through this bill ahead of the Food Survey bill, which, they told us, was to be the antidote for famine. When the Food Survey bill was up the Agriculture Department got out its pot of black paint and painted sombre pictures of the future of the country if it were not passed, and passed speedily, passed under the lash.

"And now they hold it up because there will not be so good an argument for passing the Food Control bill if the Survey bill is put through ahead of it. Throttled, smothered, sat upon is the Food Survey bill, while we are told to pass this one and pass it quick."

Criticise Senate Conferees.

Senator Reed harshly criticised the Senate conferees for yielding to the House conferees on the amendments to the Food Control bill as passed by the Senate.

"The Senators who voted to accept the changes in this bill did not represent this body and did not fight for what this body had decreed," said the Missouri Senator. "They deliberately went against the sentiment of this Senate. As this bill stands, I say that every minute its passage is delayed is a blessing to the country, and every moment it is hastened is but a step toward disaster."

Senator Reed launched a bitter attack against Herbert C. Hoover, saying the latter's recent utterances as to the reasons for high prices in this country and abroad were conflicting and inconsistent.

"He basks in the sublime hope of being the supreme god of food control," cried the Missourian. "He would have the world at his feet and rule it all."

Mr. Reed expects to resume his speech Monday.

AGREEMENT ON FOOD WITH NEUTRALS SOON

Will Include Guarantees Against Like Exports to Germany—Replies to Memorandum.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—An agreement shortly will be reported between the neutral powers and the Exports Council regarding food shipments under guarantee of their non-export to Germany. Replies have been received from many neutrals to which the State Department sent requests for information regarding requirements, and with the assurance that they were prepared to guarantee that the food would not reach Germany.

The State Department's memorandum said that the United States had as its first duty the supplying of food to the Allies, and that if this country undertook to supply neutrals it must mean in many commodities either a deprivation of the Allies, further sacrifice upon the part of the American people, or a diversion of labor and productivity from the necessities of war.

Neutral Governments were asked to stimulate production of foodstuffs, secure all available supplies from other quarters abroad, and eliminate waste and excess consumption. Attention was called to the fact that if there were insufficient supplies for the American people and their Allies alone, the United States could not be expected to part with food supplies other than in such minimum amounts as would make up the deficiency in the food values arising after the most intensive endeavors by neutrals. In determining this minimum it was felt that the pre-war imports were no longer a criterion of the necessities, because more intense production and reduced consumption rendered such calculations inapplicable.

Neutrals were asked to calculate food resources as to value in protein, fat, and carbo-hydrates, the consumption to be calculated upon a standard intake per capita. This would show the deficiency which must be supplied. Neutral countries were asked to give figures showing the stocks of grains, sugar, potatoes, and dried legumes on hand, in transit, or contracted for, and the production, consumption, importation, and exportation since 1911. Similar statistics were asked concerning vegetable oils, perishable vegetables, live cattle, meats, fish, vegetable or animal fats, and soap. Information as to exports of metals, minerals, ores, and their products, chemicals, textiles, clothing, timber, and non-edible plant and animal products of all kinds also was called for.

PRIORITY BILL PASSES HOUSE

Gives President Power to Direct Handling of War Freight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The house quickly adopted the conference reports today on the bill giving the President power to demand "priority of shipment" of certain classes of freight during the war, and increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members. No roll call was demanded on the conference reports.

Chairman Adamson of the House conferees reported the managers for the lower body had been compelled to consent to a compromise on the so-called Hoke Smith amendment, which provided that in all proceedings involving the reasonableness of rates at least three members of the commission should sit, and that in proceedings involving the valuation of railroad property and securities at least seven members should participate.

The compromise agreement retained the three-member provision relating to rate hearings, but provides that five members may sit in proceedings involving valuation of property. In addition the House conferees obtained the insertion of a new section which forbids railroads filing tariffs until advance consent of the commission is obtained. Notice of tariff changes now pile in on the commission, sometimes at the rate of hundreds a day. The new requirement compels the road first to consult the commission.

GOOD CROP IN MISSOURI.

Corn and Wheat Yields Estimated to be Larger Than Last Year.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Aug. 4.—Missouri's corn crop, estimated at 230,000,000 bushels, will be about 90,000,000 bushels in excess of that of last year, according to the monthly crop report, issued today by the State Board of Agriculture. The condition was placed at 86.2 points less than a month ago, and compared with 57.2 a year ago. The forecast was for 28.9 bushels to the acre.

The section of the report referring to wheat places the acre yield at 14.9 bushels, with a total for the State of 23,000,000 bushels, or 8,000,000 more than the total a year ago and 4,500,000 more than the 1917 estimate a year ago. The highest yield reported was 41 bushels to the acre from the northeast section.

The oats crop was placed at a total of 39,000,000 bushels, or 14,000,000 more than last year. The yield of timothy was given as .94 ton per acre.

NO FRUIT JAR SHORTAGE.

Agriculture Department Denounces Dealers Who Have Raised Prices.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Retail dealers, who have raised the prices of glass fruit jars, are denounced by the Department of Agriculture in a statement today, which asserted that the increases began with the Government's emergency campaign for preservation of food. The department quotes from a conference with jar manufacturers to show there is no shortage.

"We have received enough orders to take care of our daily capacity and have even offered to sell jobbers jars on consignment, to be paid for as sold.

"We have sold to the jobbers their usual supply, what they usually purchase in a year. They have sold to the merchants the usual supply, and they are not ordering any more until they begin to sell and reduce the stock on hand. By the middle of August we should begin to ship very freely for the fall trade."

CONSERVATION CARDS OUT.

Mayor's Committee of Women Will Distribute Them.

The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense has been designated by the State Food Supply Commission to distribute the conservation cards of the Food Administration just issued in this city. The work is being done through the 525 women's organizations in this city, and the Social Bureau of the Police Department. Le Roy Peterson, head of the bureau, has asked for 50,000 cards, which will be distributed by the Junior Police.

The most original method of distribution is that adopted by the National League for Women's Service, 259 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Irving Brock, Chairman of the Home Economics Division of the League, plans to place next Wednesday representatives wearing the Hoover uniform in the largest department stores. It is expected that 40,000 cards will be signed in this way. The National League for Women's Service has agreed to distribute an additional 10,000 among its own membership.

PERKINS TO BE MADE FOOD COMMISSIONER

Whitman, at Request of Mayor, Will Introduce a Special Bill in Legislature.

OBSTACLE IN CITY CHARTER

Financier Must Be Enabled to Keep Present Place on the Palisades Park Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 4.—George W. Perkins will be appointed Market Commissioner for New York City, and will accept that place, if Governor Whitman can persuade the extraordinary session of the Legislature to pass a bill enabling Mr. Perkins to take a post in the city service without relinquishing his present place as President of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission. A clause in the New York City Charter provides that no person holding a State office can hold an office under the City Government.

Mayor Mitchel wrote a letter to Governor Whitman asking him to send a special message to the Legislature urging the passage of a bill to remove the obstacle to Mr. Perkins's filling both places. In his reply the Governor said:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.
Albany, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1917.

To Hon. John Purroy Mitchel,
Mayor of the City of New York, New York, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Mayor—I have your letter of Aug. 1st in which you state that you desire to appoint Mr. George W. Perkins, Commissioner of Markets for the City of New York, but that the provisions of the charter of the city prohibit a man holding a State office from holding at the same time a city office.

I am familiar with the efficient work which Mr. Perkins, as President of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, has done during the last fifteen years in the development of the great Interstate Park and I can readily understand why he feels he should not give up that work. I see no reason why the members of this Interstate Commission who receive no salary for the important public service they are rendering should be prohibited from holding office in the City of New York.

I shall gladly to comply with your request and at once transmit your letter to the Legislature in special message urging the Legislature to enact the necessary legislation.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

Letter of Mayor Mitchel.

Mayor Mitchel's letter was made public, with the Governor's reply. He called attention to the obstructive clause in the City Charter and then said:

"Mr. Perkins is not willing to resign from the Palisades Park Commission. Realizing the extent and importance of that project, I have a great deal of sympathy with his feeling in the matter. The fact that the State has just appropriated $2,500,000 more for its further development, while individuals in New York City and the State of New Jersey are contributing a like sum, places a further moral obligation on the gentlemen who are members of the park Commission to see that this money, which has been intrusted to their custody, is properly expended.

"Mr. Perkins is willing to accept the position of Commissioner of Markets provided he can retain his connection with the Palisades Park Commission. It seems to me that men serving as the members of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission are without compensation, and in a spirit of the best sort of public service should be exempt from the clause in the Charter of the City of New York, which precludes their holding a State or Federal position."

Governor Whitman may be compelled to make a fight to get the proposed enabling act through. Up-State influences, strongly reflected through the Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, but, particularly in the Senate, are likely to try to prevent Mr. Perkins's appointment, because this automatically would make him a member of the State Farms and Food Council.

Opposition to Mr. Perkins played a big part in the determination reached by the members of the Senate and Assembly War Committee in naming Colonel Roosevelt, General Wadsworth, and Morgan J. O'Brien in the Food Control bill for which the committee became sponsor, as members of the proposed Food Control Commission. The hostility to Mr. Perkins exists not only among the farmers who wield great influence with the Republican lawmakers from up-State, but among Republican politicians of the Old Guard, who find it difficult to forgive him for having financed the Roosevelt bolt in 1912. Some Republican lawmakers fear that Mr. Perkins, should he become a member of the Governor's official household, might contrive to make himself a power in the Republican organization in this State.

Supported Colonel Roosevelt.

It is now known that the proposal to name Colonel Roosevelt as one of the prospective food administrators emanated from Louis M. Martin of Oneida County, but that it was not seriously considered in committee until Senator Henry M. Sage, representing Albany County, the political bailiwick of Mr. Barnes, who is the Colonel's sworn political enemy, came out and supported it.

Senator Sage said today that he favored the naming of Colonel Roosevelt and the other commissioners in the bill solely because this would tend to reassure the farmers, of whose strong objections to the appointment of Mr. Perkins he was well aware. He was of their suspicion that if Governor Whitman had a free hand in the matter he would name Mr. Perkins as head of the new Food Control Commission.

New light was shed today on the Governor's objection to the naming of the commissioners in the bill. The Federal food administrator, Herbert C. Hoover, will be empowered to name his own representatives in every State. When the Federal legislation was pending Governor Whitman and Mr. Hoover had a conference and agreed that in order to insure co-ordination of effort the State and Federal function in New York should be vested in the State Food Control Commission, which was then already in contemplation. A set of men acceptable to Governor Whitman and the Federal authorities was virtually agreed upon. This arrangement would be set at naught should the bill of the legislative War Committee in which the commissioners have been named prevail.

It was learned today, after Governor Whitman had been in conference with John W. McGrath, Colonel Roosevelt's former secretary, who came to Albany as an emissary of Mr. Perkins, that an extensive publicity campaign would be begun at once to inform the people of New York City of the alleged menace to proper food control arising out of the opposition to the Governor's plan on the part of certain up-State lawmakers.

ARMY WANTS FREE DOCTORS

Men Who Cannot Answer War Call Urged Not to Take Commissions.

The following was received yesterday from the Surgeon General of the Army by the Superintendent of the Post Graduate Hospital.

"The office of the Surgeon General of the Army is being put to much inconvenience by the fact that many physicians on the staffs of hospitals are accepting commissions, although they cannot be spared for military duty. The Surgeon General does not wish to commission those who cannot respond to service when called. While it is imperative that as many men as possible be made available for service with the army, and hospitals are urged to release as many men as possible, those members of the staff who cannot be spared are requested not to apply for or to accept commissions unless they intend to respond to any order for service which may be received. Please bring this to the attention of all staff members."

TOMMIES NOW USE CHAIN MAIL VISOR

Recent Improvement of the Helmet Protects Soldiers' Eyes from Splinters.

A SHRAPNEL-PROOF JACKET

Dr. Saleeby Believes It Will Afford Protection Against Revolver Bullets as Well.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 19.—While nothing has been heard here of America's preparations in the matter of helmets and other protective devices for her soldiers, it is assumed that, in the light of French and British experience in this matter, due attention is being paid to the subject.

With Sir Conan Doyle, Dr. C. W. Saleeby was one of the protagonists in the movement to supply soldiers with modern equivalents of mediaeval armor, and the particular form of helmet worn by the British Tommy was the outcome of Dr. Saleeby's suggestions to the military authorities. The helmet now in use was modeled on the one adopted by the French in 1915, with important improvements in the kind of steel used. It is manganese steel, extremely hard, tough, and unsplinterable, with a low pitch of curvature in the crown for the purpose of deflecting bullets. The weight is properly distributed around the head and the lining is padded with India rubber to kill the force of a blow.

One of the most recent improvements of the helmet is the chain visor, of which hundreds of thousands are now in use in France. This is a piece of steel chain mail which falls over the eyes like a veil as far as the bridge of the nose, and is tied on behind. Its purpose is to guard the eyes from fragments of sand, rock, or metal splinters striking from below, which are the cause of nine out of ten cases of blindness in the army. In the daytime the soldier can see perfectly well through the visor, and if necessary half of it can be put aside so as to uncover one eye. The visor does not seem to be very popular with the soldiers at present, as the chain mail tends to cause abrasions of the nose. The men also think that it interferes with seeing in bayonet fighting, and they have a prejudice against it because "it makes them look like guys." It is said that at the battle of Arras men wearing a visor went into action with the helmet turned front to back, and it is probable that some lost their sight in consequence.

Dr. Saleeby, however, believes that common sense will overcome the prejudice against the adoption of anything that might suggest cowardice, and in a lecture he delivered this week he spoke of a new shrapnel-proof jacket which had been produced by the experts at the Ministry of Munitions and which, although still in the experimental stage, would, he believed, meet all the requirements for body armor.

Dr. Saleeby said that at present the problem of protecting the body against machine-gun and rifle bullets appeared to be unsolvable, but the problem of finding an efficient protection against shrapnel and revolver bullets was, in his opinion, solved by the shrapnel-proof jacket, which he exhibited and described. The jacket is, in Dr. Saleeby's opinion, perfect for the use of soldiers and especially for airmen. He sees no reason why it should not be generally adopted, and says an enormous saving of life would result.

LINER ENTANGLED IN NET.

The Kershaw, with 54 Passengers, Helpless, but in No Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 4.—The Merchants and Miners Transportation liner Kershaw, a passenger ship, tonight is reported helplessly entangled in a navy steel net guarding one of the entrances to this harbor. Fifty-four passengers are aboard the Kershaw, as well as a large cargo of perishable goods. The vessel is in no danger, a smooth sea prevailing, but in the opinion of experts it will be fully twenty-four hours before the ship can be cleared of the net.

The Kershaw sailed before dawn this morning. In making the passage of the outer harbor the vessel missed the channel and struck the steel net. In short order yards of the net were wound around the propellers, steering gear, and rudder.

Navy boats and wrecking tugs with divers were dispatched to the scene. It is believed that only minor damage was done to the Kershaw, but that it will take a considerable time to clear away the entanglement of net. Passengers desiring to do so will return to port on tugs.

SAVE THIS ADVERTISEMENT

SALE EXTRAORDINARY

Most Novel Clearance Sale of Women's Coats, Suits and Dresses.
Garments worth $25—$30—$35 to be Sacrificed

We do not carry stock from one season to another but have established the custom of sacrificing at this season every garment we have in stock at ridiculously low prices and in a most novel manner.

SALE—EXTRAORDINARY

Monday *we will sell any garment at* $15.00
Tuesday *any garment left at* . . $12.50
Wed. and Thurs. *any garment at* . $10.00
Friday *any garment at* $7.50
Saturday *all remaining garments at* $5.00

Just think of getting a $35.00 garment at $5.00.
Come to this sale whether you want anything or not—It's too good to overlook.
FRENEAU SWEENY guarantees this stock perfect in all respects.
Open 8:30 A. M. till 5:30 P. M. every day this week, including Saturday.

Freneau Sweeny
392 Fifth Avenue
2nd Floor over Mary Elizabeth's.
NO C. O. D.——NO APPROVALS——NO RETURNS.

Attention Is Directed to the Illustrated Advertisement of *Women's Satin Dresses* in the Rotogravure Section of To-Day's Issue of this Newspaper.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING AUGUST

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops

Each Shop an authority as to the newest and most advanced Fashions

AUTUMN FASHIONS
FOR WOMEN and MISSES

SUITS, COATS, DRESSES, FURS,
WAISTS, SEPARATE SKIRTS, SHOES
Also Dainty Lingerie, Boudoir Gowns and Accessories

Advance Fall Models
WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS
Plain Tailored or Fur Trimmed

Suits that show the new three-quarter or knee length coats, straight line pleated or shirred back skirts; of silver velour, duvet de laine, sylvian cloth, Rayonner cloth, wool velour, glove-skin velour, broadcloth, Bolivia, burella or Oxford mixtures, in the new colorings of Japanese blue, Concord, Burgundy, Java Brown, Hunter's Green, Beaver, Beet Root, Purple or Mole, also Black or Navy.

29.50 to 295.00

Advance Fall Models
Misses' Navy Blue Dresses
Of Serge or Poiret Twill

Beaded or embroidered in self or contrasting color, also plain tailored or braid bound models, many with Georgette crepe vestee and silk collar; draped, tunic or pleated skirts. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

18.50 to 59.50

Advance Fall Models
Misses' Silk Dresses
Of Satin or Crepe Meteor

In the fashionable Fall shades of navy, taupe, prune, benjais blue, also black; embroidered in self-color or silver metallic threads, many combined with Georgette crepe. Sizes 14 to 20 years.

18.50 to 98.50

Advance Fall Model
White Satin Sport Waists
For Women and Misses

"Full swing" model of washable white satin with tucked bosom; collar, French cuffs and front of shirt edged with pleated satin ruffles.

12.75

Advance Fall Models
Women's Tailored Hats
Of Velvet, Satin, Georgette or Velour

Showing exclusive new shapes in both large and small hats trimmed with ribbon, wings, burnt ostrich or beaded ornaments. *On Sale Store Floor.*

7.95 to 14.75

Just Received from Paris
French Hand-Made Waists
For Women and Misses

White lingerie waists of sheer batiste, voile or handkerchief linen; plain tailored, frilled or surplice models with roll, shawl or flat collars, some hand-embroidered and trimmed with hand drawn work, flutings, or various fine laces.

7.50 9.75 15.75

Silk Hosiery
For Women and Misses
Of pure thread silk in black, white or colors, also white or black with contrasting color stripes.
.95
3 Pair for $2.75

Women's Oxfords
With Low Military Heels
Of highest quality white Buckskin or mahogany calfskin, with wing tips, smart last, light welted soles.
7.50

White Sport Skirts
For Women and Misses
Of white washable cotton gabardine, pique or novelty cord, with various shaped pockets.
2.75
Heretofore $4.75 to $6.75

A&F

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

Commissary Checking List

For the convenience of Army Officers, and at the suggestion of a number of them, this list of things useful and practical for men in the service has been compiled.

Check off what you want. Come to the great Outdoor Headquarters to select them, if convenient.

If not, send your order by mail and it will receive prompt attention.

Officers' Uniforms

Made with all the care necessary to insure correctness—standard Abercrombie & Fitch qualities.
Ready-for-service Uniforms, O. D. serge blouse and breeches, $40, $42.50 and $45.
Custom-made Uniforms, medium weight, $47.50; heavy weight, $55.
Officers' Service Overcoat, ready-to-wear, $50; custom-made, $65.
Mounted Officers' Raincoat, $15.50.
Dismounted Officers' Raincoat, $16.
O. D. Oilskin Saddle Slicker, $6.50.
O. D. Dismounted Officers' Oilskin Slicker, $4.50.
O. D. Oilskin Cape, $4.
Officers' Reversible Waterproof Cape, $7.50.
Stetson Service Hat, $6.
Officers' Service Cap, including insignia, $3.75.
Service Hats, $2 and $4.
Officers' Hat Cords, 75c.
Hat Cords, all service colors, 20c.
Officers' Insignia, for every grade in every branch of the service, 50c. to $1.25.
A. & F. Leather Aviation Coat, indorsed by U. S. Government, $75.
Leather Aviation Breeches, $25.
Aviation Helmets, $7.50 and $12.50.
Rubber Hydro-Aeroplane Suit, $13.50.
One-piece O. D. Khaki Aviation Suit, $4.50.

Officers' Shoes, Puttees and Incidentals

Mounted Officers' stiff-leg Riding Boots, Russia calf, $25.
Field Boot of tan grain leather, waterproof and pliable, $35.
Cordovan stiff-leg Riding Boot, bench made throughout, $35.
Fitch Army Shoe—hand-made Blucher, $12.
Regular Army Blucher, Munson last, $7.
Heavy double-sole Blucher, $12.
Hand-made tan Cordovan Army Blucher, $15.
Aviators' Boots, made to order, $10 to $20.
A. & F. Special dark tan Cordovan Leggin, $18.
Infantry Canvas Leggin, $1.50.
Fox Spiral Puttee, camel's hair, $4.
Fox superfine Officers' Spiral Puttee, $5.
O. D. wool cloth Spiral Puttee, $3.
Tan Cowhide Leggins, $8.50.
Buckskin Gloves, $2.75 to $4.
Two-in-One Glove, $5.
Aeroplane Gauntlet Mitts, $7.50.
Khaki Cotton Shirts, 75c. to $2.
Regulation Army O. D. Flannel Shirt, $3 to $5.50.
Service Socks—best in the world, 50c. to $1.25.
Sheep-lined Short Coats, from $17.50.
Sheep-lined Vests, $7.50.
Same, with tan leather sleeves, $12.50.
U. S. Army O. D. Sweaters, pure worsted, '88; coat style, $8.50.
Regulation Web Belt, 50c.
Black or tan leather Belts, $1.50 to $3.
Flannel Sleeping Suits, $3.50 and $4.

Army Camp Conveniences

"Coleman 58" combined Tent and Bedding Roll, for officers, $40.
Officers' Khaki Portfolio, $2.75.
Field Glasses of every description.
Soldiers' Locket, for identification tag and portrait, solid gold, $30; gold-filled, $4.25; silver, $3.75.
Army Blankets, $7.50 to $12.50.
Folding Bath Tub, $13.
Duffle Bag, 10 by 24, $1.
Pocket Filter, safe and efficient, $1.
Government Canteen, aluminum, $4.50.
Money Belts, $1.50.
Wrist Watches, military, $8 to $25.
Trench Cigarette Case, $1.50.
Officers' Trunks, 13x17x22, $15 and $22.
Unfitted Khaki Toilet Rolls, $1 to $4.
Special Military Fitted Toilet Case, $13.50.
Helio Unbreakable Mirrors, $1.25.
Army and Navy Pocket Knife, $2.50.

Write for New Booklet on Officers' Outfits.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President
Madison Avenue and 45th St.
The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

EXPORTATION OF OIL SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Outward Movement of Gasoline This Year Is Valued at $41,669,049.

PRICES ARE ALSO HIGHER

Government Report Lends Interest to the Bedford-Doherty Controversy.

The recent appeal of A. C. Bedford, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, in his capacity as Chairman of the Committee on Petroleum of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, for a conservation of the country's supply of gasoline to the end that the Government may have ample supplies of the commodity for the prosecution of the war, and the rejoinder of Henry L. Doherty of the Cities Service Company, lend interest to statistics covering exports of gasoline and kindred products made available yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Bedford, after stating that the nation is using 35,000,000 more barrels of oil than it is producing, and dwelling upon the necessity for extreme economy and increased production, said it would be necessary for users of automobiles to eliminate pleasure riding and for the public generally to economize in every possible way in the use of gasoline. Mr. Doherty, on the other hand, maintained that the plea for a curtailment of the liberal use of gasoline would "still further intimidate oil producers and curtail drilling." Mr. Doherty spoke as head of the Cities Service Company, one of the largest producers of refineable oil in the United States.

More or less criticism of Mr. Bedford's statement has been made by automobilists and others in view of the fact that the Standard Oil Company has been sending its products to every section of the world, even to Calcutta, thereby passing on the way other sources of mineral oil production. From this it has been argued that if a shortage of gasoline and allied products is threatened in this country, the rôle of patriotism should lead the Rockefeller concern to limit its foreign shipments to this country's allies.

As a matter of fact, however, the Government's statistics of oversess trade in petroleum products for the full eleven months of the fiscal year ended June 30 last, reveal an enormous expansion in this country's export business in practically all mineral oils, when compared with the similar periods of 1916 and 1915, both war years.

According to the figures in the possession of the Foreign Commerce Bureau, total shipments abroad of mineral oils of all classes in the eleven-month period of 1917, reached the unprecedented total of 2,483,601,229 gallons, the value of which was placed at $203,756,064. In the corresponding period of 1916 such shipments were 2,220,211,439 gallons, worth $146,822,199, while in the 1915 period the outgoing shipments aggregated 1,975,861,237 gallons, valued at $120,243,484. These totals covered such products as crude, gas, fuel, refined, illuminating, lubricating, and heavy paraffin oils, as well as gasoline and naphthas of various classes.

Estimating mineral oil shipments from the entire country in June, the final month of the fiscal year 1917, on the basis of exports in May, the preceding month, petroleum oil shipments for the year recently closed approximated 2,697,056,122 gallons, valued at $225,945,729. In the fiscal year 1916, exports of this kind were returned officially at 2,443,478,083 gallons, worth $166,423,230, and in 1915 2,187,340,610 gallons, valued at $133,693,275. In the Government's fiscal year 1914, which ended one month before the outbreak of the European war, and under normal conditions of trade, this country's mineral oil exports totaled 2,281,611,065 gallons, valued at $152,174,056.

Coming to the outward movement of gasoline it was shown that in the eleven months of 1917 the exports of this commodity amounted to 292,114,913 gallons, manifested at $41,669,049, or on an estimated basis for the full year, 231,072,559 gallons, for which the shippers received $47,953,062. Shipments of gasoline in years immediately preceding the fiscal period of 1917 were as follows: 1916, 100,148,554 gallons, valued at $16,297,561; 1915, 156,860,066 gallons, valued at $17,663,317, and 1914, just before the war, 151,611,537 gallons, worth $21,699,475.

In this connection it is interesting to note the upward trend of gasoline prices for export in the war years. In June, 1915, for instance, the average export price of gasoline was 10.7 cents per gallon, whereas in June, 1916, the average export rate was quoted at 20.2 cents per gallon. In May last, the price was averaging 21.6 cents per gallon.

A big foreign trade in naphthas and light products of distillation, all used for motive power, was had in the eleven months of 1917, this movement reaching 170,168,911 gallons, or $34,382,248. In the full year 1914, the export of such products amounted to only 40,840,730 gallons, valued at $5,653,210.

The United Kingdom and France were the two big takers of American gasoline and naphthas in the fiscal year 1917, as the complete statistics for eleven months of the period show British purchases of 124,717,889 gallons, valued at $25,576,358, and to France, 102,475,509 gallons, worth $22,542,109. Italy's requirements were met by the shipment in the period of 35,988,554 gallons, having a declared value of $6,937,383. Comparatively little went to the Netherlands, doubtless due to British restrictions, as the eleven months recorded shipments of only 1,429,187 gallons, the value of which was $282,263.

Gasoline and naphtha exports to "other Europe" in the period as given out by the bureau totaled 18,054,059 gallons, worth $3,955,719, while Canada took 21,707,367 gallons, the value of which footed up to $3,459,371. Other shipments in the period were: Argentina, 14,285,898 gallons, worth $3,089,167; Brazil, 5,462,644 gallons, valued at $1,281,020; Australia, 13,966,646 gallons, valued at $3,153,631, and "other countries," covering the Far East, India, and other sections of Asia, Africa, and elsewhere, 34,224,881 gallons, manifested at $7,774,356.

Among other petroleum products exported from the United States in the eleven-month period of 1917 were these: Crude oil, 154,360,047 gallons, sold for $5,907,269; gas oil and fuel oil, (exclusive of fuel or bunker oil,) 946,820,409 gallons, worth $28,851,928; illuminating oil, 796,730,080 gallons, valued at $48,821,821, and lubricating ad heavy paraffin oil, 243,048,606 gallons, worth $43,101,840. Residuum, including tar oil exports, were returned at 358,257 gallons, valued at $21,904.

In addition to the above shipments, fuel or bunker oil laden on vessels engaged in the foreign trade showed heavy gains in the 1917 period over the two periods immediately preceding. During the eleven months of 1917 exports of this kind aggregated 5,343,435 barrels, valued at $5,686,232, against 4,066,[illegible] barrels, valued at $3,731,966, put aboard vessels in the like period of 1916. In the eleven months of 1915 the fuel and bunker oil absorption amounted to 2,657,489 barrels, worth $2,348,503.

3,000,000 TROOPS HOLD FRENCH LINES

Continued from Page 1.

utterly inaccurate information regarding the military conditions prevailing in Europe, and especially in the French Army. In connection with our conversation, I believe it would be of interest to present to you some figures which, better than any comments, will expose to you the reality; these figures will show you France as she is, vigorous and powerful, in spite of three years of suffering without precedent in history.

I.—STRENGTH IN MEN.

The strength in men, now present in the zone of the armies alone, shows the maximum figure reached during the war. This figure, which amounts to a little less than three millions of men, exceeds by over a million the number of men actually in the said zone at the beginning, and one must add to that figure the men in the zone of the interior and in the colonies. We are certain, with the resources of our metropolitan and colonial depots, to be able to maintain that number up to its present level for a long time to come.

Our strength in men, by reason of a better command, and of better methods of instruction, has shown, since the beginning of the war, constantly decreasing definitive casualties. (killed, missing, and those taken prisoners.)

The following figures substantiate this:

	Casualties. P.C.
Battles of Charleroi and of the Marne..	*5.41
First six months of 1915	*2.39
Second six months of 1915	*1.68
First six months of 1916	*1.47
Second six months of 1916	*1.28

*In proportion to the total mobilized strength.

II.—FRONT HELD.

For measuring the offensive and defensive quality of the troops whose numerical strength I have indicated above, I can do nothing better than to quote some more figures. The western front has an extension of 739 kilometers:

27 kilometers are held by the Belgians.
138 kilometers are held by the English.
574 kilometers are held by the French.

The French Army holds accordingly more than two-thirds of the western front, that is to say, of the front where the enemy has always directed its chief exertion.

The German divisions in line on the western front were, moreover, in June, 1917, distributed as follows:

42 opposite to the English.
81 opposite to the French.

A German division holds an average front of 4 kilometers, 700 meters; a French division an average front of 5 kilometers, 500 meters—that is to say, one-sixth more.

III.—ARTILLERY.

We were amply furnished with "75s" since the beginning of the war. The number of these guns was constantly increased; it is adequate to our needs. As for the heavy artillery, we had in August, 1914, 300 guns grouped in regiments. In June, 1917, we had 6,000 of them, mostly modern. During our present offensives we have, on the average, one heavy gun for 26 meters. If we sum up all the trench-field-heavy artillery, we have one gun for eight meters in the sector of attack.

Our output in munitions was arranged in August, 1914, for 13,000 shots of "75s" a day. It is now arranged for 250,000 shots of "75s" and 100,000 shots of heavy guns.

To be equal to this enormous production, invaded France did not hesitate, in the midst of war, to create new industries and to bestow on military industries the best of its productive strength.

If you consider, on another side, the weight of the projectiles shot on the German trenches during one of the last offensives, you will find the following figures for one lineal meter:

	Kilos.
Field artillery	407
Trench artillery	203
Heavy artillery	704
High-power artillery	128
Total	1,442

Here below, lastly, come figures on the monthly expenditure in ammunition for the "75s":

July, 1916	6,400,000
September, 1916	7,000,000
October, 1916	5,500,000

During the last offensive the expenditure was 12,000,000 shots in all calibres.

I might also add that we completely re-equipped and re-armed the Belgian, Serbian, and Greek armies.

I recall, likewise, that the number of heavy guns given by us to the Allies exceeds 800.

IV.—FINANCIAL EFFORT.

The financial effort cannot be separated from the military effort. Here, below, are some more figures. France has expended since the beginning of the war the following sums:

	Francs.
1914	8,040,000,000
1915	22,800,000,000
1916	32,640,000,000
1917	19,167,000,000
Total	82,647,000,000

She received from foreign countries from the 1st of August, 1914, to the 1st of January, 1917, 6,000,000,000 francs. During the same period she loaned to several allied Governments 4,000,000,000 francs.

If France alone, which has only 38,000,000 inhabitants, and whose richest and most populated provinces are invaded, was by herself capable of such a financial effort, it is because of the strict discipline which she forced upon the employment of her resources; this discipline also is proof of strength.

Such is the situation. Severe was the ordeal; stronger is the national energy. Now it is a question of striking the last blow to the adversary. You will help us. But, at the moment when the American soldiers arrive in France, it is proper to let them know that they will find to receive them a country which, today as well as during the last three years, bears the principal exertion of our dreadful foe; a country which maintains to the maximum of her power, without hesitation and without weakness, her strength, her means, and her will.

Believe me, dear Mr. Secretary, very sincerely yours, ANDRE TARDIEU.
Hon. N. D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington.

Secretary Baker's Reply.

Secretary Baker's reply to the French Commissioner is as follows:

Aug. 2, 1917.

My Dear Mr. Tardieu:

I have just received and read with admiration and interest the splendid account set forth in your letter of July 30 of the present military strength and civil and financial effort of the French people, and am glad to have your permission to publish this letter in order that the people of the United States may have an authoritative and sure basis for the admiration they have felt from the first for France in this great struggle, as well as reassurance with regard to the present situation. The struggle is so vast that it is perhaps not strange to have occasional accounts from individuals who have seen but a small fraction of the situation, and therefore give a distorted and unjust view of the whole, and it is fortunate that so comprehensive a statement as yours can be made available for public information.

I am, of course, constantly in receipt of detailed reports from our American officers in France. They are unanimous in their praise of the splendid morale of the French people, their superb industrial and military efficiency and their greatness of soul in bearing, as they are bearing, almost superhuman burdens successfully under the inspiration of a great cause. Now that America has begun to contribute soldiers and material to this war, it will be well for our people to have the story you have told, in order that we may realize that our army is going to share the imperishable glory which belongs to the soldiers of France and her allies who have fought so long and with such increasing spirit and determination in the cause of liberty. Cordially yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

M. André Tardieu, 2,005 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

ROBS WOMAN IN AUTO.

Elsworth Snatched a Meshbag and Fled Among Shoppers.

A man who said he was Francisco Elsworth, 32 years old, a chemist, of 206 West 143d Street, created excitement in the uptown shopping district early yesterday afternoon when he grabbed a silver meshbag from Mrs. Louise Bailevs of Oyster Bay as she sat in her automobile. After running for several blocks Elsworth dropped the bag, which contained $3.27, and surrendered to the police. He was locked up at Police Headquarters on a charge of grand larceny.

Mrs. Bailevs, who had been shopping in Thirty-fourth Street, had just returned to her automobile when Elsworth saw the meshbag in her lap and grabbed it.

SEE HOW CITY IS FED.

Food Commissioners of Other States Observe Marketing Methods.

Six leading members of the American Food, Dairy and Drug Association, which has been in convention at Atlantic City, observed yesterday the process by which New York City receives and distributes its food supply. The delegates were taken on a tour of inspection by Dr. Lucius Brown, Director of Food and Drugs of the Department of Health. The tour began at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour when food distribution begins.

The party inspected the milk terminal and pasteurization plant on East Thirtieth Street. Then followed a visit to the piers of the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads and the Old Dominion Steamship Company, where much of the perishable food supply of the city arrives. The next place visited was the Ganesevoort Market, and from there the party went to the West Washington Market.

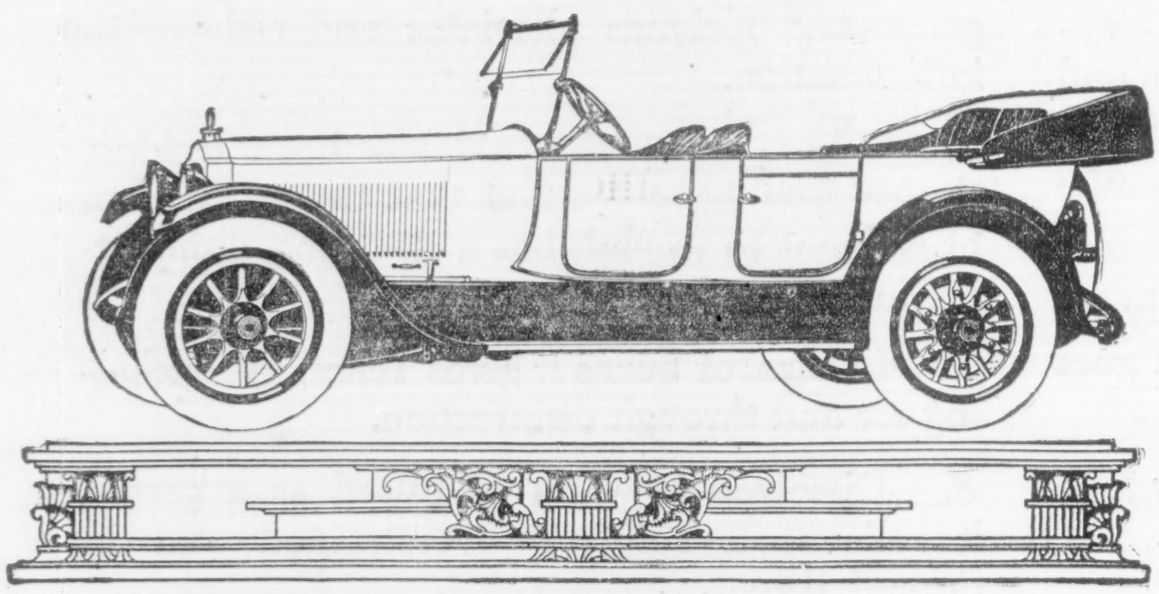
The party included S. B. Dinsmore, Food Commissioner of Nevada; A. M. G. Soule, Food Commissioner of Maine; Dr. House, Food Commissioner of Missouri; Dr. Methvan, State Chemist of Georgia, and R. G. Gould, editor of The American Food Journal.

Burglar Holds Up Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 4.—Standing at her bedside and holding a revolver close to her face at 3 o'clock this morning, a masked burglar compelled Mrs. A. S. Tanner, a wealthy resident of Brushy Ridge, New Canaan, to strip two valuable diamond rings off her fingers. He pocketed the rings and fled through a second-story window.

The Tanners are New York people. Mr. Tanner, who is an invalid, occupied a room near his wife's.



A new creation! A more beautiful Packard is here announced. Now—a remarkable accomplishment in *body designing* matches the achievement of the epoch-making Twin-six motor. And thereby is rounded out the smartest and *most efficient* motor car we have ever built. Branches and dealers today have ready for your inspection new models—3-25 and 3-35. Open car prices are $3450 and $3850 at Detroit.

Packard Motor Car Co. of New York, Broadway at Sixty-first St.
New York Downtown Office, City Investing Building Arcade. Branches at Brooklyn, Hartford, Newark, New London, Paterson, Pittsfield, Springfield and White Plains.

Packard TWIN SIX
"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE."

Attention is directed to the Advertisement of Fall Fashions in Women's Plaid Frocks in the Rotogravure Section of Today's N. Y. Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Clearance Sale Monday—About

50 WOMEN'S SUMMER FROCKS

Formerly 12.50 to 69.50

9.50 *16.50* *29.50*

Only one or two of a kind, including frocks of washable silk, nets, linen, and Georgette Crepe.

Clearance—MISSES' SUMMER FROCKS

LIGHT & DARK SHADES—FOR SPORT, STREET & DINNER WEAR

15.00 *25.00* *39.50*

Formerly 29.50 to 89.50

Typical Bonwit Teller & Co. frocks for the miss of 14 to 18 in Taffeta, Georgette, Crepe de Chine, Gingham, nets, Pongee, Tussah and Charmeuse.

35 Misses' Suits

Formerly 35.00 to 49.50

10.00

Only one or two of a kind, in the season's most desirable styles and fabrics. Sizes 14 to 18.

27 Misses' Frocks

Formerly 59.50 to 95.00

35.00

A collection of unusual frocks of satin, khaki-kooi, tussah, Georgette and net. Sizes 14 to 18.

CLEARANCE—*Misses' Garden & Slipover Smocks*

FEATURING DISTINCTIVE EMBROIDERY MOTIFS

3.95 *5.95* to *15.00*

Formerly 5.95 to 25.00

Hand-smocked and embroidered models of cotton, crepe de chine, tussah and Georgette crepe.

Women's Separate Skirts

Formerly 5.75 to 11.90

2.90 *4.90*

Odds and ends in skirts of mull, cotton gabardine, gingham, linen and gabardine in various styles.

Novelty Silk Skirts

Formerly 15.00 to 29.50

12.50

Most exceptional values in a collection of novelty silk skirts where there are only one or two of a kind.

Emb'd Cotton Gabardine Skirts ..... *Formerly 7.75 to 13.50* *5.90*

Several distinctive models of white cotton gabardine handsomely embroidered in colored designs.

Clearance—WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS COATS

Formerly 21.50 to 69.50

10.00 *18.50* *25.00*

An unusual assemblage of coats in a diversity of distinctive styles. Coats of stockinette, plaid, checks, embroidered guernsey, serge, tricotine, alpaca and full length, lined jersey coats.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Women's White Canvas Pumps & Boots

5.00

Strictly hand-tailored models, Regent cut.

SPECIAL VALUES MONDAY

Glove Silk Vests

Embroidered, regulation shoulder or bodice models, satin ribbon straps. In pink or white. *1.75*

Glove Silk Bloomers

In pink, white and black. *2.00*

Clearance Sale—Bathing Frocks

Wool Jersey Swimming Suits

3.95 *4.95*

Formerly 5.95 6.95

Silk Poplin Frocks

1.95 *3.95*

Formerly 3.95 5.95

Philippine Undergarments *1.95* *2.95* *3.95*

Hand made and hand embroidered undergarments of sheerest batistes. Nightgowns, chemises and envelope chemises.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Kolynos in War

Kolynos has a unique war record. For two and a half years it has been in extensive use in various Armies in the Field, in the European War.

It has been a War of constant and severe emergencies. Soldiers have been serving under extreme conditions. It has been a period when any *extra efficiency* has stood out in the spotlight, and when any *flaw in equipment* quickly uncovered itself.

Here are ten proven facts of the *extraordinary war efficiency* of Kolynos Dental Cream, disclosed by its use in the field and which have given it an undisputed position *among soldiers themselves.*

1. It cleans the teeth with unexampled completeness, and is also a valuable antiseptic and germicide. Soldiers have learned the tremendous importance of keeping the mouth and throat as free from germs as possible.

2. It is highly concentrated, weighing only 1½ ounces, tube included. A very little of it goes a long way.

3. It can be used, in emergency, *without water.*

4. Rubbed on the gums with the finger, it gratefully cools and refreshes the mouth and increases the flow of saliva—known to be *extremely important* on a long, dusty march.

5. In "trench gingivitis" it is most helpful. Do you know what "trench gingivitis" is? It is a very bothersome inflammation of the gums—and Kolynos alleviates and reduces the inflammation.

6. Where other first aid has been lacking, the soldiers have learned that the application of Kolynos to wounds has a cleansing, disinfecting influence.

7. In case of burns it gives relief, by excluding air and through disinfection.

8. Dissolved in water and used as a gargle, it relieves a soldier's overstrained and inflamed throat.

9. Applied to the nostrils, it is helpful in the early stages of a cold.

10. In base hospitals, where complicated wounds and fractures of the mouth and jaws are treated, Kolynos has been found of great value by reason of its cleansing, antiseptic, deodorizing and disinfecting properties.

Bear in mind that, in addition to being used and recommended by over one-half of the Dental profession of the United Kingdom, Kolynos Dental Cream has been favorably passed upon and distributed by the War Office in London and the British Red Cross Society.

Of the 45,000 Dentists in the United States who are preparing the teeth of the American soldier for the stress of war, over 39,000 are recommending Kolynos.

Certainly no other dentifrice covers so wide a field of usefulness. *You* will make a good soldier better fit by placing Kolynos in his hands.

The Kolynos Company
New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

If you have a son or an acquaintance entering the service, fill in his name and address in this Coupon and mail it to us so we may provide him gratis with a trial tube, as we provided the soldiers of Great Britain and France.

If you already know about Kolynos, do him the great service of buying him a half dozen tubes, at thirty cents each, at the nearest druggist or department store, and send them to him if he has already been called out. Don't neglect it.

The Kolynos Co.
New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

Please send a free trial tube of *Kolynos Dental Cream* to:

(Name)_____

(Address)_____

(Fill in this coupon and mail it at once for your friend or yourself.)

COLOMBIA OFFICIAL HELD IN BIG THEFT

Head of Prisons at Bogota Accused by Consul of $100,000 Draft Robbery.

VICTIMS HERE COMPLAIN

Emanuel Aguila Alleged to Have Planned to Flee to Panama to Meet Accomplices.

Emanuel Aguila, 31 years, Superintendent of Prisons at Bogota, Colombia, who arrived in New York on Friday and stopped at the Hotel Delgado, 117 West Eighty-first Street, was arrested last night on a charge of attempted grand larceny, preferred by Alfredo J. de Leon, Colombian Consul at Newark.

The Consul stated at Police Headquarters, where the prisoner was locked up for the night, that Aguila, with other public officials at Bogota, had abstracted drafts from the mail bags amounting to $100,000 in sums varying from $100 to $2,000.

The mails take twenty-five days from Bogota to New York, the Consul explained, and the drafts were taken after the bags had been closed, and Aguila, he charged, brought them on the same steamship so that he could cash them here as if they had arrived by mail in the ordinary way.

The persons to whom they were sent would have to write to Bogota, the Consul told the police, and that would mean twenty-five days to go and twenty-five more for a reply, which would give ample time to have them cashed and for the person who cashed them to get away to Panama to meet his accomplices.

One of the stolen drafts was made out in the name of Emma de la Torie, a young music student living in New York, for $110. Uldarico Rozo, a merchant from Colombia, living at 314 West Seventy-second Street, expected two drafts for $2,000 each by mail, and did not received them yesterday. He identified the prisoner as the man he had met at the Hotel Delgado on Friday night, and who afterward wanted the clerk to cash one of the drafts for a smaller amount.

Finding he could not get any money Aguila went to the Consul and was advised to go to the National City Bank and show his passport, which he did, but the bank clerk was suspicious and refused to cash them. The Consul went on to say that after the man came to him a second time he became suspicious and communicated with the First Branch Detective Bureau last night. With detectives he went to Magistrate Marsh at the Night Court, who issued a warrant for Aguila's arrest on the charge of bringing stolen property into the United States.

The prisoner, who cannot speak English, had been instructed by his associates to change the money into French gold and leave immediately for Panama. The Consul said that a charge of forgery in connection with the indorsements on the drafts also will be brought against Aguila. Miss de la Torie will receive her $110 tomorrow, Consul de Leon said.

Norway Lost 33 Ships in July.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—According to Norwegian advices, thirty-three Norwegian vessels, of an aggregate of 58,000 tons, were sunk during July. Eighteen lives were lost as the result of the sinkings in this period.

SIX PETROGRAD THIEVES GET $750,000 LOOT

Carry Off Famous Silver Statues in Auto Raid on Senate Building.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—Silver statues and antiques to the value of 1,500,000 rubles, (about $750,000,) were stolen from the Senate Building early this morning by six armed robbers, who declared that the statues of the Romanoff family offended their revolutionary sentiments.

The robbery was one of the most sensational ever carried out here. The robbers, three of whom were disguised as soldiers, came up to the Senate Building, in which a vast collection of historic valuables is kept, in an automobile.

The porter at the door was knocked down, and tied up with ropes, and a sack was placed over his head. Another employe, who attempted to summon aid by telephone, was forced to desist when a revolver was held at his head.

Entering the famous Catherine Hall, the robbers took from its pedestal a silver statue of the Empress Catherine II., valued at 500,000 rubles. It was carried to the automobile, and then a second statue, representing Russia at prayer, was taken out the same way. The famous statue of Minerva, presented to the Senate by the Empress Catherine, and many big candlesticks and equestrian statuettes completed the loot of the thieves.

The automobile carrying the robbers and their booty got away from the building a half hour before the guards arrived and discovered the robbery.

ARREST 15 RIOT LEADERS.

I. W. W. Agitators Blamed for Trouble in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Labor riots said to have been fomented in the L. Wolff Manufacturing Company's plant by I. W. W. agitators resulted in the arrest of fifteen of the riot leaders by Federal agents this afternoon. The prisoners were hustled to the office of Hinton G. Clabaugh in the Federal Building for examination to determine if the riots were intended as a thrust at war preparations. The Wolff Company had contracts to furnish sanitary equipment for army and navy training camps.

About 300 men took part in the riot, and a number of women and children joined in it. Bricks were thrown, and several shot were fired, but no one was hurt. More than 100 police were rushed to the scene.

Trouble has been brewing at the Wolff plant ever since a group of its employes went on a strike five weeks ago, demanding higher wages and a closed shop. The strikers put out pickets, and there have been numerous fights between the pickets and men whom the company employed to replace the strikers. An offer of a wage increase by the company three weeks ago was turned down by the Foundry Employes' Union, the striking organization.

Federal agents have been assigned to the Wolff plant for several days watching for evidence of a plot that might be construed as a conspiracy against the Government.

STUDENTS VISIT ROOSEVELT

Party from Columbia Sees Colonel's Trophies and Hears Talk on Birds.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, Aug. 4.—One hundred and twenty Westerners, most of them young women, stormed Sagamore Hill this afternoon and captured Colonel Roosevelt. They are students in the Columbia University Summer School, and most of them are from Minnesota, but some are from North and South Dakota and Wisconsin.

The Colonel showed them his trophies and discussed bird life with them.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE SHOWS BIG GAIN

Flocks and Herds Increase and Plentiful Rainfalls Assure Heavy Crops.

AMERICAN GOODS POPULAR

Japanese Manufacturers Get Much of the Business That Formerly Went to the Germans.

Notwithstanding the severe strain due to the war, the Commonwealth of Australia enjoyed a large volume of foreign trade during the year 1916—a volume which is likely to be maintained and increased during 1917, according to a statement of Stanley H. Rose, commercial agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House.

This prediction for 1917 was based on a recent report from the American Consul General at Sydney, who advised that plentiful rainfalls had assured large crops of grain and hay and abundant pasture for flocks and herds. The Consul General also stated that there would be a large wool clip and increased mutton and beef production. These favorable conditions and the Government's guaranteed purchase of the wool clip and the wheat crop at good prices augur well for the present year's trade.

The foreign trade of Australia during the year ended June, 1916, comprised imports worth $373,443,476 and exports valued at $311,554,463, exclusive of bullion. Of these totals, imports from the United States aggregated $58,830,510, as against $43,620,676 in 1915, and exports to the United States $54,174,324, as against $23,705,110 in 1915.

"More American salesmen visited Australia during the years 1915 and 1916 than in the previous decade, according to the Consul General's report," Mr. Rose said. "With few exceptions they were well-trained, practical, and generally successful. Several American manufacturers established branch stores and factories. The results of personally conducted sales campaigns, with Australian supply depots managed by experienced Americans and with extensive advertising in local newspapers and magazines, amply justify this means of increasing and creating the demand for American products. This is shown particularly in the large increase in the sale of American motor cars and tires. The American manufacturers of these products are getting the business.

"Through lower freight rates and cheap labor Japanese manufacturers have secured much of the Australian trade formerly held by Germany. Japanese blankets, flannels of cotton, and cotton and wool, silks, hosiery, underwear, colored and white towels, toys, glassware, and general merchandise are finding a good market in Australia, and the increase has been very rapid since the war began. This is probably largely due also to the fact that the Japanese regard the wishes of the Australian importer and manufacture goods according to sample.

"The United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has recently become much interested in the trade possibilities of Australia, and in addition to maintaining a Commercial Attaché, Professor P. B. Kennedy, at Melbourne, a corps of special agents has been sent there to investigate the markets for special commodities. These special agents are all experts in particular lines, and their reports will cover markets for boots and shoes, agricultural implements, machinery, electrical goods, railway materials, equipment and supplies, and wearing apparel."

WHAT WAR COSTS CANADA.

Finance Minister Places Payments at $850,000 a Day.

Canada's war expenditure, both in the Dominion and overseas, now amounts to more than $850,000 a day, according to a statement made by Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Finance. From the beginning of April to July 20 war expenditure in Canada amounted to $39,700,000, and the estimated expenditure elsewhere, including France, during the same period, was $52,600,000, or a total of $92,600,000.

Sir Thomas says that the Government revenues from April 1 to July 20 amounted to $78,276,000, and the total expenditure during the same period, ordinary, capital, and special, was $40,821,000, leaving a balance of $37,000,000 for war purposes. The actual war expenditures, he said, amounted to $39,702,000 during this period.

Up to July 20, Canada has borrowed from Great Britain $317,000,000. On the other hand, the Dominion has advanced to Great Britain $302,000,000. The amounts were thus about equal, due to the fact that Canada had repaid Great Britain $107,000,000 liabilities owing her by an issue of securities pledged in New York.

BONDS STOLEN FROM POCKET

Orange Man Misses Securities After Leaving Railway Train.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 4.—The theft of two $1,000 bonds of the Chicago & Indiana Railroad from a pocket of the coat of Percy A. Byron of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, yesterday afternoon between Hoboken and East Orange, was announced today by Chief of Police William H. O'Neil of East Orange. The bonds are said to have borne the signature of J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mr. Byron missed the bonds a short time after he had left a Lackawanna train at the Brick Church Station. He retraced his steps, and as he reached the station saw a man purchasing a ticket for New York. He became suspicious and, calling an officer, questioned the man. The latter was taken to the home of Chief O'Neil, near by, and then let go. The Chief believes the bonds were stolen in New York.

FIVE NAVAL GUNNERS SAVED FROM MOTANO

Casualties on Torpedoed Tanker Heaviest Suffered by Navy Since War Began.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—An official report to the State Department today on the sinking of the tanker Motano by a German submarine, said that five of the thirteen members of the naval armed guard were saved. This is the heaviest casualty list any American armed guard has had through the sinking of a merchant steamer since the beginning of the war. On the basis of the State Department announcement the Navy Department gave out the following list of the five members of the guard who were saved and of those who were reported as lost; also the names and addresses of their nearest relatives:

SAVED—Columbus Ray Garrison, chief boatswain mate, Cincinnati; Charles Luther Beckwith, gunner's mate, second class, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Harold Curtis Holcomb, seaman, second class, Redlands, Cal.; Jesse Gregory Hanley, seaman, second class, Neptune, Tenn.; Clyde Julian Hamner, seaman, second class, Nettleton, Ark.

MISSING—Albert Henry Vogel, seaman, second class, Baltimore; Don Walton Barmore, seaman, 219 West Eighty-first Street, New York City; Joseph Frank Carlin, coxswain, Pittsburgh; Andrew Lawrence, seaman, second class Matby, Penn.; Cornelius Oliver Torjusen, seaman, second class, Pascagoula, Miss.; James Anthony Sokel, seaman, second class, Chatswood, Ill.; William Whelan, seaman, second class, Orangeburg, N. Y.; Sidney Horwig, seaman, second class, 847 Fox Street, New York City.

The State Department issued this announcement on the basis of its cipher report:

"The department has been informed that the American steamer Motano was torpedoed without warning on July 31 at 7 P. M., sinking in one minute. The weather was moderate, with a slight fog. Sixteen of the crew and eight of the naval force were lost. Seventeen of the crew and five of the naval force were saved. They were rescued from the water within half an hour. Of the crew, the following were saved:

Stratton, Tewling, Hansen, Post, McHeron, Carson, Quinn, Tanner, Deforce, Davis, Christianson, Flyn, Magi, Linderman, Berg, Stenspand, Ramm. Of the Naval Guard the following were saved: Garrison, Beckwith, Hanley, Halcomb, Hammer.

"The Consul reporting was unable to give the names of the members of the crew who were lost."

Railroad Men Honor R. V. Massey.

Two thousand employes of the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad attended a reception last night in the Y. M. C. A. rooms of the Pennsylvania station for R. V. Massey, their superintendent, who was recently promoted to be general superintendent of the Eastern Pennsylvania Division, with headquarters in Altoona, Penn. In behalf of the 15,000 officers and employes of the New York Division, Jesse Fuller, Chairman of the Reception Committee, presented a dinner service to Mr. Massey.

RED CROSS'S $119,000,000.

Davison Reports on Finances—About $30,000,000 Paid In.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Henry P. Davison, as Chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross, today made public a statement setting forth the finances of the Red Cross up to July 31:

"The campaign for $100,000,000," he said, "resulted in subscriptions of about $100,000,000, and Red Cross dividends of about $19,000,000. Final returns are not yet available. The total war fund subscriptions paid in on Aug. 1, 1917, amounted to $30,047,116.13. Disbursements up to that date were $2,872,508.64. Total appropriations of the War Council up to and including July 31 amounted to $6,175,752."

The largest appropriations included:

Emergency relief fund	$1,115,000
For purchase in America of foodstuffs for use in relief work	1,500,000
Relief of sick and wounded French soldiers and their families during coming Winter	1,000,000
Establishment and operation of canteens and rest houses among the armies of the United States and her allies in Europe (to be expended at rate of not exceeding $200,000 a month)	1,000,000

"To handle the business of the Red Cross a year ago there were seventy-five employes at Washington headquarters," said Mr. Davison. "Today there are 700 paid employes and 61 full-time volunteers. The number of members of the Red Cross on Aug. 1, 1916, was 206,077. On July 27, 1917, there were 2,547,412 members. Over 3,000 pieces of mail come into Red Cross headquarters every day, and each must receive attention.

"The salary list under peace conditions, which is continued in operation, included one officer with a salary of $7,500, one at $6,000, four at $4,000, two at $3,600, two at $3,500 one at $3,250, nine at $3,000, one at $2,250, and eight at $2,000. Of the forty-three officers or employes who are paid salaries of $2,000 or more, fourteen have been added since the appointment of the War Council on May 10; one with a salary of $6,000, one at $4,500, one at $4,000, two at $3,000, one at $2,700, one at $2,500, three between $2,000 and $2,400, and four at $2,000. Aside from the officers or employes receiving salaries of $2,000 or above, all other paid employes at headquarters are clerks or messengers."

Announcement was made yesterday that the Wall Street Auxiliary Branch of the American Red Cross had opened a booth in the Red Cross Room, at 50 Broadway for the collection of current periodicals and newspapers to send to the soldiers in France. Arrangements have been made to call for magazines at any home or office, if a request is sent to Miss Marie Starkland, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, whose address is care of Alger & Ayres, 27 William Street. Pictorial sections are especially desired.

Crowd Beats Soldiers' Critic.

Roger De Sabato of 113 Halsey Street, Newark, after listening yesterday to two soldiers in Military Park appealing for recruits, made disparaging remarks about the cause they were espousing. When he ignored a warning to keep quiet several fists landed on his face at one time. Captain James McReil of the Traffic Squad saved De Sabato from a worse beating. He was locked up on complaint of those who heard his remarks.

BOY HIS OWN FILM HERO.

Detectives Can't Decide Whether He Is a Real Desperado.

Samuel Kolter, 13 years old, yesterday led two detectives through a moving picture film of his own conception with such speed and cleverness that they were puzzled to determine whether the boy was merely amusing himself or trying to squeeze $500 from William Jones, a merchant, of 106 West 105th Street, upon a threat of death.

When Mr. Jones got into his automobile in a garage at Broadway and 102d Street yesterday he found a note that read: "This is for you. Don't fail to read it if you value your life," and then, after making a threat to shoot him in the leg and finally kill him the note ended with a "Yours very truly, Two brothers." The hard luck of two brothers was recounted in the note, with their need of $500 and a plan for the delivery of the money was outlined.

In accordance with this plan Samuel passed casually by a hotel in Times Square yesterday afternoon and said "Brown" to another boy who had two packages of "money," one wrapped in green paper and the other in blue. "Brown yourself" replied the other boy, and Samuel at once wrote a receipt for the packages and ran for the subway. When he reached the Manhattan Street station on the Boardway line he threw the packages from the window and intended to ride on, but the detectives snapped the film.

Samuel's scenario did not include an arrest, and the stopping of a subway train by a jerk of the emergency cord, or being compelled to walk to and fro in front of the Times Square Hotel, waiting for the "director" who was to pay his "salary," or even a weeping lad spending a night in the Children's Society, followed by a court scene.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
34th Street—New York

Final Sale Monday

Japanese Kimonos

Hand Embroidered

(Model as Illustrated)

An Additional

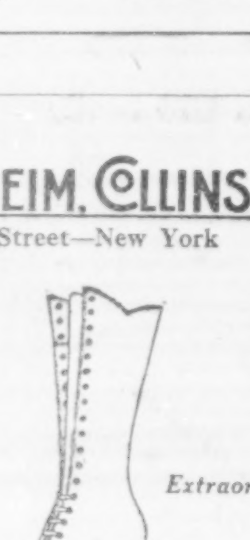
800 Imported. Japanese Crepe Kimonos in Rose, Blue, Pink and Lavender, with sash and full Jap Sleeves.

Exceptional Value

1.25

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
34th Street—New York

On Sale Monday



Extraordinary Value

White Canvas Boots

High cut lace Boots of superior white canvas, modeled on lines of unusual grace and distinction. Hand-turned soles and Louis XV. heels. *Special* **4.90**

Women's White Canvas Pumps

Women's superior quality white canvas pumps hand-turned soles and Louis XV. heels. *Special* **3.95**

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co
34th Street—New York

Important Clearance Sale

The Entire Stock of Summer Apparel

To Be Closed Out

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

100 Voile Dresses In fancy and novelty voiles.	*Reduced to*	6.90
65 Cotton and Silk Dresses Fancy voiles, linen and silks.	*Reduced to*	8.90
124 Silk Taffeta Dresses Attractive models in navy and colors.	*Reduced to*	10.75
80 Wool Jersey Sports Suits Custom-tailored models.	*Reduced to*	16.50
46 Silk Jersey Sports Suits Of superior "Kayser's" Milanese Silk.	*Reduced to*	19.75

Will Close Out Monday

275 Summer Silk Dresses

This season's best models

Of superior Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine in white, flesh and colors. *Reduced to* **18.00**

Remarkable Blouse Sale Monday

1500 Women's Lingerie Blouses

Of voile and organdie, hand-embroidered and drawn-work, allover embroidery, cluster tucked; Val. and Venice lace trimmed. *Offering Unusual Values* **1.35**

Will Close Out Monday

Women's Wash Skirts

Of Gabardine, Russian and Bedford Cords and Honeycomb

Reduced to **2.95** and **3.95**

Est. 1879

ON ACCOUNT OF THE HOT SPELL MAIL OR TELEPHONE ORDERS, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF RETURN, WILL BE FILLED ON THESE SALE GOODS.

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Special Midsummer Bargains

Each item a bargain in every sense of the word. Each price has been specially arranged. These sales are not made up of odds and ends, but mostly of new desirable midsummer merchandise of Best & Co.'s regular standard.

Why You'll Find This The Most Important Sale of Wash Skirts We Have Offered This Year

—because they're remarkable values
—because every woman needs at least a dozen for Summer
—because there are ten styles—no two alike
—because they're August, 1917, styles
—because you'll positively save money

Bargain 1—Here's a stunning skirt of white Imported cotton gabardine, button down the front style. It has heavy pearl buttons and—most important of all—hand made buttonholes. You'll like the pockets with their long overturning flaps.

This skirt was made to sell for 7.50. On Monday you'll get it at almost half the price— *2d Floor.*

3.95

Waist sizes 26 to 30 inches.
Lengths 36 to 39 inches.

Bargain 2—A skirt of white Gabardine, soft and light. It boasts of fascinating pockets, deep ones, with long flaps that fasten with two buttons. You'll admire the broad belt, too.

This skirt—and others equally good looking—will be specially priced Monday—only *3d Floor.*

2.95

Waist sizes 24 to 28 inches.
Lengths 30 to 35 inches.

Don't Overlook These— Women's Blouses of Crepe Georgette That Look and Are Cool

"Celeste" is a blouse of flesh colored or white Georgette with becoming collar and cuffs of white washable satin. Tucks and satin buttons are its only trimming.

"Fanette" is hemstitched trimmed, with two broad tucks in front and tiny pearl buttons as a finish. You can have it in flesh or white. *Main Floor.*

The usual price of these waists is 5.00. You'd better come early Monday to buy them at

3.90

A Sale of Lingerie Envelope Chemises That Defy Warm Weather

A combination of lace, ribbon and Swiss embroidery will be ound in these nainsook chemises. *2d Floor.*

They are reduced from 1.95 to

1.50

Equally dainty are these chemises trimmed with lace insertions. *2d Floor.*

Though they cost you 1.50 regularly you may have them Monday for

1.00

This Navy Taffeta Frock for Misses Is Truly Chic *3d Floor.*

It is made in surplice style, crossing in back and tied in front with broad sash. The collar of white Georgette extends almost to the waist line in back.

Really an unusually good looking dress for

15.00

Summer Frocks That Girls Will Love

They're the daintiest things imaginable, these dresses of white lawn or voile. Some have colored smocking; others sheer lace trimming; many are embroidered. *3d Floor.*

Mothers of growing girls will be glad to hear that these dresses have broad tucks in the skirts.

Heretofore these dresses for girls from 6 to 14 have been sold for 4.75 to 6.95. It will pay to select more than one.

2.95

Collars and Cuffs That Look Well On Serge Dresses

They're white satin, with flat collar that immediately assures a becoming neck line. *Main Floor.*

This set is **1.25**

White Satin Sailor Collars

—hemstitched and silk lined, they will look well on any dress. Monday the price will be reduced from 1.75 to

1.25

Women's Combination Suits

They are light weight, these white ribbed cotton union suits, knee length, with round necks and no sleeves. They'll wear well because of the reinforcements at the crotch.

.59

Regularly .65 and .75. Main Floor.

Reduced from 1.25 are these union suits with glove silk tops of white or pink and ribbed cotton bottoms. They are knee length with good low necks. *Main Floor.*

1.00

Women's Stockings That Give Good Wear

Light weight hose of fast black cotton, plain or Richelieu ribbed mercerized. Double garter tops and extra spliced toes assure long wear. *Main Floor.*

.50

Regularly .65

Thread silk hose of pure dye are elastic and durable. You'll find the cotton tops and soles an economy. In black, white and various colors, they are specially priced at *Main Floor.*

.95

Little Boys' Hats— In a Sale

Soft, summery hats of duck, poplin and repp. There are combinations of white crowns and colored brims, some with sailor bands that make small boys proud.

Mothers will do well to buy these hats, reduced from 1.35 and 1.65 to

.65

Straw hats for boys from 3 to 8. Some have rolling brims, others turn down all around. The "Jack Tar" will go well with a middy suit.

These hats are marked down from 2.85 and 3.85 to *5th Floor.*

1.95

Plenty of Summer Toys in the

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Reg. Trade Mark.
Entire 4th Floor

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

INSANITY DEFENSE FOR MRS. DE SAULLES

Continued from Page 1.

terday in front of the house where the tragedy occurred as he had done the day before with his mother. An employe at Mrs. De Saulles's home said yesterday:

"In the afternoon she began to grow gloomy again. She ordered the maid to make the boy ready for the trip, and then changed her mind and washed and dressed him herself. Then a maid came in an automobile from the De Saulles place and asked for the boy. Evidently for an excuse to gain further time with the child Mrs. De Saulles made a great fuss because the maid had presented herself at the front door instead of at the back door. She ordered the maid sent away and a better-mannered person sent in her place to get the child. The maid went away and about half an hour later the automobile returned with a manservant. He presented himself at the back entrance.

"Mrs. De Saulles spent a great deal of time loving and kissing the child, but finally let him go, promising to see him soon. Mrs. De Saulles then ordered dinner at 7 o'clock, but did not eat at that hour. Instead, she sat about waiting, evidently expecting that her boy would return. Shortly after 8 o'clock she told her maid, Susanna Monteau, that she was going to get the boy. She telephoned to Hamilton's garage, a short distance away, for a taxicab, and started out with her maid and a large white English bulldog of which the boy was extremely fond."

Searched for "The Box."

From other sources it was learned that when she neared "The Box" Mrs. De Saulles ordered the driver to stop and asked him to wait and take care of the bulldog while she and the maid were gone. The machine was stopped about 700 feet away from "The Box," which is a short distance from the Meadow Brook Hunt Club, and set among the country estates of many well-known and wealthy New Yorkers.

Mrs. De Saulles, according to the driver of the automobile, James Donner, did not know the way to "The Box" and had to ask questions of a passerby. De Saulles took the place early this Summer because it located him in the midst of his friends of the Meadow Brook set and near the polo grounds, where he has appeared frequently recently, playing mainly in games to raise funds for the Red Cross. Mrs. De Saulles finally found "The Box," which is a two-story country house of wood painted white, set among trees, hedges and rolling lawns. Half way up the gravelled path to the front door she stopped her maid and told her to wait outside. The story from this point was told yesterday for the relatives of De Saulles by Charles Pettinus, who received all visitors at "The Box." His narrative, which he interrupted occasionally to consult the father and sister of the dead man about doubtful points, was as follows:

"In the house at the time, besides 'Jack,' were Major Arthur De Saulles, father of the dead man; Mrs. Rudolph Degener, his sister; John L. De Saulles, Jr., and Marshall Ward. Dinner was over only a short while and the boy had been playing on the floor. Major De Daulles, a Confederate veteran with hair as white as snow, but with a splendid physique, which his son had inherited, was lying on a lounge. 'Jack' was seated near the head of the sofa reading and talking to him, interrupted occasionally by questions from young 'Jack' on the floor.

"Mrs. Degener was upstairs, but she started to come down at about 8:30 o'clock, when she saw Mrs. De Saulles entering the door to the screen porch in front of the main door. Mrs. De Saulles was dressed in white, and wore a white silk sweater, belted across the front. Her hands were near her hips and were buried in the folds of her skirt, which was very full. Mrs. Degener greeted her cordially, saying: 'Good evening, Blanca.'

"Mrs. De Saulles did not return the smile or take the hand which was extended to her, but stared back coldly with a set expression on her face, and said: 'I want to see Jack.'

"Mrs. Degener walked ahead of Mrs. De Saulles and into the large room where 'Jack' and the others were. On hearing the voice of his former wife De Saulles had jumped to his feet and walked to the door. He nodded, smiled, stretched his hand out to her, and said: 'Hello, Blanca.' Mrs. De Saulles did not take his hand, and did not even cast a glance in the direction of the boy. Instead, she said:

"'That's no use. You can't have the boy. I want him.'

"De Saulles let his hand drop, and replied:

"'I'm sorry. You and I cannot discuss that. The boy is mine now.'

"He turned away slightly as he said that. She then drew the revolver, which had evidently been concealed in the folds of her dress, as she had no pockets and carried no bag. Before De Saulles could utter an exclamation she began to fire. At the first shot Mrs. Degener caught the hand of the child, who was standing beside her and only a few feet from the father and mother. She fired five shots. De Saulles staggered forward through a glass door in the front of the room and fell out on the porch."

Those in the room, he added, rushed to the side of the wounded man, with the exception of Mrs. De Saulles, who walked over to the couch and sat down with her head in her hands. After it had been found how badly wounded De Saulles was, pillows were brought and placed under his body to make him more comfortable, but he was not moved.

"It Had to be Done."

Mrs. Degener was the first to speak to Mrs. De Saulles. She said:

"Why did you do this?"

"It had to be done."

"What do you mean?"

"I had to have the child. I had to kill him."

A few minutes later Mrs. De Saulles, who had been sitting quietly on the couch, watching the attempts to ease the pain of her former husband, said:

"I suppose you had better send for the police for me."

The boy had been removed from the room immediately after the shooting and was placed in charge of a servant. De Saulles did not lose consciousness, but what he said at his home and later at the Nassau Hospital has been kept secret. He lived until about 10:20 o'clock, nearly two hours after he was wounded.

A little after 9 o'clock Sheriff Phineas Seaman arrived with Constable Thorne in response to a telephone call. Seeing the dying man, he asked: "Who shot him?" Some one in the room replied that it was Mrs. De Saulles.

"Where is she?" the Sheriff asked. Those in the room looked about and were surprised to find that she was gone. The Sheriff went around to one side of the house where there is a playground which De Saulles had built for his boy. There is a see-saw here, a swing, and a shoot-the-chutes. The latter is built of wood, about six feet high, with a slide ten feet long, which lands the passenger on a mattress.

Mrs. De Saulles, after leaving the house, had joined her maid, who was terrified by what had happened, on the lawn, and there calmly awaited arrest. She led the maid over toward the boy's playground and the two sat for a while on the see-saw. Then they walked toward a few dwarf trees forming an irregular hedge about fifty feet from the house. The two were standing here in plain sight when the Sheriff found them.

"Are you Mrs. De Saulles?" asked the Sheriff.

"I am. Are you an officer?" she replied.

"Yes."

"You want me to go with you?"

"Yes," said the Sheriff, "and I want the revolver you used."

"You will find it in the hall on the hat shelf," she replied. Constable Thorn was sent there and found a new .38 calibre Smith & Wesson, with five empty shells in it. When he returned Mrs. De Saulles remembered the taxicab driver and asked Thorn to accompany her to see him. She asked him to take the dog back to "Crossways" and to apply there to the cook for his fare, which amounted to $4. The chauffeur drove away at once.

Sheriff Seaman took Mrs. De Saulles, her maid, and Constable Thorn in his automobile to the home of Justice of the Peace Walter R. Jones at Hempstead. He drew up an affidavit charging her with felonious assault, which was signed by Constable Thorn. He then ordered the maid held as a material witness and her bail fixed at $1,000. Mrs. De Saulles asked what her bail would be. When she was told that no bail would be accepted in her case she showed no surprise, and her calm demeanor did not alter.

The party were just starting for the Mineola Jail, when Justice Jones called them back. As they were leaving the house he had learned over the telephone from the Nassau County Hospital that De Saulles had died. Justice Jones then drew up a new order of arrest, holding the woman on the charge of murder in the first degree, and the journey to Mineola Jail was resumed. Shortly after arriving at the jail, Mrs. De Saulles asked permission to telephone to a friend. She called up Murray Hill 7600, the number of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and asked for Captain Philip M. Lydig. When he answered she said:

"Is that you, Captain? This is Mrs. De Saulles. I am in the Mineola County Jail."

In reply to a surprised question as to why she was there, Mrs. De Saulles said:

"I have just killed Jack. It was about the boy."

Calm in Her Cell.

A few seconds later Mrs. De Saulles said half into the telephone and half to Sheriff Seaman:

"Oh, I'm tired of hearing people say 'My God.'" This exclamation had just been repeated by Captain Lydig several times and had been previously uttered several times by witnesses of the shooting at "The Box." Late in the night Mrs. De Saulles was locked up in her cell, the same one which was occupied by Mrs. Florence Carman, who, after a sensational trial, was acquitted of the murder of Mrs. Helen Bailey, one of her husband's patients. The maid was locked up in an adjoining cell. Mrs. De Saulles and the maid talked occasionally during the night, but at no time gave evidence of excitement. Sheriff Seaman said yesterday:

"When I first saw her she was as cool and as much at home as if it was a lawn party instead of a murder. She has never lost her nerve since. I never saw a tear in her eye or heard a break in her voice. But the expression of her face is very gloomy, and it is easy to see that she feels very deeply what has happened, although she is determined to show no sign of weakness."

Mrs. De Saulles yesterday morning ate a moderate breakfast prepared for her by the wife of the Sheriff. Later she asked permission to engage as her lawyers Graham & Uterhart, the firm which defended Mrs. Carman. Henry A. Uterhart arrived late in the morning and spent a long time in consultation with his client. He refused to permit Mrs. De Saulles to be interviewed, but he dictated the following statement:

"It would be manifestly improper for me to discuss plans of defense, except to say that Mrs. De Saulles was a much wronged woman. She has been deeply humiliated, and when all the facts appear at the proper time a different aspect may be given the case. The injury which she has suffered was particularly galling to a proud-spirited woman. She was under a heavy mental strain for months as a result of litigation and court proceedings with her husband. She has a deep love for the boy, and that love was accentuated by her marital troubles.

"The boy was the only solace and comfort she had. The retention of the boy by De Saulles was the culminating blow, and struck Mrs. De Saulles deeply. It was as if her troubles and anxieties had reached the very breaking point. She was much attached to the boy, and from his birth had devoted her life to his care. The matter of the separation had deeply weighed in her mind, and the thought of his continued absence was unbearable to her."

At the Ritz-Carlton last night Captain Lydig said he had been to the De Saulles home all the afternoon with his uncle, Major De Saulles.

"It was a terrible shock to my uncle, but he bore the blow like the old soldier that he is," added Captain Lydig. "I cannot conceive any reason for the tragedy unless it be the act of a demented woman."

Hope to Go to Chile.

It had been the hope of Mrs. De Saulles, when she was suing for divorce and since, that she would be able to go back to Chile and to take the boy with her. The decree of divorce, recommended by Referee Phoenix Ingraham and ordered by Justice Pendleton, directed, however, the boy should not be allowed to leave the country during the war and should, in any circumstances, be in the possession of the mother for brief periods only under a complex time schedule.

In one of her petitions for a modification of the decree Mrs. De Saulles called attention to the fact that she had an aged mother in Chile, whom she was anxious to visit, but that she could not go to Chile to see her mother without sacrificing the companionship of the boy. She petitioned, therefor, for permission to have the boy for several months while she went to her mother's home. This was opposed by De Saulles, who feared that his wife, whose relatives, friends, and interests were in Chile, would never come back with the child and that the Chilean law would not enforce the fulfillment of any agreement ordered by the American divorce court. The court refused the plea.

De Saulles was charged in the divorce complaint with misconduct with two young women, and, the proof of these charges having been accepted by the court, Mrs. De Saulles has contended that it was established that her husband was unfit to be the custodian of the child. Her distress at the verdict dividing the child's time equally between father and mother, seemed to affect her reason at that time, it was stated yesterday.

In spite of the charges against him, De Saulles was one of the best known and best liked young men in the city. Only a few days before he was shot he wrote to Washington, offering his services to organize a College Men's League for the Navy after the model of the Wilson College Men's League, which De Saulles had organized in 1912. The idea was still under consideration at Washington.

De Saulles was in print for a while after war was declared with Germany, when he volunteered to act as bodyguard for Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, and accompanied him on his visits to seize the Interned German liners. De Saulles was also active in favor of Mayor Mitchel, another personal friend, at the last Mayoralty election. In the 1912 campaign he was the right-hand man of his friend, William F. McCombs, who managed the campaign for Woodrow Wilson.

Mrs. De Saulles, whose maiden name was Señorita Blanca Errazuriz of Santiago, Chile, is heiress of one of the wealthiest families in that country. She has considerable property in her own name in this country, which is being cared for by Leon Prince, a lawyer of 19 Rector Street, who represented her in the divorce proceedings. He called at the prison at Mineola yesterday and sent a note to his client. She replied with a note, asking him, he said, to see a person in New York for her and to postpone any discussion of her business affairs.

Further recourse to the Supreme Court may be had to settle the immediate future of young John L. De Saulles, Jr. The child remained yesterday monring at "The Box," where he was carefully kept from learning the significance of what he had seen the night before. Late in the afternoon, however, he was placed in the keeping of Mrs. August Heckscher, wife of a cousin and business partner of De Saulles. The Heckschers live at Huntington, L. I.

The autopsy, which was held yesterday afternoon at the Nassau County Hospital, showed that four of the five bullets had taken effect. Three struck in the left arm from the shoulder to the wrist and one entered the side, penetrating the liver and making an exit from the body between two ribs directly under the heart. The body was later removed from "The Box" to Campbell's undertaking chapel at 1,970 Broadway, near Sixty-seventh Street. It will be removed tomorrow to the De Saulles home at 4 West Fifty-seventh Street. It is now planned to hold a funeral in this city on Tuesday, after which the body will be shipped to the family home at Bethlehem, Penn., for interment.

MIGHT HAVE GONE TO CHILE.

Private Agreement Between Parents Provided for Boy's Visit There.

By an agreement made early this year between Mrs. De Saulles and her former husband and which became known yesterday Mrs. De Saulles was to have been free to take her son with her to her family home in Chile after Nov. 1, where she could have kept him for seven months, although the decree of divorce granted to her by Justice Pendleton provided that she should not take her son out of the country during the war. At the urgent request of his former wife Mr. De Saulles had consented to this arrangement on condition that the Chilean Ambassador decide whether or not the trip could be made with reasonable safety for the boy.

This agreement, it is said, covered many details concerning the welfare of the child. Littleton Fox of 120 Broadway, personal friend and attorney for Mr. De Saulles, with whom he was a classmate at Yale, has the original of this agreement in his office. Mr. Fox declined to mention any part of this agreement yesterday, except the provisions of it relating to permission for Mrs. De Saulles taking her son to Chile. Mr. Fox said:

"The provisions of the decree in regard to the custody of the child had been for practical purposes modified by a written agreement of the parties, which, in many respects changes the times and periods during which the parties were respectively entitled to the custody of the boy. Without referring to that agreement, which I have not with me, I would prefer not to attempt to say from recollection who was entitled to the custody of the boy on Aug. 3."

Mr. Fox was asked if this agreement contained any provision which permitted Mrs. De Saulles to take her son to the home of her mother at Valparaiso. He said:

"In view of the war the agreement contained a provision that if the Chilean Ambassador should, on Nov. 1, 1917, decide on the application of Mrs. De Saulles that the seas were safe for travel, Mrs. De Saulles should be free to take the child to her home in Chile and keep him there seven months."

Mrs. De Saulles filed her divorce action on July 28, 1916. In August following it was agreed between counsel that Mr. De Saulles should pay his wife alimony of $300 monthly pending the outcome of the action, for the support of herself and their son. In the report of Phoenix Ingraham, as Referee, the same amount of alimony was continued. This was to be reduced to $150 a month when their son was 21 years old.

A WASHINGTON DIED IN DEBT

Will of Col. William D., Descendant of General's Brother, Filed.

An appraisal, just filed, of the estate of Colonel William De Hertburn Washington, a descendant of John A. Washington, who was a brother of George Washington, shows that at the time of his death on Aug. 31, 1914, he was insolvent. Colonel Washington had a wide reputation as a promoter and engineer, and was thought to be well-to-do. Just before his death he tendered his services to the French Government in an engineering capacity. He was a consulting road engineer for the State by appointment of Governor Sulzer.

The transfer tax appraiser's report shows that Colonel Washington left a gross estate of $13,897, but there were legal deductions of $14,568, of which his debts were $12,952, largely for money borrowed. The assets consisted of $6,044 cash, $4,371 in notes, and stocks and bonds valued at $3,481.

Colonel Washington owned thousands of shares of stock in mining, oil, and industrial corporations appraised as worthless, including 20,000 shares of the Summit City Oil and Gas Company. He came to New York some years ago as President of the Hydraulic Construction Company, but his holdings in this corporation were of little value. He wrote a book on "Progress and Prosperity."

MORSE SUED BY HIS FRIEND.

Walter E. Reid, Who Worked to Get Him Out of Prison, Asks $150,000.

Charles W. Morse, head of the United States Steamship Company, has been sued for $150,000 by his friend Walter E. Reid, who was active in obtaining Mr. Morse's release from the Federal Prison at Atlanta. The suit was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court, only the preliminary papers being offered.

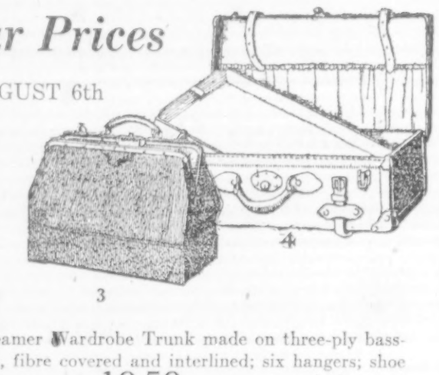
The papers were presented by Frank M. Swacker and E. I. Sulton as counsel for Reid. No cause is given for the action, and at Mr. Morse's office it was said that his time was too fully occupied with plans for assisting the Government to increase the merchant marine to allow him to discuss the case. Mr. Reid was not found.

Max C. Baum brought suit against Morse, claiming $100,000 for his services in getting the latter released from prison. Early in May, however, an order of discontinuance was issued in that suit. Baum averred that his services for the pardoned banker consisted in "accelerated public opinion."

"McCREERY LUGGAGE"

Much Below Regular Prices

COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 6th



1. Week End Case of Black Enameled Duck; separate tray; cretonne lining with pocket; case well bound. Sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches. **4.50** regularly 7.00

2. Genuine Cowhide Oxford Bag,—full cut; French edges; sewed corners; three pockets; solid brass trimmings; set-in lock and patent catches. regularly 22.50
14.75

3. Traveling Bag of Genuine Black Leather,—full cut; leather lined; two leather pockets. Sizes 16, 17 and 18 inches. **6.75** regularly 9.50

4. Week End Case made of Black Enameled Duck,—steel frame; corners and edges well protected; straps all around; extra catches; separate tray; cretonne lining with pocket. Sizes 24, 26 and 28 inches. regularly 7.50
5.95

5. Regulation 45-inch Wardrobe Trunk made on three-ply veneer basswood frame, covered with hard vulcanized fibre; five drawers, ten hangers, shoe pockets, laundry bag.
29.75 regularly 35.00

6. Steamer Wardrobe Trunk made on three-ply basswood frame, fibre covered and interlined; six hangers; shoe pockets. **19.50** regularly 24.50

7. Regulation 40-inch Wardrobe Trunk made on three-ply veneer basswood frame; covered and interlined with hard vulcanized fibre; five drawers, ten hangers, shoe pockets.
24.50 regularly 30.00

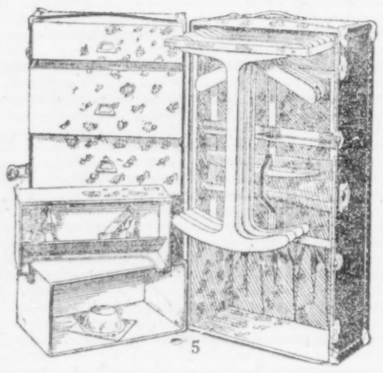
Light-weight Rattan and Matting Suit Cases,—sizes 24 and 26 inches.
3.50, 3.75 and 4.00
regularly 4.50, 4.75 and 5.00

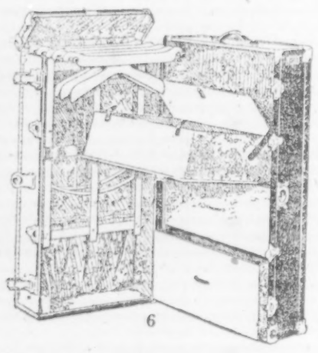
Light-weight Leather Suit Cases,—built on steel frames; corners and edges well protected. Size 24 inches.
6.25 regularly 7.50

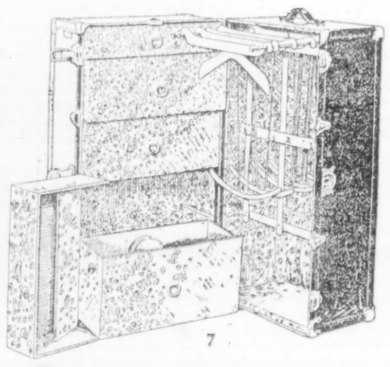
Genuine Cowhide Bags in Long Grain; all hand-sewed; full cut model. Sizes 16 to 18 inches. regularly 15.00
10.75

Motor Restaurants:
Service for two people..... **5.50**
Service for four people..... **9.00**

Running Board Sets,—service for five and seven people.
15.75 and 22.50







James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

Events At Bloomingdales This Week:

Continuation of Our Annual August *Furniture Sale*

Presenting suites and separate pieces of excellent quality at reduced prices. A beautiful, new booklet mailed upon request.

Annual August Sale of *Blankets, Linens, Sheets and Cases*

Prices in many instances are lower than wholesale cost today.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO *BloomingdaleS*

59th to 60th St.—3d to Lex. Ave.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 6TH 34th Street

COUCH HAMMOCKS

At Less Than Manufacturer's Cost

Offering the Entire Stock of

Plain and Fancy Couch Hammocks

that were formerly 9.75 to 32.50 at

5.50 to 18.75

A splendid opportunity to buy Couch Hammocks at prices that are positively the lowest we have quoted this season.

Semi-Annual Sale

Over $200,000.00 Worth of

ORIENTAL RUGS

Genuine Oriental Rugs from the Far East, comprising our regular stock together with recent additions that were purchased many months ago, enable us to offer them at much less than present market prices.

The collection is complete in weaves and sizes—the colorings are exquisitely mellow and soft, and the designs are beautiful.

Purchases will be held, free of charge, for future delivery. None to dealers.

Persian Mahal Rugs

A special group in most durable weaves; soft colorings. Size about 9x12 ft.
157.00
regularly 200.00 to 225.00

Extra Persian Rugs

Including Tamerez, Sultanabad and Savaland weaves; rich colorings. Sizes from 6.6x10.7 to 10.6x13.9 ft.
115.00 to 200.00
regularly 165.00 to 250.00

Arak Rugs

One of the most beautiful and durable of Persian weaves; dark rich colors; strong, firm weave. Size 9x12 to 10.6x14.6 ft.
250.00 to 395.00
regularly 350.00 to 600.00

Kirmanshah & Sarouk

The Art Rugs of Persian Shahs; exquisite colors; beautiful designs. 6x9.6 to 10.2x13.10 ft. **157.00 to 495.00**
regularly 200.00 to 600.00

400 Small Persian, Caucasian & Chinese Rugs

14.50 17.50 25.00 37.50 to 45.00

Presenting small Oriental Rugs, that are growing exceedingly scarce, at prices that are less than present wholesale cost.

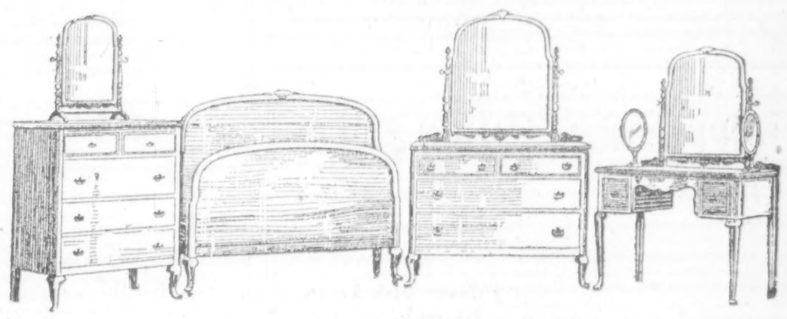
Pronounced Reductions

McCREERY "MASTER-MADE" FURNITURE

Entire Stock Reduced 10% to 50% During August

Included in this sale are the newest models, which have just been received.

The suites illustrated below will be on sale for Monday and Tuesday only, at the prices quoted.



Queen Anne Model Suite, as illustrated, in American Walnut or Mahogany, including Dresser, Chiffonier with portable mirror, Toilet Table with two hand mirrors, and Full Size Bed
198.50 formerly 300.00

Ten-piece Jacobean Oak Suite, as illustrated, consisting of Buffet, China Cabinet, Extension and Side Tables, five Side Chairs and one Armchair.
198.50 formerly 275.00

GERMAN CHASED BY ANGRY PATRIOTS

Enemy Alien's Words Turned Times Square Rally Into Something Like a Riot.

RESCUED BY ABLE SEAMAN

What He Said He Had Said Wasn't a Bit Like What Started All the Trouble.

A huge motor truck upon which was emblazoned "Join the Seventy-first Regiment and be among the first to fight" entered Times Square early last evening crowded with members of the regiment bent on adding to an already long list of recruits. A piano had been installed in the body of the truck and an impromptu glee club attracted a large crowd with the strains of "Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag and smile, boys, smile." One man in the crowd which listened wasn't smiling at all. In fact his manner was far from pleasant.

Lieutenant E. J. Orsenigo, one of the recruiting officers of the Seventy-first, when the last notes of the song died away began an impassioned address to attract recruits from the large crowd that surrounded the auto.

"The Germans are still capable of much," he said, "and unless the army of the United States is equally as large and as dependable as the German Army was at the outset of war, we will have a repetition of the episode of the U-53, which put in at Newport last October. Only this time they might come with Zeppelins."

According to those who stood next to him the man with the unfriendly manner then cried out in broken English: "They ain't beaten yet by a damn sight!"

A private of the Seventy-first who later lost himself in the crowd took exception to this, as did a little Italian who stood beside the man with the accent. The Italian got there first and the chase began.

Policeman Busted of Traffic Squad C saw something bad gone wrong at the recruiting meeting upon which he had been asked to keep an eye in addition to directing the traffic which was wending theatreward through Forty-third Street, and he quickly sprinted to the front of the chase. He founds as many soldiers and sailors in the crowd as civilians.

The man who caused the trouble ran first into a saloon at Seventh Avenue and Forty-third Street, but darted out again through the side entrance into Forty-third Street. A sailor ran after him, and the fugitive fell into the arms of a seaman, in front of 214 West Forty-third Street.

"There he is! Get him!" the crowd cried.

"I didn't mean anything—let me go!" He gave his name as Herman St. John. He was not prosecuted.

It will more than pay to replenish your Summer wardrobe from these bargains.

Lane Bryant
21-23 W. 38th St. Just off 5th Ave.

Summer Apparel
For Women of All Sizes
36 to 56 bust—27 to 45 waist at
GREAT SAVINGS

New Coats For Dress, Auto and Sports Wear. (Were Up to $79.50) **18.50 to 37.50**

Dresses Plain and fancy cottons, wash satins, pongee, habutai, taffeta, nets. **2.45 to 29.75**

Waists Plain and fancy voiles, linen, silk pongee, crepe de chine and Georgette crepe, striped tub silks. **1.25 to 19.50**

Skirts Cotton gabardine, piques, linen, wool voiles, serges, wool challies, taffeta. **1.95 to 10.75**

Bathing Suits For Stout Women
Sateen, Mohair, Taffeta, Satin.
2.95, 6.25 to 12.95
Bathing Tights, Bathing Hats, Shoes and Corsets at greatly reduced prices.

CORRECT CORSETS FOR STOUT WOMEN
DESIGNED BY Lane Bryant
Our specialty is smart clothes for stout women in sizes up to 58 bust. We have fitted and measured over 200,000 stout women, and therefore know the requirements of the stout figure as no other house does.
You will be delighted with Lane Bryant corsets, as they work a transformation in both appearance and comfort.
READY-TO-WEAR
26 to 45 waistband, 3.95 to 12.50
LANE BRYANT BRASSIERES
Just as expertly designed.
Size 38 to 58 bust, 85c. to $15.

NEGLIGEES for Stout Women

We know your needs for Boudoir and House Wear, and always have a large assortment of
Tea Gowns, 7.95 to 79.00
Negligees, 1.95 to 16.75
Matinees, 1.45 to 5.95
Pullman Robes, 8.75 to 12.75
Suitable for the Bride's Trousseau as well as the Matronly Woman.
Sizes 34 to 58.
Attractive Styles at Attractive Prices.

Specially Designed Lingerie
Not just underthings cut in extra size, but the daintiest lingerie designed to fit large figures. Assortment begins with the very simplest—and continues to the most elaborate. Prices vary accordingly.
We can fit every figure from 16 years to 58 bust. And every pocketbook.

Lane Bryant, 21-23 W. 38

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY *34th Street*

Special Sale
WOMEN'S HOSIERY
Thread Silk; superior quality; Novelty ribbed, also open-work insteps; desirable shades, also Black or White.
pr. **1.35** formerly 1.75

Clearance Sale
WOMEN'S SWEATERS
Shetland Weave Worsted Sweaters in a variety of desirable Colors: discontinued styles. **3.65** formerly 4.95
No C.O.D.'s—No Returns—No Approvals

"McCREERY SILKS"
Famous Over Half A Century
The finest Silks the World Produces In Stock at all seasons of the year

The best values, largest variety and most complete color assortments in America in

Military and Sport Stripe Silks	yard	98c to 1.95
Novelty Plaid Taffetas and Satins	yard	98c to 1.95
Washable Striped Shirting Silks	yard	98c to 2.00
Georgette Crepe	yard	1.28 to 2.50
Crepe de Chine	yard	1.28 to 3.00
Imperial Dress Satins	yard	1.25 to 3.50
Natural Ecru Pongee Silks	yard	75c to 1.75
White Pongee Silks	yard	75c to 2.50
White Washable Satins	yard	98c to 2.50
White Washable Habutai Silks	yard	48c to 1.75

Special—5,000 Yards of
BLACK SUMMER DRESS SATIN
Superior quality, double width (40 inches wide)
1.28 yard regularly 1.75

August Sale of
WHITE WASH DRESS GOODS
Now in Progress
Thousands of yards of this season's fashionable weaves, including

White Organdie	Novelty Voiles	Sheer Nainsook
Dotted Swiss	English Suitings	Longcloth
Gabardine	Fancy Skirtings	Japanese Crepe

23c to 55c yard

In Addition
8,000 Yards of Plain White Dress Voile
Sheer crisp finish; 40 inches wide.....**21c** yard

Attractively Priced
WASHABLE SILK BLOUSES
A collection of beautiful models from regular stock, offered at unusually low prices.

Washable Satin Blouses in White or Flesh Color; narrow plaiting down front and on collar and cuffs; finished with pin tucking. **5.00**

Striped Washable Taffeta Silk Blouses in assorted colors; collars may be worn high or low. **5.95**

White Pussy Willow Silk Blouses with collar and cuffs of Flesh Color Pussy Willow Silk; buttoned at side with pearl buttons. **6.95**

White Georgette Crepe Blouses with narrow plaiting and bands of Filet lace. **8.95**

Stylish Blouses of White Pussy Willow Silk in Persian design; new shape collar. **10.75**

Special Values
WAVY HAIR SWITCHES
Naturally Wavy Hair Switches mounted on three separate stems; made of an exceptionally fine quality Hair; in all shades except Gray.
3.45

Extraordinary Sale
WOMEN'S BATHING SUITS
8.50
regularly 12.50 to 25.00

A special purchase of beautiful Bathing Suits comprising the highest grade models of this season; excellent materials; attractively trimmed; incomplete sizes.

August Fur Sale
HIGH-GRADE COATS, MUFFS & SCARFS
Extraordinary Reductions
Offering luxurious Coats of Hudson Seal, Caracul and Natural Muskrat, also Sets of Hudson Seal, Beaver, Fox, Poiret and Kamchatka.
These prices will continue only for the month of August.
Purchases will be stored free of charge, if desired, until November 1st.

A

A. Hudson Seal Coat,—as illustrated, 45 inches long; with self collar and cuffs; choice skins. **135.00** regularly 165.00

B. Hudson Seal Coat,—as illustrated, of fine quality skins; full sweep model; 45 inches long; with deep Skunk collar and cuffs. regularly 245.00 **185.00**

Caracul Coats of lustrous skins; 45 inches long; with Skunk collar and cuffs. **185.00** regularly 235.00

Natural Muskrat Coats, — 45 inches long; with Hudson Seal collar and cuffs. **125.00** regularly 185.00

Natural Muskrat Coats, — 36 inches long; with Nutria or Hudson Seal collar and cuffs. **55.00** regularly 85.00

B

Muffs
Hudson Seal Muffs.....**18.50** regularly 22.50
Fox Muffs (Poiret or Kamchatka)..**35.00** regularly 45.00
Beaver Muffs—large size.....**27.50** regularly 35.00

Neckpieces
Hudson Seal Neckpieces.....**16.50** regularly 22.50
Fox Scarfs (Poiret or Kamchatka)..**35.00** regularly 45.00
Beaver Scarfs—best quality.....**18.50** regularly 22.50

Clearance Sale
WOMEN'S SUMMER SUITS
8.75
formerly 12.50 and 14.50
Wool Jersey Sport Suits, also a few in Silk Jersey, in smart colors; very desirable for immediate wear; one or two of a kind.

Advance Showing
NEW FALL SUITS
All new models, colors and materials; plain or fur trimmed. Priced according to model.
29.50 to 55.00

To Close Out
WOMEN'S SUMMER COATS
Very attractive Sport Coats in desirable colors; pretty models. **7.50** formerly 12.50 to 19.50
Also extraordinary reductions on the remainder of our finest Summer Coats—priced for immediate clearance.

New Model
FALL MOTOR COATS
English Mixtures; very desirable for travel and general wear. **25.00**

Clearance Sale
WOMEN'S TUB SKIRTS
1.95 3.50 4.75
formerly 3.75 to 9.75
A large and varied assortment of Smart Tub Skirts made of Washable Velvet Corduroy, Russian Cord, Mercerized Crepe, Plain or Novelty Gabardine, Linen, Khaki, Honeycomb and Pique; full shirred models with deep belts; others have large sport pockets; some fastened with pearl buttons, have detachable belts; sizes up to 36 inch waistband.
Summer Silk Skirts in a variety of attractive models, formerly 12.75 to 19.75. **7.50**

Advance Models
NEW FALL DRESSES
An early showing of new fall models in Satin, Crepe Meteor and Serge. **24.75 to 75.00**

Extraordinary Offering
STREET & AFTERNOON DRESSES
Women's Street and Afternoon Dresses in Taffeta and Crepe de Chine; in the wanted styles and colors.
Special **18.50**

To Close Out
WOMEN'S COTTON DRESSES
8.50
formerly 16.50
Offering the balance of our Cotton Dresses made of Imported Plaid Crepe and Linen, at greatly reduced prices.

August Sale
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
Remarkable Reductions

Heavy Irish Linen Satin Damask Tablecloths:
2x2 yards.....regularly 4.00, 4.50 and 5.50, each **2.90, 3.25** and **4.00**
2x2½ yards.....regularly 4.50, 5.25 and 6.50, each **3.25, 4.00** and **5.00**
2x3 yards.....regularly 5.75, 6.50 and 7.50, each **4.50, 5.00** and **6.00**
Napkins to match: 22x22 in.....regularly 5.50 to 6.75, doz. **4.25** to **5.25**
24x24 in.....regularly 6.25 to 7.50, doz. **4.75** to **6.00**
Pure Irish Linen Sheets, hemstitched.....pair **7.50, 9.50, 12.50** regularly 9.50, 12.50 and 16.00
Pure Irish Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched...pair **1.90, 2.50** and **3.00** regularly 2.75, 3.25 and 4.00

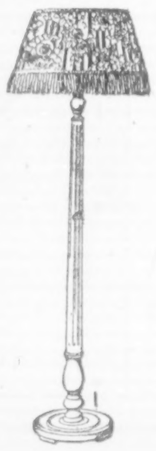
Towels

Hemmed Huckaback Towels.... doz. **1.90, 2.50, 3.00** regularly 2.50, 3.00, 4.00
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.. doz. **2.50, 3.00, 4.50** regularly 3.00, 3.75, 6.00
Pure Linen Scotch Huck Towels, hemmed....doz. **4.50** and **6.00** regularly 6.00 and 7.50
hemstitched.doz. **6.00** and **7.50** regularly 7.50 and 9.00
300 dozen Irish Twilled Kitchen Towels, name woven in red, regularly 4.50, doz. **3.50**

Turkish Bath Towels..... doz. **3.00, 4.50, 6.00** regularly 4.00, 5.50, 7.50
Turkish Bath Mats..... each **75c, 1.00, 1.25** regularly 1.00, 1.50, 1.75
Pure Linen Scotch Huck Guest Towels:
hemmed.....doz. **2.75** and **3.75** regularly 3.75 and 4.75
hemstitched..doz. **3.00** and **4.50** regularly 4.50 and 6.00
200 dozen Irish Check Glass Towels, with striped borders. regularly 3.00, doz. **2.50**

Special Prices—DINNER SERVICES

American Porcelain Sets with white and gold decoration; new shape; 108 pieces. **12.50**
American Porcelain Sets with conventional border and gold edge; 101 pieces. **14.50**
American Porcelain Sets,—several dainty floral border effects with gold edge. 100 pieces. **16.50**
American Porcelain Sets with conventional border effects and gold edge; 101 pieces. **17.50**



Important Offerings
ELECTRIC LAMPS
Floor Lamp, as illustrated, finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel; fluted column and heavy base; two lights; 22-inch cretonne shade. **7.95**
Boudoir Lamps finished in Antique Ivory or White Enamel with 10-inch cretonne shade. **1.65**
Table Lamps in Antique Ivory Enamel finish; 28 inches high; with 18-inch cretonne shade. **3.75**
Table Lamps in Antique Ivory Enamel finish; heavy base; gracefully shaped; two lights; 18-inch cretonne shade. **6.95**
Note:—All of the above Lamps may be secured in Mahogany without extra charge.

August Sale
BED COVERINGS
Extraordinary Savings

White Wool Blankets, with pink or blue borders:
single bed size.....regularly 5.25, 6.75, 8.00, pair **4.25, 5.50, 6.50**
double bed size.....regularly 5.75, 7.50, 9.00, pair **4.75, 6.00, 7.50**
Plaid Blankets.....regularly 4.75, pair **3.50**
White California Wool Blankets; superior quality:
single size.....regularly 10.00, pair **7.50**
double size.....regularly 12.50, pair **8.75**
Figured Silkoline Comfortables, cotton filled.....regularly 2.25, **1.65**
Figured Silk Mull Comfortables, with plain borders; cotton filled..... regularly 4.75, **3.95**

Crochet Bed Spreads, hemmed... regularly 1.65, **1.25**
Corded Dimity Spreads, with scalloped edges; cut corners. Single size. regularly 2.50 **1.90**
Marseilles Satin Finish Spreads, hemmed. **2.45** and **4.25** regularly 3.25 and 5.50
Marseilles Satin Finish Spreads, scalloped. regularly 6.75, **5.50**

MUSLIN SHEETS & PILLOW CASES

Sheets:	54x90	63x99	72x99	81x99	90x99	90x108
	70c	85c	95c	1.05	1.15	1.25 ea.

Cases:	42x36	45x36	50x36	54x36
	20c	22c	25c	28c each

FINDS PROGRESS DUE TO EXPANDING NEEDS

National City Bank Discusses Capital as Increasing Factor in Trade.

INDUSTRY'S GROWTH TRACED

Enormous Present Equipment for Supplying Wants of Population the Capital of Today.

The history of industrial progress—and of social progress as well—is a continuous story of efforts withdrawn or diverted from the direct satisfaction of wants to the improvement of methods, in order that wants might be more easily and abundantly satisfied in the future.

With this general observation the National City Bank's August bulletin enters into an interesting discussion of capital as an increasing factor in industry. It refers to the fact that all books on "elements" and "principles" of economics begin with accounts of how the primitive man learned to improve his lot by making weapons with which he could kill game, and tools with which he could cut down trees, build houses, boats, and carts, and till the soil. The labor expended upon these weapons and tools, remarks the bank, was an investment; these implements were the capital of that time; they did not yield direct satisfactions, but by their use man's powers were so increased that he was able to raise himself to higher levels of existence.

That process has never ceased. The methods and implements of industry are being constantly improved, but as industry becomes more advanced and complex, and the consumer is further removed from personal knowledge of the means of production, the part which those investments play in production is naturally less obvious and less fully understood.

"The enormous present equipment for supplying the wants of the population," the bank says, "constitutes the capital of this time, but the relation of this capital to the supply of common comforts and to social progress is not clearly understood. No doubt it was at a very early period of this development that men began to ask whether it was worth while to spend labor on the further improvement of tools. There is always some uncertainty as to whether an attempt will be successful, and meantime the same amount of effort in the old way will produce certain results; and then there were always those who would rather rest and enjoy in the present than toil for a doubtful promise of reward in the future. The appeal of the future is very much stronger with some people than with others. The willingness of an individual to labor and deny himself in the hope of future gains is a test of intellectual vision and character. The difference in the ability of peoples to comprehend the way of progress, and to plan, organize, co-operate, and save for the sake of increasing their command over the resources of nature is a measure of their development in civilization."

The bank goes on to point out that there are always the two conflicting views—of those who lay emphasis upon division and those who lay the emphasis upon production. The first look out upon the industrial world with the thought that there should be a more nearly complete and equal division of the product, while the second have their thoughts fixed upon invention, construction and improvement, with endless possibilities of increasing the product. The one thinks of productive conditions as settled and permanent and the output a fixed amount; the other takes in all the conditions affecting production, the importance of management, leadership, vision, and changes as revolutionary as those of the past. The latter asks at what time in the past would it have been beneficial to society to have "put industry into straightjackets," eliminating individual initiative and leadership, and forcing a distribution of all gains for immediate consumption?

"As industry develops, construction and machinery become an increasing factor in it, which means that the application of labor to industry is more and more by indirection, with relationship of labor to output more remote and obscure," says the bank. "Within the memory of people now living whale oil was commonly burned for lighting purposes; it was succeeded by kerosene, gas and electricity, with capital investment in plant an increasing factor. With electricity from water power pulling and lighting a railroad train we have an illustration of the social gains recently accomplished by applying labor indirectly, or, in other words, by first creating capital and then applying capital to the task in hand. The old Erie Canal and the railroads which run beside it furnish another illustration. The former represented a greater investment than the wagon roads which it superseded, and was economically more efficient; the railroads represent a further application of capital and an increased efficiency. The new canal will not supersede the railways, but is expected to be more economical for some purposes, and by reason of the increased investment will be more economical than the old canal.

"With the increase of the fixed investment there is a larger factor in the costs which is far removed from the product, but which must attach to the product, and one of the results of this is that superficial studies of the distribution of 'income' show a larger percentage going to capital than when industry was in simpler stages. A moment's reflection, however, should convince anyone that there is nothing wrong in this. Of course, capital's share of the joint earnings of capital and labor is greater in transporting goods by railway than in transporting them by a wagon line, but that is only a small part of the story. The actual cost to everybody is less, and of the earnings of capital that portion which is reinvested in industry should be regarded as undistributed.

"The profits of capital in one industry are continually financing the progress of other industries. There is a flow of free capital, created by past investments, all over the field, and this fact often tends to obscure the results, because they are not readily traced. It is not uncommon to hear it said that a certain prosperous industry has not given the benefit of improvements to the public having neither reduced prices nor increased wages, but even though the facts be as alleged, they do not include the whole story. It is certain that wherever the profits are invested they become a factor in increasing production, which means better living conditions for all."

GOOD WORDS FOR ICE CREAM

It is a Nutritious Food, Even If It Does Harbor Bacteria.

Commenting on the bacteriology of ice cream, The Medical Record says:

"Ice cream has been declaimed against on various grounds, principally, perhaps, on account of its frequently reported uncleanliness. There is no question, however, that ice cream made under strictly hygienic conditions is, in addition to its grateful palatability, especially in hot weather, a nutritious food, and its use in certain complaints is of considerable value from the dietetic standpoint. The statement has been made that the distribution of bacteria in ice cream is markedly uneven, that there is so great variability in the bacterial counts of different portions of the same container that any small sample selected for analysis will not represent the whole mass of the ice cream.

"This statement is disputed by S. Henry Ayers and W. T. Johnson in Bulletin No. 503, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who give an account of the manner in which they determined bacteria in ice cream. As a result of their investigations they came to the conclusion that the method of collecting samples and making bacterial counts used in the experiments gives results which indicate that bacteria in commercial cream are distributed quite evenly, and that an analysis of one sample from a gallon of ice cream gives results which will hold for any other similar sample from the same gallon.

"Storage of ice cream for eleven days in a commercial ice cream cabinet, or in a hardening room for a period of two months, did not seem to cause an uneven distribution of bacteria. In a series of from five to ten samples taken directly from a large commercial freezer, the bacterial counts on each sample checked within the usual limits of error of bacterial analysis. No greater variation in bacterial counts between samples was observed when the plates were incubated at 37 degrees Centigrade for 48 hours than when incubated at 30 degrees Centigrade, for a period of five days.

"When dilutions were such that about 200 colonies were present on the plates a lower variation between counts of samples of ice colonies per plate. The variation in plates made from the same sample was found to range from 7 to 20.6 per cent. Among duplicate plates a variation as high as 41 per cent. was observed."

Secretary Baker at Nantucket.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 4.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, with Mrs. Baker and their children, came here today for a visit with Associate Justice John H. Clark of the United States Supreme Court.

Store Hours: 8:45 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Saturday, 8:45 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Is Your Boy "Somewhere in Europe"?

SEND HIM SOME TOBACCO, GROCERIES, SWEETS, TOILET NECESSITIES, COMFORTS

Through Gimbels London and Paris Offices co-operating with the Great London Store of **Harrods**

Gimbel Brothers are much better acquainted with the channels of forwarding merchandise to Europe than the average American citizen. The possibility of your parcel getting lost in transit, as well as the transportation charges, are both avoided. The items you order will arrive much sooner, and in fresh condition. These are the reasons why you should use

Gimbels "Paris to the Front" Service

Combinations That Our Foreign Offices Can Handle to Advantage

A—$2.50
Stick Shaving Soap
Tube Colgate's Tooth Paste
Tooth Brush
Metal Mirror
Combination Knife, Fork and Spoon
Stationery Wallet

B—$5.00
Stick Shaving Soap
Tube Colgate's Tooth Paste
Tooth Brush
Talcum Powder
Cake Soap
Metal Mirror—Superior
Combination Knife, Fork and Spoon
Stationery Wallet
Briar Pipe
Pocket Knife and Can Opener
8 Khaki Handkerchiefs

C—$2.50
1 pound tin Jam
1 tin Biscuits
½ pound Candy
¼ pound Chocolate
6 packets Wrigley's Chewing Gum
1 tin Sardines

D—$5.00
1 tin Marmalade
1 Harrod's Fruit Cake
1 pound Mixed Candy
½ pound Bar Chocolate
6 packets Wrigley's Chewing Gum
1 pound tin Huntley & Palmer's mixed Biscuits
1 tin Sausages
1 tin Sardines
2 tins Oxtail Soup
2 tins Mock Turtle Soup

E—$2.25
1 pound Cut Plug

F—$2.60
500 Special Virginia Cigarettes

G—$1.25
1 pound Smoking Mixture

H—$4.00
50 Club Stock No. 1 Borneo and Havana Cigars

J—$3.10
50 Regalia Chica Darvel Bay and Borneo Cigars

K—$2.50
Chicken and Bacon Sausages
Sardines
1 tin Herrings in Tomato
2 Gong Soups

L—$5.00
1 tin Sweetbreads and Peas
Roast Grouse
1 tin Sausages
1 Oxtail Soup
1 tin Marmalade
1 tin Sardines
½ lb. tin Devonshire Butter
1 tin Fruit in Syrup
6 pkts. Wrigley's Chewing Gum

M—$2.50
2 pairs Army Grey Socks
1 Muffler
1 pair Khaki Knitted Gloves
2 Khaki Handkerchiefs

N—$5.00
3 pairs Thin Khaki Socks
Muffler
Balaklava Helmet
Khaki Woolen Gloves
3 Khaki Handkerchiefs

O—$2.50
½ pound Candy
Pipe
3 pkts. Wrigley's Chewing Gum
1 tin Huntley & Palmer's Mixed Biscuits
1 tin sausages
2 Gong Soups

Q—$5.00
1 tube Tooth Cream
1 Tooth Brush
1 tin Fruit in Syrup
½ pound Devonshire Butter
Stationery Wallet
Pipe
½ pound Candy
6 pkts. Wrigley's Chewing Gum
1 Harrod's Fruit Cake
1 tin Chicken and Bacon
6 Gong Soups
1 tin Marmalade

Prices include forwarding to the front in Europe. Order by letter, mail or in person. Assortments cannot be changed. Save this list. Orders taken in War Information Bureau—Third Floor. Telephone Madison Square 8200. Special accommodations for "Our Boys" who have not yet left America.

War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies, 40 Wall Street, New York

Will receive and forward free of charge all contributions to soldiers of France and her Allies. Arrangements can be made through Gimbel Brothers.

Gimbel Motors will call, anywhere in New York or in any of the 732 towns covered by our delivery service, for any contribution you may care to make to any of the Allies' soldiers anywhere in Europe and arrange its delivery without cost to you. Limit of package 40 lbs. Telephone Madison Sq. 8200.

All packages, however, must be packed ready for shipment. Merchandise purchased at Gimbels will, of course, be packed by us without charge.

GIMBELS—Information Bureau, Third Floor

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) West Forty-third Street

Exceptional Values have been prepared for Monday in

OUR AUGUST WHITE SALES

Which include this offering of Superior Muslin Undergarments from regular stock,

AT VERY DECIDED PRICE CONCESSIONS:

Women's Night Gowns at 95c, 1.29, 1.68 and 1.90

Women's Combinations at $1.00, 1.45 and 1.85

A Special Group of Night Gowns and Envelope Chemises at 69c each

Envelope Chemises at 95c, 1.15, 1.50 and 2.25

Cambric Top Petticoats at 78c, 1.00, 1.39 and 1.85

Also Philippine Hand-made Night Gowns and Envelope Chemises at $1.75, 2.25, 2.75

Being Positively One-Third Less Than Regular Prices.

CHILDREN'S WEAR

Remarkable Values on the Main Floor.

Serviceable Dresses
Of Nainsook, hand embroidered, featherstitched hem; sizes six months to two years; special
at $1.00

Children's Rompers
Made of White Crossbar Dimity, with collar and pocket; sizes one to three years; special
at 48c

Bloomer Dresses
Hand-smocked, of colored chambray with white trimmings; sizes two to five years; special
at $1.29

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

New models specially priced on Second Floor

Lingerie Blouses
Dainty Voile, Batiste and Net models, finely tucked, with high or low neck,
at $1.95 and 2.95

Smart Blouses
Made of excellent quality Crepe de Chine in white or flesh color,
at $3.95

Dressy Blouses
Made of superior quality Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe,
at $5.50

SUMMER CORSETS

Greatly Below Original Prices—Second Floor

Sterns' Special Corsets
Light-weight coutil models, suitable for the average figure; free hips; pink and white; 20 to 26,
at 85c

Sterns' Special Corsets
Of fine coutil in new Fall models, adapted for sports wear; free hips; white only; sizes 20 to 27,
at $1.25

Pink Satin Brassieres
Washable; lace trimmed top and bottom; V-shape back and front; reinforced under arms; 34 to 44,
at 95c

Women's Autumn Attire

Advance Models in Afternoon and Street Dresses

Accurately expressing the new vogue for the coming season, are now being shown, at attractively low prices.

And the Remainder of our Women's Summer Apparel will be closed out regardless of former prices.

House & Porch Dresses

General Clearance

Consisting of Piques, Linens and Striped Novelty Tissue fabrics, in smart, simple styles,

TO CLOSE OUT AT

$2.95 to 4.95

Household Linens

At Very Material Reductions

Linen Damask Table Cloths & Napkins

Square and Circular Cloths $3.95, 4.95 and 5.95 | Napkins to match; dozen $4.75, 5.75 and 6.75

Irish Linen Pillow Cases, hemst'd, pair	$2.45
Irish Linen Sheets, hemstitched, ... pair	$8.45
Huck Towels, hemstitched ends, dozen	$3.50
Turkish Bath Towels, ... dozen	$2.95
Madeira Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces, ... at	$3.40

Continuation of the August Sale of EASTERN RUGS

AT PRICES FAR BELOW THEIR REAL VALUES.

Mossouls, Kurdistans, Etc., 3¼ to 4¾ ft. wide by 5 to 6½ long; regularly $45.00 to 125.00, at $35.50 to 95.00

Persian Mahals & Ghoerevans 7½ to 14½ ft. wide by 10½ to 26½ ft. long regularly $148.00 to 925.00. at $115.00 to 685.00

Sarouks and Kirmanshahs 8½ to 10½ ft. wide by 11¾ to 14½ ft. long; regularly $375.00 to 550.00. at $278.00 to 395.00

Genuine Chinese Rugs 5½ to 12½ ft. by 8½ to 14½ft.; regularly $78.00 to 395.00, at $60.00 to 338.00

Highest Grade Wilton Rugs in Discontinued Designs

6 by 9 feet; regularly sold up to $50.75, at $39.50

8¼ by 10½ ft.; regularly sold up to $74.75, at $55.00

9 by 12 ft.; regularly sold up to $82.50, at $56.00

Purchases made now will be held for future delivery, if desired.

In Our August Furniture Sale at 10 to 50% Reductions

Such remarkable values as the following are available:

Living Room Suite, 3 pieces, in velour; formerly $315.00, at $235.00

Living Room Suite, 2 pieces, Cane and mahogany; reg. $300 $203.00

Dining Room Suite, 4 pieces, Mahogany; formerly $230.00, $175.00

Dining Room Suite, 10 pieces, Walnut; formerly $286.50, at $237.00

Ivory Bedroom Suite, 5 pieces Twin beds; formerly $630.00, at $460.00

Walnut Bedroom Suite, 5 pcs; formerly $454.00, ... at $308.00

Jacobean Oak Settees, formerly $70.00, $40.00

Mahogany Desks, formerly $55.00, $37.50

Mahogany Vanity Case formerly $85.00, $50.00

Louis XVI. Ivory Chamber Suite, 5 pieces, including Twin Beds, Dresser, Chiffonier and Dressing Table; glass tops; reg. $646.00, $375.00

Mahogany Dressers, formerly $75.00, $45.00

Ivory Bedsteads, formerly $55.00, $27.50

Ivory Chiffoniers, formerly $60.00, $30.00

$5,000,000 INCREASE IN 1918 CITY BUDGET

Estimates Already In Show Advance Over 1917 Appropriation of $2,773,169.

HEARINGS BEGIN ON AUG. 20

Water Supply Department and Bellevue Show Largest Rise in Demands for Money.

Preliminary work on the city budget for 1918 has been started. Heretofore the law has required that all estimates of departments be submitted by Sept. 10, but the law was amended at the last session of the Legislature, and all estimates must be submitted to the Tax Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate by Aug. 1. Many departments have already submitted their requests, but a few of the larger ones have been compelled to take more time than allowed by law because of the task of getting the mass of figures together. The estimates already in show that the 1918 budget will be larger than that for 1917 by about 5,000,000. The 1917 budget was $211,115,016.82.

The Tax Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate consists of Controller Prendergast, Chairman; Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen; Lewis H. Pounds, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, and Douglas Mathewson, President of the Borough of the Bronx.

The Bureau of Personal Service, Contract Supervision, and Municipal Investigation will at once begin an analysis of the estimates and submit their recommendations to the Sub-Committee on Tax Budget, which will begin its public hearings on Aug. 20. This sub-committee consists of Robert B. McIntyre, supervising statistician and examiner of the Finance Department, Chairman; Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, Albert E. Hull, assistant to the President of the Board of Aldermen; Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision; George L. Tirrell, Director of the Bureau of Personal Service; Mrs. Mathilde C. Ford, Secretary to the Committee on Education; Paul C. Wilson, assistant secretary to the Mayor; J. W. F. Bennett, consulting engineer to the Borough President of the Bronx, and George W. Tillson, consulting engineer of the Borough of Brooklyn.

The department will be held daily in the committee room of the Board of Estimate, in the City Hall, and will be open. Notice of the days set for the different departments will be published in the City Record and newspapers. Representatives from civic organizations and individuals interested are invited to attend. To the widest publicity, it was announced, will be given to the hearings, and suggestions for the betterment of public service will be cordially received.

When the sub-committee has completed its labors and its recommendations have been passed upon by the Tax Budget Committee, a further opportunity will be afforded the public to discuss the tentative budget. Public hearing will be held by the Board of Estimate between Oct. 10 and Oct. 26.

The net increase over 1917 appropriations in the amounts asked for by the departments which have put in their estimates is $2,773,169. The largest increase asked for to date is that of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, which demands $8,23,670 more than its allowance for the present year. The next largest increase is that of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, which wants $900,344 more than it received this year. The following table shows the amounts allowed for 1917 and the increases asked for next year:

Department.	Requested 1918.	Increase.
General Sessions	$405,150.00	$200.00
Supreme Court, 2d District, Appellate	16,100.00	300.00
County Clerk, Bronx	76,691.00	8,186.00
County Court, Bronx	44,450.00	3,025.00
Surrogate, Kings	122,628.00	545.00
Sup. Court, Kings	369,016.66	*24,953.34
Sup. Court Library, Kings	9,800.00	.....
Sup. Ct., Richmond	9,700.00	325.00
Co. Clerk, Richmond	27,841.15	7,780.15
Sup. Court Library, Queens	3,135.25	634.25
Sinking Fund	3,224.50	115.50
Sup. Court, 1st Dist Appellate	34,400.00	*2,900.00
Com. Jurors, Bronx	24,031.00	100.00
Sup. Court, Queens	35,600.00	*1,200.00
Register, Bronx	106,107.71	7,084.71
Board City Record	1,340,584.00	147,511.00
Surrogate, Queens	41,106.50	12,486.50
Board Assessors	35,385.00	1,387.00
Board Aldermen and City Clerk	298,005.00	6,547.00
Board Plumbers	7,750.00	3,066.00
President, Bronx	1,224,824.00	44,121.24
Parole Commission	111,154.45	25,272.45
County Ct., Queens	45,231.00	1,515.75
Law Department	919,100.00	65,395.00
Staten Island Assn. Arts and Sciences	9,231.91	1,942.91
Com. Jurors, Queens	12,984.74	384.74
Dist. Att'y, Queens	52,020.00	4,390.00
Co. Court and Surrogate, Richmond	28,493.00	4,281.00
Art Commission	6,512.88	210.88
Com'r of Records, Kings	100,000.00	.....
Com'r of Jurors, New York	61,180.00	250.00
Dist. Att'y, Richm'd	24,070.03	2,375.03
Pub. Adm. Queens	1,200.00	.....
Sheriff, New York	136,223.50	2,696.00
N. Y. Public Lib., main branch	21,590.00	2,860.00
N. Y. Pub. Lib.	904,391.00	129,087.00
Water Dept.	7,377,737.00	823,675.57
Tenement House	680,140.89	33,783.29
Dist. Att'y, N. Y.	512,810.00	*11,596.00
Sup. Court, 1st Dist.	1,100,600.00	*4,450.00
Garage, plant and structures	120,554.50	16,742.00
Plant and struct.	863,653.60	133,921.97
Surrogate, Bronx	41,698.00	3,495.00
Docks and ferries	2,204,700.54	32,737.84
Pub. Admin., Bronx	4,432.55	51.55
Court of Rec. N. Y.	40,572.00	.....
Chief Med. Exam'r.	18,848.00	*15,805.50
Com. of Rec. N. Y.	100,000.00	.....
Bu. Child Welfare	1,764,799.00	499,030.00
Dist. Att'y, Bronx	106,642.52	3,756.72
Surrogate, N. Y.	212,436.00	*834.00
President, Richm'd	1,003,425.49	255,221.77
Bellevue and allied hospitals	2,540,730.50	500,344.50
Bronx Co. Law Lib.	3,413.75	1,135.75
Com. Jurors, Kings	43,698.35	3,567.35
Sheriff, Kings	94,175.00	1,841.00
Children's Court	244,037.00	24,430.02
Central Museum	154,450.00	24,450.00
Children's Museum	20,383.00	5,007.50
B'klyn Bot. Garden	50,504.80	19,653.80
Total	$25,765,515.10	$2,837,141.84
		*63,972.84
Net increase		$2,773,169.00

*Decreases.

It is expected that the size of the municipal budget will be one of the issues of the coming city campaign, and the city administration will try to keep it down to the lowest possible notch.

SENT TO MAGDALEN HOME.

Woman Accused by Mrs. Humiston Gets Indeterminate Sentence.

Sarah Abbot, 23 years old, of Philadelphia, who was arrested on July 25 on a charge of incorrigibility made by Mrs. Grace Humiston, special investigator of the Police Department, received an indeterminate sentence last night in the Magdalen Home, from Magistrate Marsh in the Women's Night Court.

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"The product is used for airplanes, Maxim belts, army clothing, web equipment, army boots, leather equipment, bandoliers, breech covers, hussifs, army tents and marquees, harness and saddlery, water bottle covers, projectile slings, bomb slings, nose bags, haversacks, holdalls, surgical supplies, intrenching tool covers, and many other articles, such as ponchos, canteen covers, cartridge belts, and the like.

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All the wanted shades for outing and field wear.

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Pure Linen..... $5.00

Third Floor.

August Sale of Furs

At Savings of 33⅓ Per Cent.

Preparations for this Event have been long in progress. Months ago,—pelts were selected, carefully matched and fashioned by expert furriers into Coats and Sets of definite distinction.

Hudson Seal Coatss
(dyed Muskrat)—48 inch semi-fitted model with deep shawl collar.
Special August Price $175.00

Hudson Seal Coats
(dyed Muskrat)—46 inch full flare model with belt; deep collar and cuffs of Skunk.
Special August Price $225.00

Natural Muskrat Coats
Smart belted model with Nutria collar and cuffs.
Special August Price $77.50

Hudson Seal Coats
(dyed Muskrat)—46 inch full flaring model with deep collar and cuffs of Skunk.
Special August Price $165.00

Moleskin Coats
Fine quality skins well matched; Taupe Fox collar and cuffs.
Special August Price $325.00

Fur Sets
Skunk Cape—tail trimmed. $55.00
Muff to match..... $34.50
Skunk Animal Scarf. $31.50
Muff to match..... $26.50
Moleskin Capelet... $52.50
Muff to match..... $32.50
Hudson Seal Capelet (dyed Muskrat) $26.50
Muff to match..... $16.50

A Sale of Exceptional Importance Offering Remarkable Values

These prices will continue only throughout the month of August

Third Floor.

August Sale of Oriental Rugs

Beginning on Monday, August 6th.

For Various Reasons the Most Important Sale of Oriental Rugs we have Ever Held

During the past year only a few shipments arrived in this country and the prices showed an advance of 50% to 60%. A small shipment arrived last month and the prices quoted showed advances of 100% to 200%.

Our stock of Oriental Rugs is at present thoroughly representative, due to extra heavy purchases made far in advance, so that we are in a position to offer in the August Sale Rugs of guaranteed qualities.

In Nearly Every Instance at Prices Prevailing before the War

Persian Hall Rugs
Comprising about 100 Rugs in sizes from 2.6 to 3.6 wide and 9.0 to 13.6 long. Heavy qualities and very exceptional values.
Group 1, $45.00 Group 2, $55.00
Group 3, $65.00

Beloochistan Rugs
Silky pieces in beautiful colorings of Dark Blues, Rose and Old Ivory.
Sizes 2.4x4.0 to 2.10x5.0
$23.50, $30.00 and $35.00

Persian Mosoul Rugs
Heavy, silky pieces in excellent variety of designs and colorings.
Sizes 3.3 to 4.3 wide and 6.0 to 7.6 long
$29.50, $37.50, $40.00 and $45.00

Room Size Rugs

Size	Formerly	Sale Price
Mahal, 11.3x8.7	$240.00	$175.00
Mahal, 11.3x9.6	$225.00	$165.00
Mahal, 12.1x8.4	$240.00	$185.00
Mahal, 9.3x7.3	$145.00	$115.00
Mahal, 10.3x7.3	$165.00	$140.00
Mahal, 13.7x10.0	$250.00	$195.00
Mahal, 14.1x10.0	$325.00	$240.00
Savalan, 13.10x10.10	$337.50	$265.00
Hamidan, 17.2x12.0	$650.00	$450.00
Mahal, 21.7x13.7	$875.00	$650.00
Laristan, 17.10x11.7	$695.00	$460.00
Kirmanshah, 10.11x8.7	$460.00	$395.00
Kirmanshah, 9.6x8.9	$400.00	$240.00
Mahal, 17.5x11.0	$415.00	$325.00

Chinese Rugs
of Guaranteed Qualities
Very large assortment of these beautiful Rugs in all dependable qualities.
Sizes from 5.0x8.0 to extra large room sizes, 13.0x18.0
Prices range from $85.00 to $1,450.00

Daghestan and Cabistan Rugs
These rugs are noted for their intricate designs and fineness of weave.
Sizes range about 3.5 x 4.8
$35.00, $40.00 and $47.50

Iran Mosoul Rugs
Very fine weaves and beautiful colorings.
Sizes 4.0 to 4.6 wide and 6 to 6.8 long.
$57.50, $65.00 and $75.00

Rugs purchased during this Sale will be held for later delivery if desired, free of storage charges

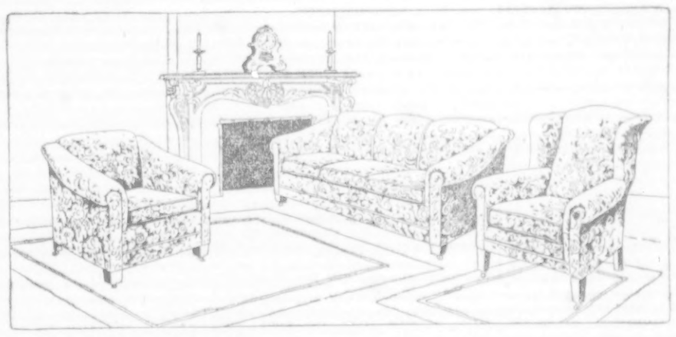
Fifth Floor.

Splendid Upholstered Furniture

At Substantial Savings During the Midsummer Sale

250 Gate Leg Tables
Solid Mahogany, with drawer, 26x34 inches,
$12.50
Usual price $20.00

20 Clocks
Mahogany
$4.75
Former price $7.00



Living Room Suite, loose cushion spring seats, pillow-shaped backs, all moss and hair; outside backs covered with same material; upholstered in excellent quality of tapestry; made in our own workroom.

81-inch Davenport, $100. Arm Chair, $57.50. Wing Chair, $52.50.

100 Fireside Tapestry Wing Chairs or Rockers
Made in our own workrooms, upholstered in an excellent quality of Tapestry. Moss and hair construction; spring edge.
$21.75
A Remarkable Value.

Deep Tufted Box Couch, 75x 31x20; interior of solid cedar with removable partitions. Denim or Cretonne Coverings, $29.75
Tapestry Coverings... $42.50

Upholstered Denim or Cretonne Chaise Longue, 66 inches extreme length, $67.50

500 Muffin Stands
Solid Mahogany Scoop Plate
Very Special
$3.65
Sixth Floor.

Solid Mahogany Spinet Desk; 34 inches wide, $29.50

Solid Mahogany Davenport Bookcase, 68 inches long, 19 inches deep, 31 inches high. $75.00

Closing Out All Summer Furniture at Exactly Half Price

Fourth Floor.

$5,000,000 INCREASE IN 1918 CITY BUDGET

Estimates Already In Show Advance Over 1917 Appropriation of $2,773,169.

HEARINGS BEGIN ON AUG. 20

Water Supply Department and Bellevue Show Largest Rise in Demand for Money.

Preliminary work on the city budget for 1918 has been started. Heretofore the law has required that all estimates of departments be submitted by Sept. 10, but the law was amended at the last session of the Legislature, and all estimates must be submitted to the Tax Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate by Aug. 1. Many departments have already submitted their requests, but a few of the larger ones have been compelled to take more time than allowed by law because of the task of getting the mass of figures together. The estimates already in show that the 1918 budget will be larger than that for 1917 by about 5,000,000. The 1917 budget was $211,115,016.82.

The Tax Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate consists of Controller Prendergast, Chairman; Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen; Lewis H. Pounds, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, and Douglas Mathewson, President of the Borough of the Bronx.

The Bureau of Personal Service, Contract Supervision, and Municipal Investigation will at once begin an analysis of the estimates and submit their recommendations to the Sub-Committee on Tax Budget, which will begin its public hearings on Aug. 20. This sub-committee consists of Robert B. McIntyre, supervising statistician and examiner of the Finance Department, Chairman; Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, Albert E. Hull, assistant to the President of the Board of Aldermen; Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision; George L. Tirrell, Director of the Bureau of Personal Service; Mrs. Mathilde C. Ford, Secretary to the Committee on Education; Paul C. Wilson, assistant secretary to the Mayor; J. W. F. Bennett, consulting engineer to the Borough President of the Bronx, and George W. Tillson, consulting engineer of the Borough of Brooklyn.

The hearings will be held daily in the committee room of the Board of Estimate, in the City Hall, and will be open. Notice of the days set for the different departments will be published in the City Record and newspapers. Representatives from civic organizations and individuals interested are invited to attend. The widest publicity, it was announced, will be given to the hearings, and suggestions for the betterment of public service will be cordially received.

When the sub-committee has completed its labors and its recommendations have been passed upon by the Tax Budget Committee, a further opportunity will be afforded the public to discuss the tentative budget. Public hearing will be held by the Board of Estimate between Oct. 15 and Oct. 26.

The net increase over 1917 appropriations in the amounts asked for by the departments which have put in their estimates is $2,773,169. The largest increase asked for to date is that of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, which demands $823,679 more than its allowance for the present year. The next largest increase is that of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, which wants $500,344 more than it received this year. The following table shows the amounts allowed for 1917 and the increases asked for next year:

Department.	Requested 1918.	Increase.
General Sessions	$405,150.00	$200.00
Supreme Court, 2d District Appellate	16,100.00	500.00
County Clerk, Bronx	78,501.00	8,186.00
County Clerk, Kings	44,450.00	3,029.00
Surrogate, Kings	122,626.00	545.00
Sup. Court, Kings	369,016.66	*24,953.34
Sup. Court Library, Bronx	9,800.00	.....
Sup. Ct., Richmond	9,500.00	325.00
Co. Clerk, Richmond	27,841.15	7,786.15
Sup. Court Library, Queens	3,135.25	634.25
Sinking Fund	3,224.50	115.50
Sup. Court, 1st Dist Appellate	34,400.00	*2,900.00
Com. Jurors, Bronx	24,031.00	100.00
Sup. Court, Queens	55,600.00	*1,200.00
Register, Bronx	106,167.71	7,084.71
Board City Record	1,100,584.00	147,511.00
Surrogate, Queens	41,106.50	12,486.50
Board Assessors	53,585.00	1,387.00
Board Aldermen and City Clerk	298,095.00	6,547.20
Board Plumbers	7,750.00	3,064.63
President, Bronx	1,224,824.00	44,121.24
Parole Commission	111,134.45	25,225.55
County Jt., Queens	45,251.00	1,513.75
Law Department	910,100.00	65,895.00
Staten Island Assn. of Arts and Sciences	9,331.51	1,842.91
Com. Jurors, Queens	12,984.74	388.74
Dist. Att'y, Queens	52,020.00	4,395.00
Co. Court and Surrogate, Richmond	28,493.00	4,281.07
Art Commission	6,312.88	210.88
Com'r of Records, Kings	100,000.00	.....
Com'r of Jurors, New York	61,180.00	250.00
Dist. Att'y, Richm'd	24,070.03	2,375.03
Pub. Adm., Queens	1,200.00	.....
Sheriff, New York	138,523.50	2,696.00
N. Y. Public Lib., main branch	21,590.00	2,860.00
N. Y. Pub. Lib.	904,391.00	129,086.00
Water Dept.	7,377,737.00	823,675.57
Tenement House	683,740.89	33,783.29
Dist. Att'y, N. Y.	512,610.00	*13,995.00
Sup. Court, 1st Dist.	1,100,600.00	*4,450.00
Garage, plant and structures	720,554.50	16,742.00
Plant and struct.	863,653.60	133,921.97
Surrogate, Bronx	42,696.00	3,405.00
Docks and ferries	2,204,700.34	32,737.84
Pub. Admin., Bronx	4,432.55	61.55
Court of Rec., N. Y.	46,872.00	.....
Chief Med. Exam'r	18,648.00	*15,805.50
Com. of Rec. N. Y.	100,000.00	.....
Bu. Child Welfare	1,794,790.00	469,050.00
Dist. Att'y, Bronx	108,642.52	3,756.52
Surrogates, N. Y.	212,450.00	*324.00
President, Richm'd	1,003,425.49	255,221.77
Bellevue and allied hospitals	2,540,730.50	500,344.50
Bronx Co. Law Lib.	3,413.75	1,158.75
Com. Jurors, Kings	45,698.33	3,567.33
Sheriff, Kings	94,175.00	1,841.00
Children's Court	244,077.00	24,430.02
Central Museum	134,450.00	24,450.00
Children's Museum	20,383.00	5,097.50
B'klyn Bot. Garden	50,804.80	19,052.80
Total	$25,765,315.10	$2,837,141.84
		*63,972.84
Net increase		$2,773,169.00

*Decreases.

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Striped Pique..... $1.95
Figured Gabardine.. $3.25
Pure Linen..... $5.00

Third Floor.

August Sale of Furs

At Savings of 33⅓ Per Cent.

Preparations for this Event have been long in progress. Months ago,—pelts were selected, carefully matched and fashioned by expert furriers into Coats and Sets of definite distinction.

Hudson Seal Coatss (dyed Muskrat)—48 inch semi-fitted model with deep shawl collar.
Special August Price $175.00

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed Muskrat)—46 inch full flare model with belt; deep collar and cuffs of Skunk.
Special August Price $225.00

Natural Muskrat Coats Smart belted model with Nutria collar and cuffs.
Special August Price $77.50

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed Muskrat)—46 inch full flaring model with deep collar and cuffs of Skunk.
Special August Price $165.00

Moleskin Coats Fine quality skins well matched; Taupe Fox collar and cuffs.
Special August Price $325.00

Fur Sets
Skunk Cape—tail trimmed. $55.00
Muff to match..... $34.50
Skunk Animal Scarf. $31.50
Muff to match..... $26.50
Moleskin Capelet... $52.50
Muff to match..... $32.50
Hudson Seal Capelet (dyed Muskrat) $26.50
Muff to match..... $16.50

A Sale of Exceptional Importance Offering Remarkable Values

These prices will continue only throughout the month of August

Third Floor.

August Sale of Oriental Rugs

Beginning on Monday, August 6th.

For Various Reasons the Most Important Sale of Oriental Rugs we have Ever Held

During the past year only a few shipments arrived in this country and the prices showed an advance of 50% to 60%. A small shipment arrived last month and the prices quoted showed advances of 100% to 200%.

Our stock of Oriental Rugs is at present thoroughly representative, due to extra heavy purchases made far in advance, so that we are in a position to offer in the August Sale Rugs of guaranteed qualities.

In Nearly Every Instance at Prices Prevailing before the War

Persian Hall Rugs
Comprising about 100 Rugs in sizes from 2.6 to 3.6 wide and 9.0 to 13.6 long. Heavy qualities and very exceptional values.
Group 1, $45.00 Group 2, $55.00 Group 3, $65.00

Beloochistan Rugs
Silky pieces in beautiful colorings of Dark Blues, Rose and Old Ivory.
Sizes 2.4x4.0 to 2.10x5.0
$23.50, $30.00 and $35.00

Persian Mosoul Rugs
Heavy, silky pieces in excellent variety of designs and colorings.
Sizes 3.3 to 4.3 wide and 6.0 to 7.6 long
$29.50, $37.50, $40.00 and $45.00

Room Size Rugs

Size	Formerly	Sale Price
Mahal, 11.3x8.7	$240.00	$175.00
Mahal, 11.3x9.6	$225.00	$165.00
Mahal, 12.1x8.4	$240.00	$185.00
Mahal, 9.3x7.3	$145.00	$115.00
Mahal, 10.3x7.3	$165.00	$140.00
Mahal, 13.7x10.0	$250.00	$195.00
Mahal, 14.1x10.0	$325.00	$240.00
Savalan, 13.10x10.10	$337.50	$265.00
Hamidan, 17.2x12.0	$650.00	$450.00
Mahal, 21.7x13.7	$875.00	$650.00
Laristan, 17.10x11.7	$695.00	$460.00
Kirmanshah, 10.11x8.7	$460.00	$395.00
Kirmanshah, 9.6x8.9	$400.00	$240.00
Mahal, 17.5x11.0	$415.00	$325.00

Chinese Rugs of Guaranteed Qualities
Very large assortment of these beautiful Rugs in all dependable qualities.
Sizes from 5.0x8.0 to extra large room sizes, 13.0x18.0
Prices range from $85.00 to $1,450.00

Daghestan and Cabistan Rugs
These rugs are noted for their intricate designs and fineness of weave.
Sizes range about 3.5 x 4.8
$35.00, $40.00 and $47.50

Iran Mosoul Rugs
Very fine weaves and beautiful colorings.
Sizes 4.0 to 4.6 wide and 6 to 6.8 long.
$57.50, $65.00 and $75.00

Rugs purchased during this Sale will be held for later delivery if desired, free of storage charges

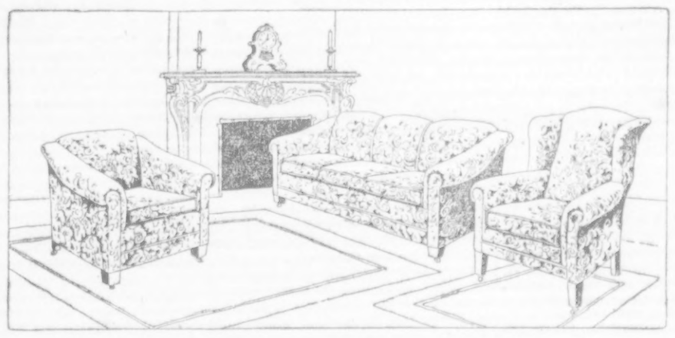
Fifth Floor.

Splendid Upholstered Furniture

At Substantial Savings During the Midsummer Sale

250 Gate Leg Tables
Solid Mahogany, with drawer, 26x34 inches,
$12.50
Usual price $20.00

20 Clocks
Mahogany
$4.75
Former price $7.00



Living Room Suite, loose cushion spring seats, pillow-shaped backs, all moss and hair; outside backs covered with same material; upholstered in excellent quality of tapestry; made in our own workroom.

100 Fireside Tapestry Wing Chairs or Rockers
Made in our own workrooms, upholstered in an excellent quality of Tapestry. Moss and hair construction; spring edge.
$21.75
A Remarkable Value.

81-inch Davenport, $100. Arm Chair, $57.50. Wing Chair, $52.50.

Deep Tufted Box Couch, 75x 31x20; interior of solid cedar with removable partitions. Denim or Cretonne Coverings, $29.75
Tapestry Coverings... $42.50

Upholstered Denim or Cretonne Chaise Longue, 66 inches extreme length, $67.50

500 Muffin Stands
Solid Mahogany Scoop Plate
Very Special
$3.65

Sixth Floor.

Solid Mahogany Spinet Desk; 34 inches wide, $29.50

Solid Mahogany Davenport Bookcase, 68 inches long, 19 inches deep, 31 inches high, $75.00

Closing Out All Summer Furniture at Exactly Half Price

Fourth Floor.

RECRUITING SHOWS 1,750,000 VOLUNTEER

Official Figures Indicate Three Times the Number Accepted Offered Services.

MILLION MEN UNDER ARMS

Regular Army and National Guard Have Each Recruited 180,000 Men Since April 1.

Official recruiting figures of the United States Government indicate that since April 1, last, more than 1,750,000 men have volunteered for the military and naval services of the country. In other words, the number of American volunteers who have appeared at recruiting offices in various parts of the country has averaged since April 1 about 434,000 men every month, and there is every reason to believe that this average has been steadily on the increase for two weeks past. The number of men under arms and equipped in the United States today is more than 1,000,000.

For every man accepted by the navy, the army, the Marine Corps, the National Guard, the officers' training camps, and the various reserves, it can be stated officially that at least two who are willing and anxious to serve their country are rejected for physical or other reasons, over which the candidate has no control. In some branches of the service the percentage of rejections is even greater. Army, navy, and guard officers says that the estimate of one out of every three is a very conservative figure, and that if the records of the various recruiting offices in all parts of the country could be carefully gone over it would probably show that only one out of four men who volunteer is accepted.

The regular army and the National Guard, according to the latest available figures, have each recruited since April 1 about 180,000 men, which means that the number of men who volunteered, were examined, and whose names are on record, approximates 1,100,000. In the same period the navy has recruited for line fighting ships approximately 75,000 men, which adds another 225,000 to the grand total of volunteers. The number of men who have applied for the officers' training camps is more than 150,000; the Marine Corps to get its 15,000 additional recruits, needed to recruit "the soldiers of the sea" to war strength, examined at least 45,000 men, while the naval reserve produced about 50,000 men out of probably 100,000 who volunteered for that branch. To this total should be added at least 25,000 men who have volunteered for service with the Naval Militia.

How Volunteers Are Distributed.

The following table indicates the number of men who have volunteered for the American services.

Branch.	Applied.	Accepted.
Regular army	540,000	180,000
National Guard	540,000	180,000
Navy	225,000	75,000
Marine Corps	45,000	15,000
Training camps*	150,000	50,000
Naval Militia	75,000	25,000
Army Reserve	25,000	75,000
Naval Reserve	150,000	50,000
Total	1,750,000	650,000

The latest War Department figures for the National Guard show that the militia of the United States secured in April, May and June, 136,272 new men, an average of 45,424 recruits a month. The official figures for July are not yet available, but it is known that the average has been more than maintained, which means that the Guard has recruited approximately 181,000 since war was declared on Germany, and that the strength of this force is today about 250,000 men.

The following table, which gives only official figures, shows the strength of the guard on April 1 and July 1:

	April 1.	July 1.		April 1.	July 1.
Alabama	4,181	5,487	Montana	559	1,539
Arizona	472	953	Nebraska	1,500	4,068
Arkansas	1,592	6,019	N. H.	1,589	2,469
Cal.	4,853	6,591	N. J.	6,110	8,177
Colorado	1,200	3,950	N. M.	719	1,276
Conn.	3,943	5,541	N. Y.	25,987	34,759
Delaware	997	1,021	N. C.	2,287	3,943
D. of C.	1,945	1,868	N. D.	371	2,286
Florida	1,446	2,842	Ohio	8,437	19,658
Georgia	4,131	5,629	Okla.	802	2,193
Hawaii	4,237	3,048	Oregon	2,294	4,184
Idaho	999	1,267	Penn.	14,128	21,350
Illinois	6,962	15,485	R. I.	2,178	3,372
Indiana	3,776	6,149	S. C.	2,457	3,020
Iowa	2,244	7,823	S. D.	899	2,493
Kansas	1,798	8,144	Tenn.	3,375	5,056
Ky.	3,582	5,184	Texas	4,347	14,767
La.	2,034	2,888	Utah	615	1,358
Maine	1,976	4,223	Vermont	1,171	1,358
Md.	3,607	5,461	Virginia	3,896	5,043
Mass.	9,972	15,794	Wash.	2,407	3,096
Michigan	3,723	6,897	W. Va.	2,949	3,265
Minn.	3,267	4,673	Wis.	4,620	8,721
Miss.	1,285	4,438	Wyo.	384	1,599
Missouri	4,776	8,766			
Total				167,397	303,579

Some Unusual Increases.

The figures show that the State of Arkansas increased its guard in three months to nearly six times its strength at the outbreak of the war, that Colorado, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas have more than trebled the strength of their guard organizations in the same period, while North Dakota has increased its guard to more than seven times its original peace strength, Kansas by more than six times, while South Dakota has quadrupled its militia personnel.

The only guard organizations which do not show a splendid increase—and they all show decreases—are the District of Columbia, Vermont, Arizona, and Hawaii. With the July figures added, the New York division is today probably at a war strength of 40,000, while Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Illinois should be well on the way to a division strength of 27,500 men.

The figures showing the day-by-day increase of the regular army are printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES every day and indicate that the regular establishment is now at war strength or within less than 5,000 of it.

The official figures for the navy show that between April 3 and July 16 the navy enlisted men at the rate of about 4,000 every week, which means that at least 12,000 men volunteered for that service every week during that period. The Navy Department has purposely, within the last three weeks, cut the recruiting average to about 1,000 men a week. It has stopped recruiting general electricians, blacksmiths, yeomen, shipwrights, plumbers, shipfitters, and boiler makers, and is now paying especial attention to enlisting cooks, bakers, mess attendants, machinists' mates, coppersmiths, wireless electricians, apprentice seamen, and men for the naval aviation service.

The Marine Corps is at full war strength now, and it is understood that the Naval Reserve is nearing the goal. The figures given for the Naval Militia are not official, but are the estimate of a well-informed officer of that service.

The figures given show that the strength of the fighting forces of the United States at this time is between 300,000 and 1,000,000 men, of whom 283,000 are in the regular army, 350,000 in the National Guard, 30,000 in the Marine Corps, 200,000 in the navy and the Naval Reserves, about 50,000 in training camps or enlisted for future camps, and more than 50,000 men in other arms of the national defense service.

Picnic for Soldiers and Sailors.

Members of the Social Canteen of the National League for Woman's Service have arranged an old-fashioned picnic today for the soldiers and sailors who have been attending the canteen opened at the old Speyer home, 257 Madison Avenue. They are to leave that address at 9 A. M. in two buses for Pelham Bay, where baseball and a swimming meet between the army and navy teams are to add excitement to the picnic. About ninety men are to make the trip. The usual Sunday evening entertainment is scheduled for 7.30 at the League, after the picnickers have returned. The artists who are giving their services this evening include David Bispham.

Mutilate Hands to Escape Draft.

LLOYD, Fla., Aug. 4.—Nathan Moseley and Willie Green, negro farm hands, among the first men drafted in Leon County, have mutilated themselves to escape serving. Borrowing a shotgun, the pair went to the woods, and shortly returned. Green with four fingers of his right hand shot off and Moseley with his right arm shot off below the elbow.

MORE STATE TROOPS GET WAR ORDERS

Gen. Wilson Puts All Units of the Fourth Brigade Into Active Service.

ARMY STILL NEEDS COOKS

Special Recruiting Office Opened for Clerks and Skilled Workers—Big Recruiting Drives Today.

Brig. Gen. William Wilson, commanding the Fourth Brigade, made up of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Forty-seventh, and Tenth Infantry regiments, with headquarters in Brooklyn, issued orders yesterday placing all the units of his command on active service. The Fourteenth was ordered to prepare to move to Virginia, where, probably, it will be consolidated with troops of other States into another army division. The orders, while they did not specify the time of departure, probably will be carried out within a few days, and last night the armories of the regiments affected were filled with the bustle of preparation for departure.

The Tenth Regiment has headquarters up-State, but has one company in Flushing. It has been instructed to entrain in a day or two for a point in Southern Pennsylvania. This unit also will cover the District of Columbia and as such will act as White House guards. The Forty-seventh has been for some time on active service guarding railroads and munition plants throughout the State. This organization was directed to proceed to a point on Long Island, where it will go into training. The Fifteenth, colored, will take up the task of New York guard left vacant by the withdrawal of the Forty-seventh.

Major John H. Hughes, aid to Colonel R. D. Walsh, in charge of army recruiting in this city, said yesterday that the State military census thus far had proved of little benefit to recruiting. The census officials returned the names of 5,000 men who had signified their preference for some particular branch of the army, but the recruiting officers, in answer to communications, received replies from only 112 men. Of this number, it was said, only one had promised, even in a vague way, to enroll for service. In the cases of the 112 who answered, investigations disclosed that eighty-three did not live at the addresses they gave in their replies; ten were married and more than 50 years old, with a high percentage of physical ineligibles among the remainder. The cooler weather, which apparently is one of the Government's best aids in filling the ranks of the military forces, brought sixteen acceptable men yesterday to the headquarters at 280 Broadway. Recruiting rallies are to be held today at Celtic Park, Long Island City, and at Olympic Field, Fifth Avenue and 137th Street. Both will be under the direction of the New York Recruiting Committee, and detachments from the naval training ship, Granite State, will boom things along. Large crowds are expected to attend the rallies, particularly at Celtic Park, where the County Cavan Men's Association will hold its annual outing. Coroner Timothy Healy, a member, will make an address.

Beginning on Monday the drive to fill up National Guard organizations will be begun in Brooklyn, where motor trucks carrying pianos and army buglers will call men to join the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Infantry Regiments. Under the auspices of the Veterans' Association, plans are being made for a big sendoff to the Twenty-third when it departs for Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. It is hoped to have every available ex-member in line on the day the soldiers leave, and men are requested to get in touch with the association to that end.

The First Field Artillery, Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, announced yesterday the opening of a campaign to recruit men for the Depot Battalion, members of which must be between the ages of 18 and 45. The new organization will be for home service only, and members will be required to drill not more than one night a week. To enlist men for this special service, recruiting officers will be at the First Regiment Armory from 1 to 7.30 P. M. on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and from 7 to 9 o'clock on Thursday.

A recruiting office was opened yesterday at Thirty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue to get men for the non-line service of the army. Officials said that they needed at once the following: 500 clerks, 400 stenographers, 150 storekeepers, 50 cooks, 100 bakers, 30 butchers, 200 teamsters, and 400 skilled laborers. Good pay and the rank of Sergeant, Corporal, or first-class private are guaranteed to men between 18 and 45 years of age who make the minimum requirements of five feet one inch as regards height and 110 pounds in weight. In this branch, registered men will be accepted up to the time they receive their notice to appear for examination for drafting.

The Naval Reserve is still looking for cooks, bakers, and butchers. Of the fourteen who applied yesterday nine were accepted. The Navy Recruiting Committee, 34 East Twenty-third Street, henceforth will devote most of its efforts toward the enlistment of musicians, radio operators, cooks, and machinists, but yesterday because seventy-five men were obtained on Friday—a full week's quota—the officials had their first half-holiday since the declaration of war.

Laurence Grossmith, the English actor, has been commissioned a Lieutenant in the British Army and went on duty yesterday at the office of the British Recruiting Mission at 280 Broadway. Lieutenant Grossmith, who is a brother-in-law of Vernon Castle, made three applications, and was rejected each time for line service because of physical disabilities, before his persistence won him his appointment. The mission announced that the week's average of acceptances had been forty daily. All men obtained for British forces are sent to Canada for training.

Farragut Naval Post, No. 516, G. A. R., held its annual services yesterday at 5 o'clock at the Farragut Monument, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Commander George Blair was in charge and the Daughters of Veterans, Bixby Tent No. 18, and a battalion of marines and sailor boy scouts also participated.

DISCUSS O'RYAN'S CHANCES.

War Department Message Revives Speculation at the State Capital.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The receipt today by Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury of a telegram from the War Department revived rumors that Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Division, and three Brigadier Generals might not be continued in command if the now Federalized National Guard should go to France. The telegram was as follows:

"National Guard: General officers already in the Federal service will remain in that service and those not in the Federal service will remain in the State service until their nominations are confirmed by the Senate and they have accepted their commissions."

Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury pointed out that General O'Ryan and the State troops already were in Federal service. The telegram, he said, gave no intimation to them that their future was solely in the hands of the War Department. The State authorities, he said, were not aware of any plan on the part of the Federal Government to leave General O'Ryan and the three Brigadier Generals at home.

SEEK ELIGIBLES IN BRITAIN.

Skinner Gets List of Americans in the United Kingdom.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General, has requested and received from the Foreign Office a list of all American citizens within the United Kingdom eligible for draft under the American selective conscription law. These persons are now being told by the Consulate that they are expected to appear and offer themselves for registration.

The number of these Americans as yet unregistered is comparatively small, as the eligible men have shown themselves anxious to enroll. The total number of eligibles is relatively unimportant, as most of the men here are over age. Those not eligible are disappointed at not being permitted to register.

CITY NEARS QUOTA FOR THE NEW ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

Dr. Yasuna, "that we have 214 men who up to 5 o'clock this afternoon have not filed exemption claims, and we have reason to believe that they are going to stick. However, we are taking no chances and we are continuing our examinations so that if there are claims of exemption filed we will have a reserve to fall back on."

This board on Thursday obtained eighty-two men who did not claim exemption; on Friday the number obtained was eighty-nine, and the quota was completed when forty-three of the first seventy-seven men examined yesterday did not offer any claims of exemption.

Benjamin Swartz, the Chairman of this board, when asked yesterday why the board had not made public its reports for Thursday and Friday, smiled and replied:

"Well, as a matter of fact we were going so fast and things were coming our way in such fine shape that we decided it would be better to wait until we got our quota and then let the good news out, and that is what we did. Our men are a fine bunch and represent all nationalities. Among them are Jews, Italians, Greeks, Poles, Russians, several negroes and one Porto Rican. I am certain that every one will stay true, but if some among them should file claims for exemption at the last minute we are ready with a reserve list to fill their places, provided, of course, the board allows the claims."

This board, one of the best organized in the city, employs seven physicians all the time. It also has an original way of testing the eyesight of men who suddenly become half blind when they enter a boardroom. On a wall in the eye testing room are the regulation cards, with letters and figures of various sizes, such as are used by oculists. Also on the wall are about twelve cards from a pinochle deck, among them being the king of spades, the jack of hearts, and the ten of diamonds.

Another board which is making a splendid record and hopes to announce that it has obtained its quota of 172 men in the next forty-eight hours is Board 124, with headquarters in the public school building at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

The board has called 583 men for examination, and up to 6 o'clock last night had examined 382, of whom 270 were passed as physically fit and 112 rejected. Up to last night 129 of those who passed the physical test had not filed exemption claims, and Chairman Joseph M. Proskauer said that he believed every one would stay in the service, and that by tomorrow he expected to certify them, in addition to others to be obtained today, to the District Board as ready and qualified for service with the National Army.

Board 159, with headquarters in East Forty-first Street, near Lexington Avenue, is getting men at the average rate of about twenty-seven a day. Yesterday fifty-two out of seventy-seven men who were examined qualified, and of the fifty-two who passed twenty-five waived exemption. Among those who waived exemption in this district yesterday were R. L. S. Mortimer of 524 Fifth Avenue, Thomas Craven of 86 Park Avenue, Paul Higgins, 70 West Forty-sixth Street; Louis P. Hollander, 30 East Fiftieth Street, and Osgood Hungerford of 2 East Forty-fifth Street.

Assistant United States District Attorney Harold H. Content, who prosecuted the Berkman-Goldman anarchist cases, and is in charge of the prosecution of "slackers" in this district, was among those called for examination by Board 159 yesterday. Mr. Content, who is lame, was disqualified by the medical examiners. He said, however, that if it was possible for him to pass the test he would not claim exemption.

Fights Exemption Successfully.

Charles Francis Sands of 409 West Thirty-seventh Street, who appeared for examination before Board 110, which is sitting at 357 West Thirty-fifth Street, when the medical examiners indicated that he would be exempted because of a defect in one of his eyes, asked permission to consult an eye specialist before a final decision was made. The request was granted and late in the afternoon Mr. Sands returned with a report from one of the best-known specialists in New York, who said that glasses would make the defective eye as good as the other.

"According to this report you can see any German a mile away," said Dr. Bauman of the medical examining staff.

"Of course I can. You don't think I am going to back down in a time like this," said Mr. Sands.

"All right we will accept you for service," replied Dr. Bauman.

"Think you very much," said Mr. Sands, "and whenever you want me just let me know. I am ready whenever the War Department is."

Local Board 111, at 232 West Forty-third Street, which officially begins its work tomorrow, examined twenty-one men yesterday, of whom twenty passed the physical test. Included in the number are eight aliens who are ineligible for service. Of twelve Americans eleven announced that they would not claim exemptions.

Members of Board 103, which has headquarters at 205 Fourth Street, said yesterday that they had heard that some men in that district were starving themselves in order to be rejected because under weight. In a few cases, it was said, some of those called in this district purposely had inflamed their eyes.

The failure to appear of 134 men called for examination by Board 91, with offices at Henry and Oliver Streets, may result in that district filling its quota many days sooner than would otherwise be the case. Under the law, men who do not report in the stipulated time are to be certified as eligible for service, and if they pass the physical test are automatically drafted into the army. The quota for this district is 205 men, and of 243 men examined Thursday, Friday, and yesterday not more than thirty-five will waive exemption, according to a report made last night.

Boards Issue New Calls.

At the Julia Richman High School in West Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, where Board 154 is sitting, a second call for 112 men to appear for examination next Wednesday was posted yesterday. If the percentage of men obtained from the new call is as low as was the case with those named in the first call, a third list probably will have to be posted before the end of this week. Board 142, sitting in Public School 77, Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue, exhausted its first list of men called, and yesterday posted a new list calling 382 more men for examination. Board 135, with headquarters at 602 West 120th Street, will call 500 more men in an effort to complete its quota.

Board 117, in Public School 61, at 610 East Twelfth Street, reported that of 214 men examined on Thursday and Friday, ninety were exempted or rejected and 101 of those passed filed claims for exemption.

Louis J. Frank, Chairman of Board 91, at Henry and Oliver Streets, has suggested to Adjutant General Stotesbury that men who have been marked as absentees by the various boards might be rounded up if lists of the names of these registrants were posted in the hall of each house from which groups of men have registered. He also suggested that these lists be posted in a store in each block, and in each police station, and that newspapers print these names, arranged according to streets.

Owing to the number of Italians in District 96 who claim exemption it was announced by the Exemption Board sitting in the Public School at Houston and Hudson Streets, yesterday, that in all probability the entire 3,782 registrants in that district would be called.

Up to noon yesterday only 40 men had passed the medical examination or waived examination. Most of the young Italians responding to the call are married and have families dependent upon them, while others are claiming exemption on the ground that they are supporting their parents in Italy.

The men of draft age who married in the Marriage Chapel of City Clerk Scully's office last week under the impression that they would escape the draft will find when they come before the exemption boards that a wife does not mean exemption from the military service. Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury sent a telegram to the heads of all New York boards yesterday, in which he called attention to the fact that many men of draft age had married in New York recently, in order to escape service in the National Army. He quoted a telegram from General Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, which said that the Selective Draft law did not "require discharge in all cases of technical dependency," and that the local boards might hold that hastily arranged marriages, in which the man who married has been called for examination, did not create "a status of dependency in which it is advisable to grant a discharge."

Edward Trenkman of 257 East Nineteenth Street, Flatbush, passed the examination before Board 67, at East Thirteenth Street and Avenue C, Brooklyn, yesterday, and waived exemption. Trenkman was one of the most famous tackles who ever donned a Princeton football uniform. He was picked several times for the all-America team at the close of the gridiron season.

PRESIDENT APPROVES N. Y. EXEMPTION BOARDS

Appointments Made by Governor Whitman to Stand in Spite of Protests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Brig. Gen. Enoch Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, made public today the personnel of the District Exemption Boards for New York State. The appointments recommended by Governor Whitman were approved by President Wilson. For the State proper there will be eight boards of five members each. For New York City there will be a District Board of thirty members, among them ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, who was candidate on the Republican ticket for President of the United States in the last national election, and Nathan Straus.

These District Boards are the bodies to which appeals will be taken from the local Exemption Boards. Appeals from all the New York City boards will be taken to the board for New York City. Appeals from the other local Boards. The personnel of the District taken to their respective District boards throughout the State will be Boards is as follows:

NEW YORK CITY.

Comprising the Counties of New York, Kings, Bronx, Queens, and Richmond.

Judge E. M. Cullen, 144 Willow St., B'klyn.
Dr. Edward E. Hicks, 1,168 Dean St., B'klyn.
Meyer Steinhardt, 18 Fuller Place, Brooklyn.
Howard O. Wood, 831 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.
The Rev. S. Edward Young, 1,273 Pacific St., Brooklyn.
Wm. B. Davenport, 201 Washington Park, Brooklyn.
Wm. N. Dykeman, 171 Washington Park, Brooklyn.
Wm. H. Endliss, 271 Berkeley Place, B'klyn.
Edwin E. Garvin, 149 Halsey St., Brooklyn.
Dr. J. S. Waterman, 670 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.
George B. Agnew, 121 E. 69th St., New York City.
Sigmund Goldwater, 1 E. 100th St., New York City.
Charles E. Hughes, 32 E. 64th St., New York City.
Nathan Straus, 645 West End Av., New York City.
William I. Washburn, 39 W. 47th St., New York City.
James A. Delehanty, 201 W. 117th St., New York City.
Dr. George Doty, 216 W. 38th St., New York City.
I. T. Flatto, 170 E. 95th St., New York City.
George L. Ingraham, 247 5th Av., New York City.
Louis Marshall, 47 E. 42d St., New York City.
John Dalton, St. George, Staten Island.
Samuel H. Evins, 112 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton, S. I.
Robert A. Inch, Queens, Long Island.
W. W. Mills, West Brighton, Staten Island.
Dr. J. Evan Shuttleworth, Brannon Av., Richmond Hill, New York City.
Richard W. Lawrence, 2,519 Sedgwick Av., the Bronx.
George T. McGuire, 2,250 Bassford Av., the Bronx.
Dr. Herman T. Radin, 654 E. 165th St., the Bronx.
Eugene H. Rosenquest, West Chester Country Club, the Bronx.
Charles E. Sims, 107 Alexander Av., the Bronx.

NEW YORK STATE.

Northern District, Division No. 1, comprising Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Warren, and Washington.)

Robert W. Chambers, Broadalbin.
John C. Crapser, Massena.
Dr. George Graves, Herkimer.
Jefferson McDowell, Mechanicsville, R. F. D.
Albert H. Proctor, Malone.

Division No. 2, comprising the Counties of Albany, Delaware, Montgomery, Otsego, Rensselaer, Schenectady, and Schoharie.

Rev. George Dugan, Albany.
Stanton F. Hull, Petersburg.
Carleton H. Lewis, State St., Schenectady.
Dr. Charles Stover, Amsterdam.
Arthur C. Wyer, Delhi.

Division No. 3, (comprising the Counties of Broome, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Tioga, and Tompkins.)

Julius F. A. Doolittle, Utica.
Herbert J. Fowler, Auburn.
Dr. Alfred Goss, Adams.
Thomas A. MacClary, Union, Broome County.
William Nottingham, Syracuse.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

William A. Davidson, Port Chester.
Franklin Montross, Peekskill.
Clayton Ryder, Carmel.
Charles Swift, Poughkeepsie.
Dr. Charles Townsend, Newburg.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

W. D. Guthrie, Locust Valley.
Sylvester Pearsall, Lynbrook.
Ralph Peters, Garden City.
E. L. Smith, St. James.
Dr. Arthur H. Terry, Patchogue.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Division 1, (comprising the Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, and Yates.)

Milo Acker, Hornell.
Dr. M. S. Coxe, Dunkirk.
William E. Leffingwell, Watkins.
James H. Owens, Chemung, Chemung County.
Eldyn Reynolds, Belmont, Allegany County.

Division 2, (comprising the Counties of Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, and Wayne.)

George W. Atwell, Jr., Lima.
J. B. Bradley, Interlaken.
Philip N. Nicholas, Geneva.
William Pitkin, Rochester.
Dr. Charles R. Sumner, Rochester.

Division 3, (comprising the Counties of Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming.)

Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.
Dr. A. N. Moore, Lockport.
John Lord O'Brian, Buffalo.
W. W. Smallwood, Warsaw.
John G. Wickser, Buffalo.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—The list of district Exemption Boards of Appeal, as announced today by Provost Marshal General Crowder, coincides with the nominees of Governor Whitman, who made public their names without specifying the districts in which they were to serve, after the protest had been made at Washington that the Governor had been influenced by partisan motives in naming some of them. The protest was made on July 23 to Secretary Tumulty by Henry P. Keith, Internal Revenue Collector in Brooklyn and a member of the Democratic State Committee, and some Democratic County Chairmen. The following day formal protests were made in writing and were filed with President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker.

When informed today that his nominees had been confirmed, Governor Whitman said: "I was entirely confident that the President would approve a list made up of men of this high character."

From Farm to Your Door

In 32-quart boxes, Best Maryland Ripe Potatoes for $1.60 (5c. quart).

New, fresh Long Island Peas, 24-quart baskets, $1.95 (8c. quart).

JOHN ADAMS HENRY,
Wholesale Fruits
Phone 3899 Cort. 98 Barclay St., N.Y.City

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

On Saturdays during August the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

The Semi-Annual Sale of

CHOICE ORIENTAL RUGS

now being held on the Fifth Floor

will be continued during the entire month of August

A wonderful assortment of Persian and Chinese Rugs, in room sizes, is an impressive feature of this great Sale; and in addition there are several thousands of Oriental Rugs in small and medium sizes, all of fine selected qualities.

The prices asked for these Rugs are in all cases considerably lower than the prevailing market quotations.

Special for the Current Week will be

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS at $24.00, 28.00, 35.00 & 42.50

MEDIUM-SIZE ORIENTAL RUGS at $58.00, 68.00, 90.00 & 110.00

ROOM-SIZE ORIENTAL RUGS, at $190.00, 260.00, 390.00, upward to 750.00

Also a Great Number of

ORIENTAL RUGS IN EXTRA LARGE SIZES

at extremely moderate prices.

Rugs purchased during this Sale will, if desired, be stored without charge until the Autumn.

2,100 Women's Morning and Country Dresses

simply but attractively made of pretty cotton fabrics, will be on sale to-morrow (Monday) and Tuesday at the extraordinarily low prices of

$1.55, $2.35 & $3.75

ALSO A NUMBER OF SPORTS AND GARDEN SMOCKS of cotton materials . . . . . at $1.45 & 2.25

(This Sale will take place on the SIXTH FLOOR)

Many New Styles in Trimmed Hats

are now on view in the Department on the Third Floor.

Made up especially for present wear and the early days of Autumn, these Hats, of maline, brocade and panne velvet, are very attractively priced. An importation of Mourning Hats is included in the display.

Betalph Silk Hosiery

is being shown in the Summer assortments, featuring the fashionable colors as well as white and black.

The Dressmaking Department

has exceptional facilities for making to order at short notice

Wedding Gowns
Bridesmaids' Dresses
and
Brides' Traveling Clothes

Competent representatives will, if desired, call upon patrons at their homes to give detailed information.

Mail and Telephone communications will receive immediate attention.

(Third Floor)

It is a Patriotic Duty to Eliminate Waste—

to spend one's money wisely and with intent to retain that which is purchased.

Merchandise selected thoughtlessly, only to be returned later, involves waste of time and effort, decreased efficiency, and, ultimately, financial loss to the public as well as to the merchant.

In support of the plan of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense,

B. Altman & Co. request that Merchandise for Credit or Exchange be Returned within seven days.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL Thirty-fifth Street

X-RAY TO FREE ARMY OF TUBERCULAR MEN

Experiment with 69th Shows a Regiment May Be Examined in Seven and a Half Hours.

LEAVES NO ROOM FOR DOUBT

Picture of Diseased Lung Instantly Recognizable—Sick Soldiers Big Cost to Nation.

The X-ray has given to army surgeons a rapid but efficient method of detecting tuberculosis among the 2,000,000 men who will make up the new national army. The 1,030 members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were examined last week in seven and a half hours. Dr. Hermann E. Biggs, the State Health Commissioner, was in charge of the work, which was done by volunteers from several leading medical institutions.

"The examination of enlisted men with Roentgen rays has been regarded hitherto by many medical authorities as an over-refinement of technique," Dr. Biggs said yesterday, discussing the report he had made to the State Council for Defense under whose authorization the experiment was conducted. "Recently Dr. Ernest Scammel, Secretary of the Military Hospitals Commission in Canada, has shown us that quite the contrary is true. Canada has been faced with an expensive problem in the care of enlisted men who have developed tuberculosis. It has cost the Canadian Government, according to Dr. Scammel, from $1,200 to $1,800 a year to care for each tubercular soldier. This sum is estimated on the basis of about $600 a year for institutional treatment and about $52 a month as a separate allowance for a married man or $33 a month for a single man. To this must be added sums representing the outlay of capital on institutions and a further outlay for medical care.

"From this it can be readily seen that great care should be exercised in weeding out men with this disease. The X-ray is an infallible method of finding those who are tubercular. Our examination of the members of the Sixty-ninth was a success in every way. The final tabulations showed that 3 per cent. of the men had definite tuberculosis, while another 6 per cent. had indications of the presence of the disease in an arrested form. We have estimated that every enlisted man in this State could be examined with the X-ray at a cost of $250,000."

The method of procedure as outlined by Dr. Biggs in his report was in substance as follows: Each soldier was first required to strip to the waist and a number made of lead was affixed with adhesive plaster to his chest. An attendant next placed the subject in position before the X-ray apparatus while a group of specialists "sized" him. He was then told to throw his shoulders forward and expand his chest. A signal was given to the operator who worked behind a leaden screen to protect himself from the rays and the current was turned on. The subject was exposed to the rays from two to five seconds, at the end of which time he was passed on to the recording desk, where his name and leaden number were taken down. This ended the soldier's part of the operation.

Less than four minutes was required to make a complete examination of each soldier. When the plates were developed, the difference in the shadow cast by a sound lung when compared with that cast by a diseased organ was obvious. In his report Dr. Biggs pointed out that many of the leading medical authorities were of the belief that an efficient examination for tuberculosis was impracticable because of the time that would be required. The experiment conducted on the Sixty-ninth Regiment demonstrated that it was possible to make a thorough test for tuberculosis within a short space of time, Dr. Biggs said.

FUTURE SOLDIERS PARADE.

Chicago Honors Men Whose Numbers Were Drawn in Draft.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Chicago's young men whose names have been called in the draft lottery for the national army marched through the streets today to the music of military bands and the cheers from thousands. More than 8,000 young men were in line. As the men marched they sang, and won hearty response from the onlookers.

Much enthusiasm was aroused by the chorus of "Tipperary" and "The Red, White and Blue." Behind all the excitement deeper sentiment was scarcely hidden in many sober faces among the cheering crowd. Each division of the eighty-six companies of registrants, one for each of the exemption districts, was led by one of the student officers from the training camp at Fort Sheridan. At the head of each section the Stars and Stripes was carried, and heads were uncovered and hands at salute as they passed.

There were tears in many eyes as the procession of soon-to-be-soldiers passed.

At the head of the procession marched the trim companies of the provisional officers' camp, 4,000 strong—the Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan men who have been training at Fort Sheridan for the honor of leading the national army to the front.

The head of the line was given to the soldiers of No. 258, the first number drawn from the bowl at Washington. The honor men received enthusiastic cheers.

The parade, the first of its kind in the country, was reviewed by Major Gen. Barry, commander of the Central Department of the Army. With him were the Russian Commission and members of the organizations comprising the Preparedness Conference.

RED CROSS AT YAPHANK.

Will Organize Three Branches for 40,000 Soldiers.

The Red Cross, in order to extend its work on Long Island, has decided to reorganize its chapters in Suffolk County into three main branches, to be known as the North Suffolk, South Suffolk, and East Suffolk Chapters. One of the chief reasons for the reorganization is that the establishment of the camp at Yaphank, where 40,000 soldiers will be quartered, will create new demands on the Red Cross in Suffolk County. The work at the camp is going forward rapidly, and the chapter officials are keeping in close touch with the military and medical authorities.

An announcement by the Red Cross yesterday was that the South Suffolk County Chapter was already organized. Its jurisdiction extends from Amityville to Brookhaven, and from the main line of the Long Island Railroad to Great South Bay. It has branches at Amityville, Babylon, Bay Shore, Brightwaters, Islip, Sayville, Bayport, Patchogue, and Bellport, with auxiliaries at Brentwood, Great River, Central Islip, and Ronkonkoma. The officers of the chapter are W. Bayard Cutting, Chairman; Edward C. Blum, First Vice Chairman; H. B. Hollins, Jr., Second Vice Chairman; Harry T. Peters, Treasurer; August Belmont, Jr., Secretary; Buell Hollister, Financial Chairman; Charles Morgan, Civilian Religious Chairman, and W. R. Simons, Membership Chairman.

A Widowed Mother's Need.

The family of a man who died last week after an operation for appendicitis is destitute. The man's burial was provided for, and his widow will receive a small insurance in due course. Meanwhile she and her children were found without food, and the Widowed Mothers' Fund Association of 192 Bowery has given temporary relief. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 52 Broadway, or to the rooms of the association. Thanks are offered to the following for their gifts in response to previous appeals: Sympathy, $2; W. S. R., $2; J. P. H., $2; J. C. D., $2; T. S., $1; L. B., $5; U. S. N., $5, and W. O., $10.

RETIRED OFFICER KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF

Major William Hoffman, of German Parentage, Had Been Brooding Over the War.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Major William Hoffman, U. S. A., retired, shot and killed his wife today and then turned the revolver on himself, dying instantly. The shooting took place in the Hoffman home in the Mattapan section of the city. Police officials were unable to determine the reason for the act.

Mrs. Hoffman was a second wife, having been a housekeeper for the retired army officer before their marriage a year ago. Friends of the two said that the husband had been in ill health recently, a condition aggravated by constant brooding over the war. Being of German parentage, he became greatly depressed when the United States was forced to take up arms against Germany.

Two notes written by Major Hoffman were found in the house. One was addressed to a brother in the Signal Corps at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and read: "Wife and I go together. She has no one else and could not live."

The other requested a brother in Maine to take charge of the house.

Major Hoffman, who was born in Maine seventy-eight years ago, was a veteran of the civil war. He served first as Sergeant with the Fifth New York Infantry, and was mustered out of the volunteer army as Captain of the Thirteenth New York Artillery. In 1866 he joined the regular forces and was retired with the rank of Major in 1904.

COLORADO COMPLETES ITS QUOTA FOR ARMY

21 States Have Now Attained This Distinction—Army May Be at War Strength This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Colorado today completed its war quota of recruits for the Regular Army. By taking in twenty-one recruits yesterday the State's total of men recruited since April 1 went to 1,612, while it needed only 1,591. Twenty-one States have now filled their quotas.

Since April 1, including the 1,263 taken in yesterday, the army has recruited 177,950 men. This is only 5,948 less than is necessary to round out its maximum war strength, which should be reached next week.

The daily statement on recruiting, issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain, follows:

	Obtained Aug. 3.	Since April 1.		Obtained Aug. 3.	Since April 1.
Alabama	14	1,976	*Nebraska	14	2,984
Arizona	..	1,256	*Nevada	8	863
Arkansas	10	1,104	N. Hamp.	5	522
*Cal.	70	6,495	New Jer.	14	6,002
*Colorado	21	1,612	New Mex.	3	290
Conn.	25	2,153	New York	105	10,755
*Delaware	2	415	North Car.	..	1,275
Dist. of C.	3	42	North Dak.	9	657
Florida	17	1,403	Ohio	48	8,297
Georgia	23	4,346	Oklahoma	37	2,574
*Idaho	9	951	*Oregon	19	2,688
*Illinois	58	15,375	*Penn.	123	20,007
*Indiana	26	8,054	Rhode Isl'd	9	812
*Iowa	13	4,505	South Car.	7	987
*Kansas	18	3,562	South Dak.	8	865
Kentucky	17	3,109	Tenn.	20	2,550
Louisiana	55	1,903	Texas	41	6,033
Maine	1	822	*Utah	18	1,058
Maryland	11	1,564	Vermont	..	109
*Mass.	70	8,624	Virginia	5	1,380
*Michigan	80	7,802	*Wash.	48	2,408
Minnesota	26	3,624	West Va.	20	1,815
Mississippi	8	598	Wisconsin	6	1,843
*Missouri	58	7,387	*Wyoming	5	602
*Montana	54	1,555			

*Quota obtained.
Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained Aug. 3, 1,263.
Total obtained since April 1, 177,950.

UNIFORMS FOR HOME GUARDS

Baker Suggests Changes That Will Protect Federal Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—So many inquiries have come to the War Department for advice as to what would be a proper uniform for organizations not connected with the army that Secretary Baker today suggested a uniform suitable for home guard commands. The action of the Secretary of War was due to a section of the National Defense act which defines measures for the protection of the Federal uniform, and prohibits the wearing of uniforms similar to those worn by the various arms of the military service of the United States.

In making his suggestion the Secretary of War indicated that the uniform described might be used without variation or with any changes that do not bring it into conflict with the restrictive section of the National Defense act. The coat should be single-breasted, straight front, with four buttons. It should have lapels and two outside hip bellows pockets, and an outside bellows pocket. The buttons should be of white metal with the State coat of arms, and there should be shoulder loops. The trousers should be of the same material as the coat.

The cap, which should be of the same material as the coat, should have a visor and chin strap of black enamel leather, and white metal buttons with the State coat of arms. The cap ornament should be the letters "H. G." made on white metal inclosed in a white metal wreath. The letters "H. G." in white metal, should also be on each side of the collar of the coat.

The National Defense act forbids the use on unofficial uniforms of the insignias of ranks used by military officers of the United States. Secretary Baker, therefore, recommends the adoption of the insignias suggested by the War Department in general orders issued last year, which are diamonds and discs, instead of bars, leaves, and stars for commissioned officers, and shields or circles inclosing horizontal bars for non-commissioned officers.

The War Department thinks the shirt should be of white material, and that a black four-in-hand cravat should be worn. It suggests that the material of the coat, trousers and cap should be part wool and part cotton, and the color either forestry green or dark gray.

TO EXTEND MILITARY ZONES.

Move to Amend Espionage Law to Restrict Movements of Agitators.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Senator Culbertson, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, proposed an amendment today to the Espionage Law which is intended to stop any activity of professional agitators, including those of the I. W. W. Attorney General Gregory recommended the amendment, which contemplates extending zones about forts, munition plants and other places where war work is being carried on. All persons not having permits to such places would be excluded. The proposed new section to the act reads:

"The President, in time of war, or in the event of any other emergency which in his opinion justifies such action, may, by proclamation, prohibit all persons not authorized by proper agents of the Government to do so, from entering upon places which the President may in said proclamation designate, classify or describe as of importance in connection with the national defense, or from loitering within such distance thereof, as he may prescribe. Any person who, after the President shall have issued such proclamation, shall enter upon any such place, or, contrary to the terms of such proclamation, loiter within a prohibited distance of such place, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year. Authority is hereby conferred upon any persons or class of persons, designated for such purpose by any such proclamation, to make summary arrests of persons violating the provisions of this title."

A JOLLY CHRISTMAS FOR EVERY SAMMY

Women of the Navy League Preparing to Send Bags of Gifts to All Soldiers in France.

MUST BE READY BY OCT. 1

List of Articles That May Be Compactly Put Up and That Will Be Surely Acceptable.

Two thousand members of the New York City branch of the Women's Section of the Navy League will begin tomorrow the work of making and packing "Christmas cheer bags" for the "Sammies" in France. The bags will contain a lot of good things that will cheer the hearts of the soldiers and make them feel that the folks at home are thinking, praying, and working for them. To insure the arrival of these bags in France by Christmas the Navy League decided that it would be necessary to begin packing them at once, and therefore issued an appeal yesterday urging the women of the city to co-operate in every way possible with the league.

"We want the contribution of the New York City branch to be the largest in the country," said Miss Alice Carpenter, the Chairman. "To accomplish our purpose all the bags must be in our temporary headquarters at 6 East Forty-first Street before Oct. 1. The Women's Section of the Navy League is determined that every man in the American service shall have a real home Christmas. It is not enough that they be remembered by the kind-hearted women in France and England. They must have something from home—something that will make them feel the real spirit of the day."

The contents of the Christmas cheer bags have been carefully outlined by the Women's Branch of the Navy League, and a large number of articles proposed from which from five to ten may be chosen. No bag should contain fewer than five or more than ten articles. The list of gifts which will be acceptable follows:

Tobacco, pipe, cigarettes, cigarette papers, stationery, stamped envelopes, post cards, pencils, (indelible,) fountain pen, penholder and penpoints, pocket knife, tooth brush and paste, chewing gum, safety razor, shaving soap, metal mirror, coin belt, coin purse, military brushes, pocket comb, wrist watch, handkerchiefs, (khaki-colored, for soldiers and marines,) adhesive plaster, beef bouillon cubes, malted milk tablets, playing cards, dominoes, checkers, and other games, pocket editions of good books, folding drinking cups, (nickel or aluminum,) wristlets and sleeveless sweaters, (blue and gray for navy, khaki-colored for army and marines.)

The gifts are to be packed in bags similar to the United States Service comfort bags, made of any washable, durable material, ten by fifteen inches in size.

It is not necessary for a woman to be a member of the Women's Section of the Navy League to help in this work. Any woman may send in a Christmas cheer bag, or any group of women may get together and make and pack a number of these bags. Where clubs and societies work on the Christmas cheer bags, it will often be possible to get special prices on gifts from merchants if the purpose of the purchases are explained.

Women who have no time to make and pack the bags may send money contributions to the headquarters of the New York City Branch of the Women's Section of the Navy League and the money will be spent for the object indicated. The Christmas cheer bags are not intended in any way to take the place of the comfort bags, which are filled only with necessities. The contents must express the holiday spirit. The packages will be sealed with the attractive letter seals of the Women's Section of the Navy League, a reproduction of a poster drawing by Neysa McMein. The Women's Section of the Navy League will supply these seals at 10 cents a dozen.

While candy is not mentioned among the gifts, special arrangements have been made for packing and shipping candy.

All Christmas cheer bags or contributions of money from the New York City district must be sent to the Christmas Cheer Fund, temporary headquarters, New York City Branches of the Women's Section of the Navy League at 6 East Forty-first Street. The work must be started at once, as the bags must be ready to leave New York before Oct. 5.

LIEUT. DAVISON'S CONDITION

Mother Says He Will Recover Use of Legs, but May Always Be Lame.

To correct alarming rumors concerning the condition of Lieutenant F. Trubee Davison, son of Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, who fell from his airplane into the water at Huntington, L. I., a week ago yesterday, Mrs. Davison, his mother, issued the following statement last night:

"Owing to pressure on the spinal cord caused by concussion there is a partial paralysis of the legs and feet. The doctors are encouraged by the progress made from day to day since the accident. After several weeks in the hospital and with proper care and treatment for several years, the probabilities are that Lieutenant Davison will practically recover the use of his legs and feet, although there is a possibility of a slight permanent lameness. He probably will not be able to enter into active physical service again during the war."

Lieutenant Davison is in St. Luke's Hospital.

TO AID ENLISTED ALIENS.

Hulbert Seeks to Facilitate Their Citizenship Applications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A bill providing that aliens in the army and navy of the United States may obtain their final citizenship papers by proxy, instead of personal application, was introduced in the House today by Representative Hulbert of New York.

"It is believed," said Mr. Hulbert today, "that there are at least 250 members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York who, when they are entitled to apply for their final naturalization papers, will be in training at one of the Southern cantonments, or perhaps in service in France. One so patriotic as to volunteer his services should not be debarred from obtaining his final citizenship papers, but under the existing law he must apply in person.

"To obviate this difficulty, I have introduced a bill permitting applications through the military commanders and authorizing the latter to perform all the necessary formalities. I wish it were possible to confer citizenship immediately upon all who have their first papers and are in the military service, but I am afraid a measure so broad would not receive sufficient support. I believe every one will recognize the justice of the bill introduced."

To Finance Hotel Pennsylvania.

The Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has advanced $2,000,000 to the Pennsylvania Terminal Real Estate Company as part of a $8,000,000 mortgage loan, the money to be used to finance the construction of the Hotel Pennsylvania in Seventh Avenue from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, New York. It is a six-year loan at 5 per cent. The new hotel is to be twenty stories high, contain 2,800 rooms, and cover an area of 200 by 400 feet. It will be connected by a tunnel with the Pennsylvania Terminal Station.

AUGUST SALE GOODS Will Be Held for Customers' Convenience. Until October 16

HEARN

Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

August Sales Bring Savings to Our Customers and Fame to the House of HEARN

25TH AUGUST SALE

Blankets and Household Dry Goods

Blankets
Quilts—Comfortables
Tickings—Pillows

Muslins
Sheetings—Sheets
Pillow Cases

Linens
Towels—Towelings
Scarfs—Shams

Silverware
Cutlery
Soaps

Curtains and Draperies
Rugs—Shades
Flannels

Every August for a quarter of a century we have offered to customers Blankets and Household Dry Goods at *less*-than-regular prices. This year will be no exception to that rule—*our policy of buying large quantities for cash* makes this sale possible at these prices.

Following for Both MONDAY and TUESDAY:

No Mail or Telephone Orders on August Sale Specials.

BLANKETS 25TH AUGUST SALE

Our forethoughtful cash buying obtained the quantities and enabled us to offer prices that make it worth your while to provide for future as well as immediate needs.

Never—not since the Civil War—has cotton or wool been so difficult to obtain. Even with all our special facilities we do not know when we may offer such prices again.

THESE ITEMS REPRESENT UNUSUAL SAVINGS.

Our Reg.		Sale Price.
$1.27	Crib and Carriage Blankets. Eiderdown finish—allover Jacquard designs in two-toned pink and white or blue and white—stitched or silk bindings — also white with pink or blue borders.	1.04
$1.77	Cotton Fleece Blankets. White and gray—contrast borders—single bed size.	1.54
$3.74 and $3.94	Crib Blankets. Wool mixed—white with pink or blue borders—also allover Jacquard designs—pink and white or blue and white.	2.95
$3.97	Comfortable Blankets. Eiderdown finish—exceptional assortment of colors or combinations and patterns—blocks—solid colors — with contrast borders — Indian and plaid designs—for couch, auto, bath or travelling robes.	3.35
47 ct.	Crib Blankets. Eiderdown finish — pink and white — blue and white — two-toned, floral and animal patterns.	.41
87 ct.	Crib Blankets. Eiderdown finish — white with pink or blue borders — also allover designs in pink and white or blue and white—variety of patterns.	.72
$2.15	Cotton Fleece Blankets. White, tan or grey with contrast borders—¾ bed size.	1.63
$2.45	Cotton Fleece Blankets. White, grey or tan, with contrast borders—¾ and full bed sizes.	1.91
$3.45	Wool Nap Blankets. Plaids—¾ and single bed sizes—wool nap and cotton fleece in white, tan or grey, contrast borders. ¾ and full size.	2.94
$6.94	Blankets. All wool plaids for ¾ and single bed sizes — also white with contrast borders. Wool-mixed—white with contrast borders for full-size beds.	4.87
$12.94	Fleece Wool Blankets. Block and two-toned effects. Taffeta binding.	10.75
$16.94 and $17.94	Australian Wool Blankets. White, with dainty borders. Taffeta bindings. Variety of handsome plaids.	14.75
$7.94	All-Wool and Wool-Mixed Blankets. Plaids in pink, blue, tan, gray, rose, red and black, also scarlet—¾ bed sizes. White wool, mixed with contrast borders — full and extra size beds.	5.94
	Hearn's Special Blanket. Jacquard Eiderdown finish blanket — richly colored plaids or floral designs—also white with pink or blue borders—cannot be duplicated in the near future.	3.54
$23.94 and $25.94	All-Wool Blankets. America's finest productions—single or in pairs — bound with 5-inch satin bindings in white and dainty colorings—also new two-toned solid colors with 5-inch taffeta binding—white with contrast borders.	21.75

AUGUST SALE OF CURTAINS—DRAPERIES

New Curtain Scrims and Muslins—Fancy borders—spots and figures—25 styles—Value .25 ..... Sale .14

New Scrim Curtains—Lace inserts and edge or deep hem—plain or centre valance—our reg. $1.17 ..... .86

Sunfast Portieres—Madras designs with double borders—sea green—rose—old blues and wood bronzes—our reg. $3.77 ... Sale 2.94

Special Offering of Fine Cretonnes—Repp or linen finish grounds—forty artistic styles—values .50 to .60 ..... Sale .27

ALSO

These Fine Clearances:

2 and 3 pair lots—fine imported lacet Marie Antoinette and Irish point; also Renaissance novelty net, scrim, marquisette and fine Nottinghams—

25 to 33⅓ Per Cent. Off!

	Clearance.
$13.94 and $15.94 values	9.94
$11.94 and $12.94 values	7.94
$9.94 values	6.96
$7.94 values	5.97
$6.94 values	4.94
$5.94 values	3.96
$3.94 to $4.94 values	2.96
$2.94 values	1.94

Special lot, 2 to 6 pairs, scrim and novelty cross stripes; also Nottinghams—were $1.34 and $1.46 ..... .95

One and two pair lots fine Portieres—reversible velour—Rose and Nile, myrtle and crimson, old blue and Havana, reseda and brown combinations—value $21.00 ..... 14.77

Fine Silk Frou-Frou Portieres—rich combinations—values $12.94 ..... 9.74

Reversible Frou-Frou Damask Portieres—value $9.46 ..... 6.94

One and two pair lots Sunfast Portieres—exquisite blue, rose, brown and green tints—verdure designs, in madras effects—value $6.97 ..... 4.94

Special Purchase of Surplus of FINE VELOUR REMNANTS.

Finest goods in the country—plain colors, stripes, figures for furniture and hangings—1 to 2½ yd. lengths—all 50 inches wide.

Plain colors—values $1.85 to $2.47 yd. ..... .95

Figured Velours—values $3.94 to $6.94 yd. 2.46

August Sale of Smartest Furs

Coats Sets Stoles

Styles most in vogue for coming Fall and Winter—August Sale Prices on these furs of our high quality assure far-sighted shoppers of decided savings.

SCARFS

	Our Reg.	Aug. Sale
Taupe Wolf	$24.74	20.00
Dyed Skunk	$19.74	16.00
Red Fox	$29.74	24.00
Black Fox	$17.74	14.00

MUFFS

	Our Reg.	Aug. Sale
Taupe Wolf	$39.74	25.00
Dyed Skunk	$19.74	16.00
Red Fox	$29.74	24.00
Black Fox	$29.74	24.00
Natural Raccoon	$17.74	14.00
Natural Skunk	$39.74	35.00
Hudson Seal	$19.74	15.00
Near Seal	$16.74	10.00

SETS

	Our Reg.	Aug. Sale
Puree Fox	$95.74	75.00
Taupe Fox	$115.74	95.00
Cross Fox	$185.74	145.00
Black Fox	$69.74	50.00
Natural Raccoon	$29.74	25.00

CAPES AND STOLES

	Our Reg.	Aug. Sale
Squirrel and Hudson Seal	$69.74	50.00
Mink	$225.74	175.00
Kolinsky (Jap Mink)	$155.74	125.00
Jap Mink (Kolinsky Dyed)	$79.74	60.00
Hudson Seal with Ermine	$79.74	60.00
Cape Effect Skunk	$55.74	45.00

Fancy Silk Linings combined with Georgette.

FUR COATS

	Our Reg.	Aug. Sale
Hudson Seal	$129.74	100.00
Natural Pony (Beaver trim)	$105.74	80.00
Hudson Seal (Skunk trim)	$295.74	210.00
Hudson Seal (Skunk trim)	$305.74	215.00
Hudson Seal (Chinchilla)	$249.74	185.00
Natural Muskrat	$105.74	80.00
Marmout Mink	$105.74	80.00

Above coats are all handsomely lined in elaborate fashion with exquisite silk and satin—45 to 50 inches long—plain or bell sleeves—the new large roll collars.

SPECIAL PURCHASES OF Hemmed and Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases

Slightly broken assortment, but most desirable sizes.

Pillow Cases—45x36 inches, val. 25 ..... Sale .20

HEMMED SHEETS

Size	Value		Sale
63x90	.97	Sale	.74
72x99	$1.15	Sale	.87
81x90	$1.15	Sale	.87
81x99	$1.19	Sale	.94
90x90	$1.19	Sale	.94
90x99	$1.29	Sale	1.09

HEMSTITCHED

Size	Value		Sale
54x90	.97	Sale	.74
63x90	$1.15	Sale	.87
63x99	$1.22	Sale	.94
72x90	$1.22	Sale	.94
81x90	$1.29	Sale	1.04
81x99	$1.34	Sale	1.12
90x90	$1.34	Sale	1.12
90x99	$1.44	Sale	1.1[illegible]

No Mail or Telephone Orders.
See American for other Sale Values.

Milady's Midsummer Frocks

Garden Party Frocks Of Georgette Crepe

Special **22.75**

Flesh, white, Beige and blue; charming for afternoon wear. Also four other models in white—made on similar lines. *Two illustrated.* Sizes for both women and misses.

Charming Dresses of Narrow Striped Voiles

Blue, black, orchid and green. Full blouse, pleated skirt—organdy collars, vestee and cuffs. Others in Jap patterns with insertions of organdy—sash or velvet belted.

Special **5.00**

Other Tub Dresses

Unusual assortment of voiles, fine crossbars or Roman Stripe patterns and plain colors. Smart ginghams and durable chambrays. One and two piece styles.

Special **2.75**

One-piece Models of Linen or Voile—Special **8.75**

(Linen Model Illustrated above)

In all white or blue. Others in dainty stripes. Sizes for misses.

Reductions in All These White Goods

LONG CLOTH

Our Reg.		Special.
$1.78	10-yd. piece, 36 in.	1.48
$1.97	10-yd. piece, 36 in.	1.65
$2.24	10-yd. piece, 40 in.	1.87
$2.40	10-yd. piece, 37 in.	1.95
$3.15	10-yd. piece, 42 in.	2.58

NAINSOOK

Our Reg.		Special.
$1.65	10-yd. piece, 36 in.	1.36
$1.87	10-yd. piece, 36 in.	1.68
$2.25	10-yd. piece, 36 in.	1.97
$2.45	12-yd. piece, 36 in.	2.11
$2.95	10-yd. piece, 42 in.	2.78

DRESS FABRICS

Our Reg.		Special.
.38	Novelty Skirtings, 36 in.	.28
.25	Fancy Voiles, 36 in.	.20
.38	Chiffon Voiles, 44 in.	.32
.68	Embr'red Voiles, 36 in.	.58
.48	Poplins, 36 in.	.38
.35	val. Mercerized Poplin	.28

Lightweight Luggage For Vacations and Outings

Japanese Matting Suitcases
Reinforced ends — bound edges—fancy lining—full length pockets—24 in.
Special, **1.85**

Japanese Matting Suitcases
Cowhide straps all 'round reinforced corners—large and roomy—26 in.
Special, **2.94**

Sale of Voile Blouses

Value $1.95—Special 1.47

Odd Lot Dainty Styles, All Sizes—although not in each particular model.

Some Plain White Voiles—prettily embroidered or lace and embroidery trimmed.

Others in Plain Blue—combined with white—also white with pink.

A Number of Effective Polka Dots in pink, blue and green—crochet button trimmed—with collars and cuffs in plain colors.

25th AUGUST SALE OF Summer Household Needs

Our Reg.		Special
.75	"Androck" Ovens. Combination iron heater, toaster, roaster and baker.	.45
$4.00	Electric Irons. Best make — regulation size.	3.77
.75	Bathtub Seats. White enamel with rubber covered arms.	.54
.40	Window Shades. "Victor" Opaque shades in various tints—6x3 ft., including rollers and fixtures.	.32
.50	Window Shades. "Imperial" Holland make—assorted colors—6x3—including fixtures.	.41
.15	Congoleum Mats. 18x36 in.	.11
.33	Oilcloth Covers. 1 yd. to 1½ yd. lengths—desirable patterns in tub covers at remnant prices.	.17

25TH AUGUST SALE SOAPS Extraordinary Prices

The manufacturers themselves admit the "scarcity of soap-making materials"—on every side you hear such reports confirmed. In the face of such conditions we offer this sale. As usual, cash buying did it. It caught the special South American order (cancelled at the last moment) — it obtained other special lots—at any rate, here are special prices upholding our reputation for great values—and bringing bargains to you.

Our reg.		Sale Price
.10	Munyon Soap	6½
.78	Bar Olive Castile Soap	.55
.25	Box Three Cakes Toilet Soap	.16
.10	Cake Remmer's Round Bath Soap	7
.10	American Butter Milk Soap	6½
.30	Box Armour's Romanzo (Fits the hand.)	.23
.06	Floating Barrel Soap ... Dozen	.53
.10	Hearn's Peroxide Soap	7½
.18	Grandma's Washing Powder (Large package.)	.14
.05	Quick Suds Laundry Soap .. Dozen	.55
.39	Value Dust Brush	.27
.12	Roll Value Four Rolls of Toilet Paper (Big Four 12 oz. Rolls.)	.31
.10	Can Ammo ... 4 for (Powdered Ammonia.)	.25
.25	Value Jergen's Talcum (Large can Violet Rose.)	.17

25th AUGUST SALE OF Silverware and Cutlery

Our Reg.		Special
.22	Tablespoons and Forks, ea. Rogers W. R. grade; silver plated, latest designs.	.16
.11	Teaspoons, ea. To match above.	9
.24	Dinner Knives, ea. Silver-plated on fine tempered steel; plain or fancy handles.	.21
$1.48	Soup Ladles. Rogers W. R. grade; silver-plated; new patterns.	1.17
$1.68	Table Spoons and Forks, (half dozen). Rogers 1881; in plain or fancy designs.	1.34
.22	Odd Pieces of Silverware, ea. Sugar Spoons, Butter Knives, Tablespoons and Forks.	.18
$1.95	Table Knives and Forks. (Set of 6 each.) Hand-forged steel; bone and ebony handles.	1.54
$1.48	Carver and Fork. (Per pair.) G. Wostenholm's fine Sheffield steel, stag handles.	1.11
.54	Imported Steel Scissors. Well known make—3½ to 6 inches.	.44
.33	Dinner Knives and Forks. Fine American steel — celluloid handles.	.27
.48	Bread and Meat Knives. Fine steel—reliable make.	.3[illegible]
.58	Shears. Hand-forged steel—nickel finish.	.45

25TH AUGUST SALE FLANNELS

Domet Flannels (bleached and unbleached)—23 in.—special ... 9⅞

Domet and Canton Flannels (bleached and unbleached)—special .. .11

Silk Embroidered Baby Flannels—white—hemstitched and scalloped—large assortment of choice designs—our reg. .87 ..... .74

Flannel Remnants
Plain white—colored—also silk embroidered flannel. Clearance prices for August Sale.

See American and World for Twenty-three Morning Specials on Sale Monday and Tuesday Until 1 P. M.

NEW YORK MEN WHO HAVE ACCEPTED SERVICE IN THE NATIONAL ARMY

THE LISTS HERE PUBLISHED INCLUDE ALL THE ACCEPTANCES OBTAINABLE LAST NIGHT FROM THE DISTRICT BOARDS IN SESSION IN MANHATTAN, THE BRONX, BROOKLYN, QUEENS AND RICHMOND.

The reports received yesterday from Exemption Boards in the city are shown in the lists below. In addition to those boards reporting the names of men accepted for the draft army, the board of District No. 135 reported, but without giving names, 138 men examined during the day, 23 exempted, 78 claiming exemption, and 37 not claiming exemption after passing the physical examination, making the total number of accepted men to date in that district 101. The names were not given in the following districts also: District 30, examined 150 and accepted 40. District 32, examined 55, and accepted 13. District 82, examined 3, and accepted none.

In 69 districts which had reported up to midnight last night, 9,202 men have been examined and 1,717 have been accepted after waiving exemption. This is an average of about 25 men for a district.

BRONX.

DISTRICT NO. 1.
260 EAST 138TH STREET, BRONX.
Quota, 265. Accepted to date, 52.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........167 | Claiming exempt'n 79
Exempted.........66 | Not claiming....... 21
MEN ACCEPTED.
Nelson, Louis A., 165th St. and St. Ann's Av.
Gerardi, Mark A., 457 E. 134th St.
Hamje, John F., 537 E. 135th St.
Becker, Frank J., 124 Brook Av.
Woytisck, Joseph, 542 E. 134th St.
Grutzmaches, Albert, 389 E. 135th St.
Killoran, John A., 4?1 E. 136th St.
Turbush, Harry J., 464 E. 134th St.
Kierman, Thomas J., 140 Lincoln Av.
Parco, Frank, 188 Lincoln Av.
Wittekindt, William, 553 E. 133d St.
Hickey, John S., 149 Lincoln Av.
Kennedy, Percy A., 445 E. 136th St.
Fichetto, John L., 409 E. 136th St.
Porter, William V., 150 Brown Place.
Nelson, Robert E., 146 Willis Av.
Geraghty, Thomas, 492 E. 135th St.
Nygard, John Arold, 603 E. 134th St.
Sanders, Abraham, 540 E. 126th St.
Marino, Philip, 460 E. 137th St.
Murtha, James A., 431 E. 135th St.

DISTRICT NO. 4.
LONGWOOD AV. AND KELLY ST.
Quota, 204. Accepted to date, 27.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........236 | Claiming exempt'n.160
Exempted.........27 | Not claiming....... 21
MEN ACCEPTED.
Wolf, Isador, 850 E. 161st St.
Silverman, Abraham, 977 Avenue St. John.
Hauser, Benjamin, 826 Kelly St.
Barveld, Leo X., 785 Hewitt Place.
Schops, Joseph, 828 Kelly St.
Leon, Abraham, 575 So. Boulevard.
Kanowitz, Samuel, 830 Hewitt Place.
Gallin, William, 847 Fox St.
Palmatier, John A., 506 Jackson Av.
Whalen, John, 431 Concord Av.
Sonnick, Jake, 868 E. 149th St.
Senkin, Jacob, 853 Beck St.
Moskovitz, Adolph, 744 Beck St.
Bisembaum, Abraham, 517 Union Av.
Abramowitz, Sigmund, 568 Prospect Av.
McNeill, John, 676 Beck St.
Maring, Paul, 882 Longwood Av.
Jacoby, Bernard, 858 Hewitt Place.
Torchinsky, Morris, 879 Kelly St.
Cohen, Moses I., 846 Kelly St.
Gleich, Louis, 780 Prospect Av.

DISTRICT NO. 6.
FRISLEY & BERSON AVS., BRONX.
Quota, 216. Accepted to date, 3.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined .... 20 | Claiming exempt'n. 8
Exempted .... 9 | Not claiming......... 3
MEN ACCEPTED.
Jacob, William, 1,732 Holland Av.
Thornton, Alfred K., 1,903 Holland Av.
Howell, Henry B., 1,532 Overing St.

DISTRICT NO. 8.
391 EAST 149TH ST., BRONX.
Quota, 238. Accepted to date, 11.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........115 | Claiming exempt'n 65
Exempted.........29 | Not claiming....... 11
MEN ACCEPTED.
Farrell, William, 573 Eagle Av.
Saalfrank, George A., 584 Eagle Av.
Barisano, Nicola, 256 E. 151st St.
Schofler, Peter, 530 Brook Av.
Maker, Peter, 618 St. Ann's Av.
Moliasi, Antonio, 514 Morris Av.
Burke, William M., 542 E. 150th St.
Capozzi, Raphael, 569 Eagle Av.
Micco, Vincenzo, 222 East 150th St.
Mezzo, Cearlo, 239 E. 150th St.
Robel, Gustav, 283 E. 146th St.

DISTRICT NO. 9.
161ST ST. AND 3D AV., BRONX.
Quota, 229. Accepted to date, 67.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........148 | Claiming exempt'n. 79
Exempted.........39 | Not claiming...... 28
MEN ACCEPTED.
Kilian, Joseph, 410 East 153d St.
Schatz, Eugene, 320 East 153d St.
Muller, John, 2,910 3d Av.
Serwinski, Stanley, 276 East 153d St.
Loevert, Vincenzo, 298 East 152d St.
Cottrozzola, Frank, 678 Morris Av.
Pasquill, Peter, 297 East 151st St.
Tuccillo, John, 750 Westchester Av.
Kusman, Joseph, 328 East 153d St.
Devlin, George, 422 East 154th St.
Langfear, William H., 2,038 3d Av.
Dingeldein, George, 425 East 153d St.
Berch, Isaac, 765 Trinity Av.
D'Luzio, Antonion, 678 Morris Av.
Checkley, Harry, 426 East 155th St.
Schaffel, Max, 772 Forest Av.
Huber, Charles, 635 Bergen Av.
Dochtert, Harry, 393 East 155th St.
Villig, George H., 726 East 158th St.
Davidowitz, Isidore, 760 East 155th St.
Ruotolo, Alphonzo, 704 Jackson Av.
Wissman, William, 338 East 154th St.
Kenny, James, 760 East 158th St.
Balkon, Hyman, 700 Trinity Av.
Raymond, Nickael, 255 E. 151st St.
Paillo, Tony, 717 Courtlandt Av.
Stanzo, Tony D., 648 Morris Av.
Stamler, John, 748 Jackson Av.

DISTRICT NO. 10.
BRONX COUNTY COURT HOUSE.
Quota, 225. Accepted to date, 82.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........274 | Claiming exempt'n.136
Examined........ 73 | Not claiming........ 59
MEN ACCEPTED.
Faulhaber, Emil A., 429 E. 157th St.
Fowler, Julius A., 383 E. 161st St.
Schmidt, Henry D., 470 E. 161st St.
Connor, Thomas F., 3,156 3d Av.
Gross, Arthur R., 1,021 Boston Road.
Sandler, Frank, 494 E. 157th St.
Stolz, Harry, 367 E. 160th St.
Auer, Frank, 454 E. 164th St.
Bernius, Jacob, 785 Courtlandt Av.
Wawroski, John, 413 E. 156th St.
Wehe, John, 580 E. 165th St.
Elliott, Archie J., 741 Brook Av.
O'Rourke, Thomas J., 375 E. 159th St.
Gerstenfeld, Phil, 1,020 Washington Av.
Miller, Howard G., 499 E. 162d St.
Hofen, John E., 308 E. 162d St.
Heerlein, Frederick B., 750 Melrose Av.
Krulick, Frank, 968 Boston Road.
Bradbury, Edward, 425 E. 157th St.
Hass, Joseph, 504 E. 163d St.
Finnegen, Arthur, 991 Boston Road.
Porter, Fred F., 427 E. 158th St.
Knowlowitz, Frank, 951 Washington Av.
Heck, William, 966 Boston Road.
Fleming, James, 415 E. 159th St.
Mangel, Robert F., 423 E. 162d St.
Ziegellian, Julius, 450 E. 163th St.
Schmidt, George, 311 E. 157th St.
Kiernan, Peter, 759 Melrose Av.
Privogel, Fred H., 918 Brook Av.
Moor, Frederick, 415 E. 158th St.
Falllace, Thomas F., 440 E. 156th St.
Monohan, Humphrey J., 595 E. 164th St.
Henderson, Chas. J. M., 470 E. 161st St.
Kunemund, Wm. L., 917 Eagle Av.
Spincecica, Vincenzo, 729 Elton Av.
Schaedel, George, Jr., 1,018 Washington Av.
Beggiano, John, 3,061 3d Av.
Ptaock, John C., 751 Elton Av.
Gergerman, Harold, 827 Elton Av.
Schwartz, Charles, 500 E. 165th St.
Kennedy, Edw. G., 521 E. 156th St.
Kear, Thurlow, 301 E. 161st St.
Jackson, Russell, 280 E. 161st St.
Wasserman, Harry, 815 Brook Av.
Polizzeni, Dominick, 937 Courtlandt Av.
Byrnes, James A., 923 Eagle Av.
Byrnes, John H., 422 E. 159th St.
Carey, Eugene, 401 E. 156th St.
Honsick, Joseph A., Jr., 464 E. 155th St.
Juchnowicz, John, 3,042 Park Av.
Jehoda, Emil, 364 E. 160th St.
Isler, Sam, 743 St. Ann's Av.
Voelker, Alphonsus F., 758 Melrose Av.
Helmond, Carl, 507 E. 162d St.
O'Keefe, John, 620 E. 161st St.
Carnpanile, Ralph, 769 Melrose Av.
Clavolleia, Louis, 3,076 Park Av.
Tomey, Rudolph, Tuxedo Park.

DISTRICT NO. 12.
MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL, 166TH ST. AND BOSTON ROAD.
Quota, 197. Accepted to date, 3.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 20 | Claiming exempt'n. 14
Exempted......... 3 | Not claiming........ 3
MEN ACCEPTED.
Israel, Bernard, 1,122 Union Av.
Shay, Edward J., 702 E. 165th St.
Friedberg, Morris, 1,017 Trinity Av.

DISTRICT NO. 13.
1,385 Prospect Avenue, Bronx.
Quota, 211. Accepted to date, 16.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined .... 50 | Claiming exempt'n. 37
Exempted .... 9 | Not claiming...... 4
MEN ACCEPTED.
Leff, Aaron M., 153 Minford Place.
Warshauer, Edward, 1,382 Prospect Av.
Rubenstein, Edward, 1,536 Seabury Place.
Rubin, Herman, 854 E. 170th St.

DISTRICT NO. 16.
BRONX BOROUGH HALL.
Quota, 204. Accepted to date, 11.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........122 | Claiming exempt'n. 83
Exempted......... 28 | Not claiming...... 11
MEN ACCEPTED.
Schwarze, Geo. F., 2,043 Prospect Av.
Brown, James, 1,985 Crotona Av.
Hugo, John W., 4,298 Park Av.
Bayor, Frederick H., 2,010 Arthur Av.
Kelson, Arthur N., 2,183 Arthur Av.
Holderman, Russell, 2,071 Crotona Av.
Engle, Alex. L., 740 E. 181st St.
Tafernor, Joseph A., 2,070 Belmont Av.
Sacha, Edward P., 489 E. 183d St.
Mitchell, John, 789 E. 180th St.
Gross, Clarence E., 735 E. 179th St.

DISTRICT NO. 17.
BEAUMONT AV. AND 193D ST.
Quota, 219. Accepted to date, 97.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........156 | Claiming exempt'n 89
Exempted......... 36 | Not claiming...... 32
MEN ACCEPTED.
Polazzo, Rocco, 2,480 Belmont Av.
Papa, Alexander, 663 E. 188th St.
Lorenz, William, 2,119 Hughes Av.
Cavalderi, Joseph, 2,425 Arthur Av.
Barisano, Antonio, 2,457 Belmont Av.
Rizzo, Joseph Alimando, 2,175 Belmont Av.
Meale, Nicola, 615 E. 189th St.
Orlando, Anselmo, 2,232 Adams Place.
Casamento, Charles, 2,348 Beaumont Av.
Cinquopalmi, Vito, 2,457 Belmont Av.
Corcoran, Edward J., 622 E. Fordham Road.
Zeller, William G., 2,142 Arthur Av.
Jensen, Harold, 2,153 Clinton Av.
Caraceiold, Thomas J., 2,464 Hughes Av.
Russo, Michele, 2,438 Hoffman St.
Copaglia, Philip, 2,334 Hughes Av.
Perine, Charles, 663 E. 188th St.
De Fezio, Raffaele, 2,416 Hughes Av.
Zangenberg, Henry M., 2,159 Clinton Av.
Ciccarolo, Gerinta, 2,434 Cambreleng Av.
Guglielmo, Michele, 2,411 Arthur Av.
Sciacca, Peter, 2,099 Crotona Av.
Moskowitz, Louis, 2,115 Belmont Av.
Condoloro, Paul, 2,434 Cambreleng Av.
Sturke, Frank J., 2,172 Arthur Av.
Di Dio, Vincenzo, 1,015 Grote St.
Castaldi, Giacinto, 601 Oak Tree Place.
O'Connell, James, 2,322 Cambreleng Av.
Sheppard, Joseph W., 2,152 Crotona Av.
Passamente, Pio, 1,015 Grote St.
Cipriani, John, 2,434 Cambreleng Av.
Di Giacomo, Francis, 2,304 Prospect Av.

DISTRICT NO. 20.
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.
Quota, 211. Accepted to date, 7.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........127 | Claiming exempt'n. 64
Exempted......... 0 | Not claiming....... 7
MEN ACCEPTED.
Ducuris, George F., 440 E. 174th St.
MacWhinney, Stevenson, 1,372 Ogden Av.
Larsen, Knud, 1,864 Cedar Av.
Tulridy, William J., 1,628 University Av.
Eller, George, 1,698 Bathgate Av.
Amaducci, Oliver J., 1,780 Eastern Av.
Keane, Thomas W., 1,708 Topping Av.

DISTRICT NO. 21.
JEROME AV. AND 184th ST.
Quota, 204. Accepted to date, 44.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........227 | Claiming exempt'n.128
Exempted......... 53 | Not claiming....... 44
MEN ACCEPTED.
Conroth, Geo. F., 2,310 Valentine Av.
Harnes, John William, 2,267 Walton Av.
Brown, John Joseph, 456 E. 186th St.
Rheinich, Arthur, 342 E. 194th St.
Knochenhauer, Arthur, 334 E. 187th St.
Verno, Rocco, 2,425 Arthur Av.
Palmer, Orlo A., 2,323 Valentine Av.
Conlon, Francis X., 2,322 University Place.
Appel, Geo., 2,397 Grand Concourse.
Grogan, James, 2,101 Webster Av.
Lacava, Vincent, 4,633 Park Av.
Gaddis, Harry S., 2,486 Valentine Av.
Kenny, John Joseph, 349 E. 193d St.
Lora, Philip, 313 E. 183d St.
Rissick, William E., 2,064 Valentine Av.
Rheinich, Louis, Jr., 342 E. 194th St.
Sharpe, John Henry, 2,274 Webster Av.
Froman, Roscoe C., 2,229 Creston Av.
McCann, Thomas Carroll, 2,665 Decatur Av.
Friedrich, Charles, 2,400 Bathgate Av.
Kunchman, Joseph, 276 Kingsbridge Road.
McMarius, Geo. A., 2,328 University Av.
Nixon, Albert B., 2,336 University Av.
De Blase, Francis, 2,627 Webster Av.
Smith, Francis Milton, 2,322 Ryer Av.
Ferguson, Patrick J., 466 E. 186th St.
Maher, Frank T., 2,096 Ryer Av.
Alvino, James, 566 E. 189th St.
Radabam, Fred, 2,423 Bathgate Av.
Otto, Paul, 2,497 Tiebout Av.
Fuchs, Anton, 2,059 Webster Av.
Polhemus, Russell E., 4,455 Park Av.
Long, Roland C., 443 Cyrus Place.
O'Connell, Arthur A., 2,323 Valentine Av.
Mader, Eugene, 308 E. 184th St.
Stubenvoll, Geo. H., 2,407 Valentine Av.
Gardner, Edward, 344 E. 194th St.
Frey, Wm. P., 363 Ford St.
Trapani, Emanuele, 2,393 Hughes Av.
Straga, George, 499 E. 188th St.
Leaden, Michael Henry, 462 E. 186th St.
Wolff, Benjamin, 485 E. 188th St.
Donoghue, Walter P., 2,472 Marion Av.
Doty, Wm. Thomas, 2,585 Grand Concourse.

DISTRICT NO. 22.
JEROME AV., COR. FORDHAM RD.
Quota, 207. Accepted to date, 68.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........178 | Claiming exempt'n 82
Exempted......... 49 | Not claiming....... 47
MEN ACCEPTED.
Mascioli, Giovanni, 1,324 Jerome Av.
Lanzana, Ralph, 170 E. 205th St.
Logiacco, Antonio, 3,130 Villa Av.
Ostendorf, Alfred J., 1,274 Briggs Av.
Nelson, Carl Emil, 385 E. 197th St.
Muschenheim, Jacob F., 128 E. 235th St.
Stratton, Harold F., Arlington Av. & 227th.
Duffy, James, 2,744 Creston Av.
Mathis, William, 2,067 Bailey Av.
Nimphius, Julius F., 2,688 Creston Av.
Anthony, Louis Mason, 66 E. 236th St.
Perkins, George W., Jr., Ind. Av., Riverdale.
McNulter, Matthew A., 2,762 Bainbridge Av.
Sheridan, Matthew, 5,848 Tyndale Av.
Spengler, Joseph M., 3,015 Grand Concourse.
Andrews, Thomas, 3,107 Bailey Av.
Scully, Charles F., 2,514 Creston Av.
Tandler, William, 167 W. 231st St.
Carlson, William, 3,145 Decatur Av.
Hanigan, Daniel, 254th St. and Seymour Av.
Schuster, William E., 2,792 Bainbridge Av.
Downes, Thomas W., 3,192 Perry Av.
Grady, John James, 2,735 Webster Av.
Grossman, Oscar, Montefiore Home.
Timmoney, John V., 320 E. 201st St.
Fitzpatrick, Cyril G., 4,270 Verio Av.
Elliot, John, 3,149 Decatur Av.
Nevins, Thomas, 3,246 Kingsbridge Av.
Irwin, Wm., Jr., Riverdale Av. and 259th St.
Mosca, Orlando, 343 Gun Hill Road.
Krauss, Herman E., 2,847 Bainbridge Av.
Mangin, Walter J., 2,869 Bainbridge Av.
Silagye, Joseph D., 2,788 Decatur Av.
Doleger, Harry J., 3,190 Perry Av.
Reusch, Walter A., 2,674 Heath Av.
Beck, John J., 6,029 Broadway.
Stahl, John J., 215 E. 237th St.
Nicholson, [illegible] R., 2,966 Decatur Av.
Keinn, Fred J., 272 E. 199th St.
Ballok, Joseph, Elvens Lane.
Weeks, Arnold, 335 Gun Hill Road.
Hughes, John, 2,896 Heath Av.
Murray, Edward M., 3,069 Villa Av.
Wolin, Bernard, Montefiore Home.
Clark, William D., 206 E. 205th St.
Quevodc, Louis, 2,869 Briggs Av.

BROOKLYN.

DISTRICT NO. 31.
P. S. 35, LEWIS AV. AND DECATUR ST., BROOKLYN.
Quota, 219. Accepted to date, 36.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........134 | Claiming exempt'n..59
Exempted......... 37 | Not claiming.......34
MEN ACCEPTED.
Elfert, Otto H., 23 Marion St.
Trautfield, Albert J., 187 Decatur St.
Johnson, Leon M., 683 Hancock St.
Koenig, Rudolph F., 208 Reid Av.
Delfand, Lewis Bernard, 693 Madison St.
Davis, Edward P., 387 McDonough St.
Glover, Franklyn Mitchell, 716 Madison St.
Harmon, Merritt Winkley, 672 Putnam Av.
Mills, John Sinclair, 861 Greene Av.
Hille, Joseph, 950A Greene Av.
Witherell, William H., 56 Bainbridge St.
Qualters, Horace Mason, 756 Madison St.
Beraldi, Joseph, 333 Lewis Av.
Long, George W., 665 Jefferson Av.
Atkin, David, 876 Greene Av.
Fisher, Robert M., 4 Glenada Place.
Koenig, Otto C., 208 Reid Av.
Munson, Harold, 719 Quincey St.
Morrow, Bert B., 826 Reid Av.
Slevin, Hubert J., 229 Bainbridge Av.
Meyerhoff, Bernard N., 575 Macon St.
Guesno, Philip J., 708 Jefferson Av.
Havel, Charles Smith, 531 Hancock St.
Kenn[illegible]rk, William J., 698 Quincey St.
Cicconetta, Erasmo, 911 Gates Av.
Weishelt, Karl, 64 Decatur St.
Dowd, [illegible] F., 407A McDonough St.
Schmitt, [illegible] Hugo, 880 Greene Av.
Cogswell, James F., 572 Halsey St.
Carroll, W. Henry, 161 Bainbridge St.
Daley, Leonard, 15 Glenada Place.
Gunther, Harry G., 291 Stuyvesant Av.
Beniard, Ernest, 1,491 Fulton St.
Prosser, Walter, 314 McDonough St.

DISTRICT NO. 44.
VANDERBILT AV. & STERLING PL.
Quota, 201. Accepted to date, 94.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........251 | Claiming exempt'n..186
Exempted.........109 | Not claiming........ 56
MEN ACCEPTED.
Abbott, Martin L., 559 Carlton Av.
McKenzie, Albert D., 542 Clinton Av.
Croxson, J. Frederick, 42 Prospect Place.
Carolis, Peter N., 356 Waverley Av.
Smith, John J., 2?1 Flatbush Av.
O'Toole, Thomas P., 272 St. Mark's Av.
Fennell, James E., 585 Carlton Av.
Erickson, Sven, 413 Clermont Av.
Pulloy, Allan, 587 Vanderbilt Av.
Neary, John R. J., 680 Dean St.
Lanna, Matty, 926 Atlantic Av.
Bates, Thomas J., 300 St. Mark's Av.
Sinclair, Randolph, 537 Vanderbilt Av.
Levy, Reginald, 338 St. Mark's Av.
McGowan, Edward C., 216 Sterling Place.
Mills, William, Jr., 501 Clinton Av.
Gerona, Ralph, 753 Atlantic Av.
Barr, William S., 657 Vanderbilt Av.
Damm, Francis M., 574 Bergen St.
Blackman, William, 901 Dean St.
Swan, John T., 612 Carlton Av.
Goodman, Arthur H., 291 Sterling Place.
Andersiund, Otto, 6 7th Av.
Oelander, Walter B., 175 Park Place.
McHugh, Leo J., 925 Pacific St.
Davis, Thomas P., 155 6th Av.
Goodman, Sydney L., 218 St. John's Place.
Oroha, James J., 958 Pacific St.
Duffy, John, 722 Bergen St.
Bixbee, George B., 159 St. Mark's Av.
Thompson, Herbert L., 122 Park Place.
Fitzpatrick, Francis X., 615 Vanderbilt Av.
Valentine, Kenneth S., 335 Clinton Av.
Jacobs, Sidney, 279 Park Place.
Sorro, Philip, 528 Vanderbilt Av.
Smith, Samuel R., 782 Fulton St.
De Heyman, Frank G., 487 Clinton Av.
Atkinson, William, 580 Vanderbilt Av.
Hourigan, George J., 592 Vanderbilt Av.
Ingram, Frederick P., 36 Greene Av.
Shaw, John Henry, 88 Prospect Place.
Schwartz, Samuel, 352 Flatbush Av.
Marchant, Luther B., 298 St. John's Place.
Russo, Paul, 855 Atlantic Av.
Smith, John, 818 Bergen St.
Lewnes, John Georgion, 78 Underhill Av.
Noonan, Joseph F., 579 Vanderbilt Av.
Fogarty, William J., 268 St. Mark's Av.
Johnson, Charles, 44 Underhill Av.
Ceroldi, Rocco, 551 Vanderbilt Av.
Luonzo, Vincenzo, 473 Adelphi St.
Moran, Joseph M., 202 St. Mark's Av.
Shanley, Edward, 419 St. Mark's Av.
Regan, John J., 182 St. Mark's Av.
Robson, Charles S., 218 Prospect Place.
Cumming, John P., 220 Park Place.

DISTRICT NO. 52.
183 SO. 3D ST., BROOKLYN.
Quota, 169. Accepted to date, 16.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........203 | Claiming exempt'n.124
Exempted......... 65 | Not claiming....... 11
MEN ACCEPTED.
Gorowitz, Jack, 145 So. 4th St.
Walsh, Joseph, 91 So. 4th St.
Kraps, Benny, 82 So. 1st St.
Frank, Charles, 150 So. 1st St.
Norton, Frank J., 358 Wythe Av.
Benner, Eli, 165 So. 1st St.
Doll, Richard, 85 Broadway.
Langer, Abraham, 370 Bedford Av.
Galupkin, Barney R., 116 S. 1st St.
Goldstein, Edward, 221 S. 3d St.
Klapper, Samuel, 728 Driggs Av.

DISTRICT NO. 58.
CONEY ISLAND AV. AND AVENUE O.
Quota, 215. Accepted to date, 69.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........214 | Claiming exempt'n.106
Exempted......... 33 | Not claiming....... 46
MEN ACCEPTED.
Cicciola, Anthony, 463 King's Highway.
Porillo, Victor J., 414 Avenue N.
Kowalski, Edward, 4,118 Avenue P.
Mitchell, Harold S., 1,638 E. 32d St.
Pearson, Clarence J., 1,251 E. 40th St.
Mathison, Joseph Ludwig, 174 Avenue U.
Bedrosian, Harry, 1,416 Avenue K.
Batz, Bernard, 280 King's Highway.
Kear, John A., 1,565 E. 28th St.
Loos, George Conrad, 1,792 W. 8th St.
Strandvold, Andrew C., 1,030 E. 31st St.
Holfat, Alexander, 1,139 E. 13th St.
McCarthy, Thomas F., 1,117 Avenue Q.
Jaeger, Charles, 1,639 E. 9th St.
Claffono, Dominick, 105 Avenue U.
Griffith, Anthony H., 1,209 E. 36th St.
Woods, William J., 1,851 Coney Island Av.
Vander Voort, John F., 2,722 Harway Av.
Stein, Leonard, 1,011 E. 15th St.
Freyman, Bernard H., 192 Bay 34th St.
Forman, Harry, 1,315 Avenue J.
Sweeney, William J., 1,843 Coney Island Av.
Murphy, John T., 1,797 W. 6th St.
Stapleton, Wm. B., 1,330 E. 15th St.
Zimmerman, Alois J., 2,625 Harway Av.
Flanagan, Bernard J., E. 19th St. and Avenue M.
Schlosser, John, Bay Av. and E. 19th St.
Brown, Edwin C., 1,645 E. 12th St.
Dwyer, Frank J., 1,956 Coney Island Av.
Washburn, Earle Le Roy, 725 E. 12th St.
Williams, Albert G., 1,078 Coney Island Av.
Anderson, Arthur, 7 Bay 38th St.
McGuire, John V., 1,551 E. 17th St.
Giacalone, Joseph, 274 Cropsey Av.
Schwitter, Edward, 1,054 E. 13th St.
Stolar, Ira, 186 Bay 34th St.
Heitman, F. A., 81 De Koven Court.
Brendocke, Felix C., 2,110 Avenue I.
Dempsey, Raymond A., 1,556 E. 8th St.
Kowalski, Casmir, 418 Avenue P.
Boccard, Victor E., 1,419 Avenue P.
Quigley, James M., 728 E. 9th St.
Pember, Arthur C., 1,537 E. 9th St.
Ortolono, Frank J., 2,034 Gravesend Av.
Ruegamer, George H., 1,424 E. 10th St.
Todeschi, Teobaldo, 2,423 83d St.

DISTRICT NO. 63.
Throop and Putnam Avs., Brooklyn.
Quota, 201. Accepted to date, 31.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........135 | Claiming exempt'n.. 60
Exempted......... 44 | Not claiming......... 20
MEN ACCEPTED.
Moe, Hezekiah A., 533A Lexington Av.
Sanderson, Frank, 731 Greene Av.
Teague, James, 407 Putnam Av.
Mailer, Henry M., 633 Greene Av.
Keene, Charles A., 347A Quincy St.
Martino, Dominick, 673 Gates Av.
Weild, David, Jr., 359 Hancock St.
Lawson, William J., 563 Gates Av.
Mott, Frederick E., 30 Lewis Av.
Vincent, Nathaniel M., 30 McDonough St.
Le Count, Francis J., 413 Madison St.
Kirchner, William, 444 Lexington Av.
Barnes, John R., 424 Quincy St.
Rohan, William F., 556 Madison St.
Karp, Milton J., 560 Greene Av.
Krefetz, Louis, 670½ Gates Av.
Lieberman, David, 305 Nostrand Av.
Riebelman, George H., 455 Lexington Av.
Vogel, Jacob, 745 Gates Av.
Rittenberg, Arnold S., 458 Quincy St.

DISTRICT NO. 67.
P. S. 139, AVENUE C AND EAST 13TH ST., BROOKLYN.
Quota, 219. Accepted to date, 61.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........184 | Claiming exe'pt'n.103
Exempted......... 25 | Not claiming....... 61
MEN ACCEPTED.
Stande, Walter H., Jr., 648 E. 23d St.
Forrest, Daniel, 2,905 Avenue G.
Hughes, Walter R., 678 Elmore Place.
Hall, Joseph D., 2,317 Newkirk Av.
Friend, William Howard, 347 E. 25th St.
Quinn, Wm. J., 581 E. 28th St.
Roberts, Carlton D., 2,654 Bedford Av.
Stuart, John W., 124 E. 19th St.
Adrein, Leo L., 616 E. 16th St.
Bougartz, Arthur, 2,823 Avenue D.
Burr, Jerome P., 85 E. 16th St.
Wild, Walter B., 349 E. 15th St.
Hipkins, Edward J., 1,197 Rogers Av.
McCann, Harrison T., 3,119 Glenwood Road.
Kelly, Harvey B., 2,903 Cortelyou Road.
Thompson, Robert H., 1,904 Foster Av.
Bushnell, Edwin S., 57 St. Paul's Place.
Trenkmann, Edward, 257 E. 19th St.
Milliken, Richard O., 639 E. 29th St.
Moshle, Walter, 787 E. 19th St.
Burdick, William H., 1,474 Flatbush Av.
O'Reilly, Alexander W., 557 E. 26th St.
Abbott, Milton A., 615 E. 17th St.
Biermann, Isidore S., 2,621 Newkirk Av.
Hillman, W. C., 691 Coney Island Av.
Petit, Richard R., 1,208 Ocean Av.
Smith, Mervin S., 1,744 Nostrand Av.
Anderson, Herman, 3,020 Avenue D.
Cromonto, Joseph, 1,060 Rogers Av.
Trabulsi, Salimi, 881 E. 24th St.
Finger, William M., 573 E. 29th St.
Stegmann, Henry, 1,228 Flatbush Av.
Temme, Arthur H., 2,179 Clarendon Road.
Behan, Joseph L., 237 Argyle Road.
Hartley, Henry L., 235 E. 11th St.
Fleischmann, Frank A., 1,607 Dorchester Rd.
Redman, Walter W., 1,021 Ocean Av.
Butler, Edgar M., 1,001 Ocean Av.
Kanter, Benj. W., 461 E. 11th St.
Hughes, Louis, 363 E. 26th St.
Alfield, Erwin, 633 E. 15th St.
Roth, Chas. W., 365 E. 27th St.
Olsen, Olaf G., 2,108 Dorchester Road.
Baxter, Robert, 1,804 Church Av.
Fisher, Milton, 633 E. 16th St.
Meyer, John H. W., 1,462 Flatbush Av.
Evans, Albert E., Jr., 1,333 Flatbush Av.
Trabulsi, Philip, 881 Mansfield Place.
Murphy, Joseph J., 707 Coney Island Av.
Brandt, Wm. G., 2,015 Nostrand Av.
Hartel, P., 1,778 Nostrand Av.
Burke, D. J., 2,517 Avenue D.
Phillips, Richard C., 2,100 Albemarle Road.
King, Richard P., 48 Caton Place.
Marina, C. N., 569 Coney Island Av.
Hagetter, Chas. C., 2,513 Clarendon Road.
Keyes, John, 1,429 Flatbush Av.
Guinan, Daniel L., 255 Argyle Road.
Exner, John L., 2,816 Beverly Road.
Wilander, Wm. A., 613 Vanderbilt St.
Ferris, Walter J., 507 Coney Island Av.

DISTRICT NO. 68.
ARION PL. AND BEAVER ST.
Quota, 179. Accepted to date, 7.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined ....109 | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Exempted .... | Not claiming...... 7
MEN ACCEPTED.
Pollick, Jacob, 582 Bushwick Av.
Benkeser, Charles, 126 Noll St.
Doniri, Charles, 459 Bushwick Av.
Beretzman, Samuel, 18 Belvidere St.
Zielke, Harry, 35 Forrest St.
Saltzman, Irving, 32 Morrell St.
Abeles, Frederick, 21 Troutman St.

DISTRICT NO. 79.
LINWOOD AND ARLINGTON AVS., BROOKLYN.
Quota, 189. Accepted to date, 85.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........179 | Claiming exempt'n.105
Exempted......... 46 | Not claiming...... 51
MEN ACCEPTED.
Bird, Edward J., 308 Logan St.
Wiltofsky, Charles, 209 Wyona St.
Guiseppe, Collicchio, 2,121 Pitkin Av.
Stromwasser, Abraham, 287 Vermont St.
Altenburg, Charles J., 234 Jerome St.
Tesman, Leo, 317 Williams Av.
Stefano, Frederick Di, 345 Shepherd Av.
Hoeg, Harry H., 2,017 Pitkin Av.
Hilgreen, William, 297 Warwick St.
Alt, Frederick W., 282 Wyona St.
Voriak, Emanuel, 2,732 Fulton St.
Epstein, Aaron, 352 New Jersey Av.
Eaton, Jose F., 3,009 Atlantic Av.
Lanzarone, Fillappo, 491 Liberty Av.
Lainao, Frank, 666 Liberty Av.
Lieske, Harry, 715 Glenmore Av.
Scharbe, Charles L., 334 Crescent Av.
Gadansky, Solomon, 149 Alabama Av.
Cieshaleski, Czesloro, 261 Sheffield Av.
Schiess, Robert J., 371 Barbey St.
Peterson, Harry, 2,996 Atlantic Av.
Fleming, Joseph, 463 Belmont Av.
Earger, Max, 294 Georgia Av.
Delmorte, Toney, 106 Vermont St.
Ochs, Henry, Jr., 286 Wyona St.
Hulnick, Abraham E., 334 Glenmore Av.
Cirolla, Giovanna Di, 2,029 Pitkin Av.
Gusman, Charles, 358 Hendrix St.
Reubel, Frank, 250 Sheffield Av.
Nicolo, Furmuso, 726 Liberty Av.
Patta, Joseph, 2,166 Pitkin Av.
Stroeber, John H., 2,771 Atlantic Av.
Rosenburg, Max, 188 Alabama Av.
Nicolo, John, 257 Barbey St.
Mutz, Herbert, 175 Wilkins St.
Lela, William, 739 Glenmore Av.
Cottoner, Charles, 123 Berriman Av.
Thompson, John, 280 Linwood St.
Matteo, Cubeta, 285 Shepherd Av.
Doyle, Edward, 175 Ashford St.
May, John, Jr., 179 Hale Av.
Kuriloff, Samuel, 352 New Jersey Av.
Wudowsky, Louis, 297 Bradford St.
Frank, John A., 267 Jerome St.
Arnold, Frank, 211 Norwood Av.
Goldin, Max, 355 Miller Av.
McDonald, John, 185 Hale Av.
Bridger, Edward A., 2,948 Fulton St.
Malchofsky, John J., 2,791 Atlantic Av.
Scarrino, Antonio, 665 Glenmore Av.
Healy, Thomas A., 197 Sheffield Av.

DISTRICT NO. 84.
P. S. 63, HINSDALE AND GLENMORE AVS., BROOKLYN.
Quota, 203. Accepted to date, 1.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 1 | Claiming exempt'n. ..
Exempted......... .. | Not claiming...... 1
MAN ACCEPTED.
Kalmus, David, 142 Powell St.

MANHATTAN.

DISTRICT NO. 90.
16 CLARKSON STREET.
Quota, 255. Accepted to date, 94.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........290 | Claiming exempt'n..126
Exempted.........126 | Not claiming........ 38
MEN ACCEPTED.
Bullock, Andrew, 339 West Houston St.
Americo, Dante, 170 Thompson St.
Asti, Frank, 42 King St.
Friscia, Leonard, 50 Carmine St.
Buoni, John, 85 Thompson St.
Cappucci, Rocco, 26 King St.
Ermillo, Anthony J., 226 Sullivan St.
Reveri, Louis, 555 West Broadway.
Dematteo, Charles, 77 Thompson St.
Ricci, Louis, 22 King St.
Ulrich, John F., 118 W. 3d St.
Mente, Charles, 103 Sullivan St.
Di Giovani, Anthony, 131 Thompson St.
Lourito, Francesco, 63 Thompson St.
Valinoti, Angelo, 1 Hancock St.
Mocca, Gaetano C., 131 Thompson St.
Kirsch, Sam, 160 Bleecker St.
Villa, Amadeo, 215 Thompson St.
Maggio, Luigi, 179 Prince St.
Rollins, Ransom, 12 6th Av.
Bonamo, Vincenzo, 59 Thompson St.
Riccio, Eugene, 58 King St.
Del Nevo, Antony, 482 West Broadway.
King, Patrick, 313 W. Houston St.
Curtis, William J., 97 Charlton St.
Piat, William C., 261 W. Houston St.
Giamanco, Frank, 28 Bedford St.
Simono, Antonio, 57 Thompson St.
Segro, Frank, 111 Macdougal St.
Pinto, Nicola, 200 Thompson St.
Palermo, Pasquale, 57 Sullivan St.
Lapatino, Charles R., 71 Thompson St.
Moratti, Henry J., 22 Charlton St.
Piccolli, Frank, 200 Spring St.
Pellasario, Sam, 65 Thompson St.
Marra, Vincenza, 222 Thompson St.
Baru, Louis, 208 Bleecker St.
O'Brien, John, 107 Charlton St.

DISTRICT NO. 91.
P. S. 1, HENRY AND OLIVER STS.
Quota, 205. Accepted to date, 31.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 69 | Claiming exempt'n. 39
Exempted......... 17 | Not claiming....... 13
MEN ACCEPTED.
Benedetto, Peter P., 346 Water St.
Giamburmo, Edward, 266 William St.
Delpersio, James, 45 Oliver St.
Balladino, Joseph, 9 Roosevelt St.
Sampson, Louis, 30 Oliver St.
Ribitsky, Sigmund, 96 Roosevelt St.
Gemma, Vincenzo, 75 Roosevelt St.
Henry, Raymond L., 37 Bridge St.
Colucci, Vito, 75 Roosevelt St.
Walsh, Richard, 6 Stone St.
Perriti, Giacomo, 9 Roosevelt St.
Russo, Gaetano, 7 James St.
Laganos, George, 61 James St.

DISTRICT NO. 101.
29 HORATIO STREET.
Quota, 173. Accepted to date, 23.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 74 | Claiming exempt'n. 24
Exempted......... 37 | Not claiming...... 13
MEN ACCEPTED.
Rosenzweig, Joseph, 126 Seventh Av.
Stack, Richard J., 206 W. 15th St.
Fagunda, Fernando A., 354 W. 14th St.
Thompson, George, 347 W. 17th St.
Morvan, George S., 235 W. 16th St.
McGrath, James H., 315 W. 17th St.
Cemergin, Ashod, 256 W. 18th St.
Duck, John, 447½ W. 17th St.
Scimeca, Joseph, 116 10th Av.
Sullivan, John, 118 Jane St.
Swanson, Selas B., 255 W. 14th St.
Goodman, Charles R., 223 W. 16th St.
McDonough, Laurence, 455 W. 18th St.

DISTRICT NO. 103.
269 EAST 4TH ST.
Quota, 222. Accepted to date, 8.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........100 | Claiming exempt'n. 55
Exempted......... 29 | Not claiming...... 7
MEN ACCEPTED.
Blau, Samuel, 327 E. 3d St.
Lieberman, Alexander, 264 E. 4th St.
Koch, David, 817 E. 5th St.
Brown, Max, 226 E. 2d St.
Spero, Jacob H., 733 E. 5th St.
Coller, Jake, 620 E. 5th St.
Hober, Louis, 45 Avenue D.

DISTRICT NO. 104.
269 EAST FOURTH STREET.
Quota, 213. Accepted to date, 12.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........136 | Claiming exempt'n. 59
Exempted......... 38 | Not claiming....... 12
MEN ACCEPTED.
Klein, Louis, 395 E. 8th St.
Kaufman, Harry, 157 Avenue C.
Ehrlich, Louis, 281 E. 7th St.
Tuch, Benjamin, 88 Avenue D.
Kaufman, Moritz, 718 E. 9th St.
Trackins, John T., 185 E. 7th St.
Fleder, Abe, 133 Avenue D.
Becker, Brony, 601 E. 9th St.
Hammer, Morton, 322 E. 8th St.
Shiptzen, Aaron, 312 E. 8th St.
Powell, Hoar, 183 E. 7th St.
Rothman, Nathan, 612 E. 6th St.

DISTRICT NO. 108.
HESTER AND ESSEX STREETS.
Quota, 204. Accepted to date, 1.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........145 | Claiming exempt'n 74
Exempted......... 70 | Not claiming...... 1
MAN ACCEPTED.
Adramowitz, Nathan R., 46 Delancey St.

DISTRICT NO. 110.
347 WEST 35TH STREET.
Quota, 183. Accepted to date, 39.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........172 | Claiming exempt'n.103
Exempted......... 39 | Not claiming....... 30
MEN ACCEPTED.
Kenney, William L., 365 W. 34th St.
Masson, August, 222 W. 37th St.
Ligorano, Nicholas J., 500 W. 33d St.
Crawford, Harry R., 434 W. 35th St.
Oreste, Colongo, 412 W. 37th St.
Jackson, E. M., 266 W. 35th St.
Lamphier, Frederic, 435 W. 36th St.
Knight, Alfred, 414 W. 36th St.
Shea, Edward F., 551 W. 30th St.
Riley, Richard, 496 8th Av.
Harvin, Louis, 418 W. 36th St.
Rao, Louis, 519 W. 36th St.
Toolan, William M., 427 W. 36th St.
Flynn, Matthew F., 479 9th Av.
Rossie, Jim, 204 W. 38th St.
Cosentino, Frank R., 495 9th Av.
Souvis, Stephen, 249 W. 35th St.
Di Giuseppo, Pasquale, 213 W. 33d St.
Michel, Kylacos, 214 W. 37th St.
Melidones, Theodore, 488 8th Av.
Zuniaros, Constantino, 242 W. 35th St.
Pollick, Phillip, 257 W. 37th St.
Curlos, John, 346 W. 36th St.
Valenziano, Guyseppi, 472 10th Av.
Dulleagoa, Marcello, 257 W. 36th St.
Xender, Tony, 268 W. 34th St.
Smith, George, 496 10th Av.
Di Giacomo, Anthony M., 474 9th Av.
Anderson, Thomas, 503 W. 37th St.
Mendoza, Henry A., 258 W. 38th St.

DISTRICT NO. 111.
332 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.
Quota, 169. Accepted to date, 43.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 51 | Claiming exempt'n 38
Exempted......... 7 | Not claiming....... 6
MEN ACCEPTED.
Mitchell, Charles, 300 W. 40th St.
Cunew, Tony, 500 W. 42d St.
Byrne, Frank, 340 W. 42d St.
Holmes, Harvey, 302 W. 40th St.
Trieber, August, 360 W. 41st St.
Vaccarrella, James, 327 W. 39th St.

DISTRICT NO. 112.
121 EAST 3D ST., MANHATTAN.
Quota, 208. Accepted to date, 12.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined .... 50 | Claiming exempt'n. 9
Exempted .... 31 | Not claiming...... 7
MEN ACCEPTED.
Gutentag, Morris, 89 E. 2d St.
Gearity, Vincent, 195 E. Houston St.
Sorofin, Harry, 118 E. 4th St.
Vrono, Louis, 128 E. 2d St.
Somer, William, 36 Stanton St.
Sack, Joel, 170 E. Houston St.
Mernk, Harry, 184 Ludlow St.

DISTRICT NO. 113.
326 FIFTH STREET.
Quota, 201. Accepted to date, 51.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........130 | Claiming exempt'n 59
Exempted......... 36 | Not claiming....... 35
MEN ACCEPTED.
Kudrik, Demetri, 169 E. 4th St.
Setlow, Benjamin, 112 E. 7th St.
Przylucki, Joseph, 512 E. 5th St.
Worshta, Louis E., 192 3d Av.
Popyk, Alex, 193 E. 4th St.
Buczymckis, Wanzl, 101 E. 4th St.
Burstein, Isidore, 410 E. 5th St.
Manesunsky, Joseph, 120 E. 4th St.
Selnick, Israel, 49 Avenue B.
Quaventmen, Max, 51 E. 7th St.
Przyblokis, Francis Q., 167 E. 4th St.
Prassalsky, Harry, 190 E. 2d Av.
Malemeck, Leon, 155 E. 4th St.
Malenock, Joel, 155 E. 4th St.
Kosmis, Goodman, 165 E. 4th St.
Solfer, Morris, 223 E. 4th St.
Herdinski, Frank, 518 E. 6th St.
Sirot, Nathan, 129 E. 4th St.
Lobel, Samuel, 104 2d Av.
Stahl, Louis, 533 E. 5th St.
Rubin, Morris, 347 E. 5th St.
Migden, Abraham, 80 E. 7th St.
Urkevicz, Alexander, 65 Avenue A.
Fishbein, Irving, 78 2d Av.
Stapleton, Thomas, 106 1st Av.
Lobel, Joseph, 104 2d Av.
Sofnes, Morris, 520 E. 5th St.
Schneider, Joe, 84 Avenue B.
Blaikenhorn, Charles, 422 E. 5th St.
Lauter, Charles F., 517 E. 6th St.
Pascarnello, Louis, 322 E. 6th St.
Arnowitz, Samuel, 234 E. 4th St.
Felsher, Benny, 100 7th St.
Goldberg, Samuel, 97 E. 4th St.
Mandell, Fred, 305 E. 6th St.

DISTRICT NO. 114.
52 ST. MARK'S PLACE.
Quota, 225. Accepted to date, 3.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined ....148 | Claiming exempt'n.106
Exempted .... 41 | Not claiming....... 3
MEN ACCEPTED.
Huk, Phillip, 434 E. 9th St.
Miller, Jacob, 210 E. 10th St.
Pokapoff, Alesander, 162 2d Av.

DISTRICT NO. 116.
327 WEST 47TH STREET.
Quota, 188. Accepted to date, 49.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 97 | Claiming exempt'n. 39
Exempted......... 8 | Not claiming....... 49
MEN ACCEPTED.
Marich, Baldo, 551 W. 50th St.
Kennedy, William V., 432 W. 49th St.
Gregorio, Giovanni, 316 W. 49th St.
McKim, Thomas, 450 W. 48th St.
Kane, John J., 674 10th Av.
Franke, Paul H., 698 10th Av.
Catacoscosino, Andreas A., 405 W. 48th St.
Herrmann, Jacob, 404 West 50th St.
Reddie, Joseph, 313 W. 47th St.
Kennedy, John, 443 W. 48th St.
Gillman, John, 404 W. 48th St.
Marsh, Warren L., Jr., 332 W. 51st St.
Quinn, John, 727 9th Av.
Anselmo, John, 426 W. 49th St.
Caleca, Frank, 316 W. 49th St.
Reardon, John F. H., 400 W. 52d St.
Taylor, Raymond E., 316 W. 51st St.
Clemente, James, 529 W. 48th St.
Cross, Alexander, 322 W. 52d St.
Quizuerez, Alphonso, 307 W. 48th St.
Byrne, Henry, 356 W. 48th St.
Harrington, Robert D., 713 10th Av.
Casey, Michael, 443 W. 48th St.
McDade, Daniel, 415 W. 48th St.
Froehlig, George F., 402 W. 51st St.
Galotto, Paul, 438 W. 49th St.
Hennessy, Thomas F., 352 W. 52d St.
Christinson, Marino, 309 W. 47th St.
Papageerge, Panayotis, 322 W. 49th St.
Reilly, John Joseph, 708 11th Av.
Burnett, James, 401 W. 50th St.
Christman, Edward, 723 11th Av.
Bargadon, John, 361 W. 50th St.
Conlon, Timothy, 434 W. 48th St.
O'Leary, Andrew, 422 W. 49th St.
Kantorwet, Isador, 519 W. 50th St.
Moser, Oscar J., 441 W. 49th St.
Peterkin, Cecil, 323 W. 47th St.
Basel, Frances, 707 10th Av.
Vrachopoulis, Demetrius, 349 W. 49th St.
Morre, Thomas J., 710 9th Av.
Goddard, Joseph Evans, 693 9th Av.
Ingeneto, Michael, 450 W. 48th St.
Mastrobouni, Luigi, 334 W. 49th St.
Famularo, Joseph, 515 W. 48th St.
Andres, William G., 747 9th Av.
Mahoney, John P., 774 9th Av.
Rising, Leonard, 355 W. 47th St.
Mackeren, Arnold, 413 W. 50th St.

DISTRICT NO. 117.
P. S. 61, 610 EAST 12TH ST.
Quota, 175. Accepted to date, 11.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 84 | Claiming exempt'n. 38
Exempted......... 35 | Not claiming...... 11
MEN ACCEPTED.
Goldstine, Abraham, 816 E. 9th St.
Feinstein, Benjamin, 645 E. 11th St.
Sanders, Thomas, 202 Avenue C.
Weiss, Max, 341 E. 10th St.
Schaefer, Philip, 728 E. 12th St.
Grodesky, Sam, 617 E. 11th St.
Sterr, Max, 626 E. 13th St.
Rogowitz, Vladyslaw, 638 E. 11th St.
Ayar, Charles, 132 Avenue D.
Crockett, Robert, 656 E. 12th St.
Frankel, Morris, 816 E. 9th St.

DISTRICT NO. 119.
239 EAST 18TH ST., MANHATTAN.
Quota, 191. Accepted to date, 20.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 53 | Claiming exempt'n. 28
Exempted......... 15 | Not claiming...... 6
MEN ACCEPTED.
Sheffler, John, 401 East 18th St.
Wallace, Walter, 279 Avenue A.
Rosenoff, Leiff, 310 East 19th St.
Schaeffer, Frank, 345 East 23d St.
Etaliano, Frank, 355 1st Av.
Hodel, Rudolph, 243 East 22d St.

DISTRICT NO. 120.
318 WEST 57TH STREET.
Quota, 172. Accepted to date, 53.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........177 | Claiming exempt'n.. 92
Exempted......... 35 | Not claiming....... 46
MEN ACCEPTED.
Zahnle, Henry P., 425 W. 53d St.
Lawery, Joseph, 451 W. 52d St.
Cassidy, Peter A., 415 W. 55th St.
Gallagher, Michael, 536 W. 55th St.
Quinn, William J., 410 W. 57th St.
Nelson, George, 345 W. 55th St.
Brannigan, Thomas, 404 W. 56th St.
O'Halloran, Edward J., 507 W. 52d St.
Grey, Edward J., 860 10th Av.
Meehan, William, 430 W. 54th St.
Clarke, Finlay A., 363 W. 55th St.
McLoughlin, Christopher, 533 W. 51st St.
Drzenreckl, Frank, 308 W. 55th St.
Randolph, Edward C., 410 W. 53d St.
Redden, Joseph, 554 W. 53d St.
McGinn, Harry, 442 W. 57th St.
McGuire, Patrick, 835 9th Av.
Duff, Thomas, 507 W. 56th St.
Weed, Edward E., 302 W. 54th St.
Ross, Ambrose, 364 W. 55th St.
Wittick, Mormillian, 785 11th Av.
Dean, John William, 553 W. 53d St.
Ramsey, George H., 334 W. 56th St.
Morrison, Martin, 300 W. 55th St.
Seymainski, Roman, 514 W. 55th St.
Darcy, Michael, 448 W. 57th St.
Piplet, Eugene A., 348 W. 55th St.
Creegan, James, 765 10th Av.
Behrendt, Wm. J., 448 W. 57th St.
Daly, Patrick, 452 W. 57th St.
Donovan, Jeremiah, 410 W. 54th St.
[illegible]mer, Ernst, 777 10th Av.
Kelly, Andrew, Jr., 428 W. 54th St.
Gronnolett, William, 507 W. 56th St.
Lyons, Cornelius J., 553 W. 51st St.
Courtney, Eugene, Jr., 766 11th Av.
Conners, Robert R., 402 W. 56th St.
Hildebrandt, V. Fred, 357 W. 55th St.
Hennessey, James J., 353 W. 56th St.
Attreed, Charles J., 564 W. 52d St.
Koch, Emil, 724 11th Av.
Nolan, Joseph M., 531 W. 52d St.
Bennett, Russell H., 318 W. 57th St.
Murphy, Eugene, 901 8th Av.
Farrar, John R., 318 W. 57th St.
McLaughlin, John J., 406 W. 54th St.

DISTRICT NO. 122.
225 EAST 25TH STREET.
Quota, 208. Accepted to date, 72.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........236 | Claiming exempt'n..129
Exempted......... 58 | Not claiming........ 49
MEN ACCEPTED.
McArdle, Thomas F., 307 E. 30th St.
Pappamichael, Hariton, 245 E. 30th St.
Williams, Edward J., 201 E. 30th St.
Drew, John, 135 Lexington Av.
Wood, Thomas J., 431 E. 26th St.
Murphy, Daniel, 443 2d Av.
Lawrence, William R., Train. Ship, E. 15th St.
Smith, Walter B., 304 E. 26th St.
Hoey, James A., 226 E. 26th St.
Schuler, Edgar, 208 E. 28th St.
Lambiaso, Ermine, 454 2d Av.
Solcaono, Frank, 317 E. 28th St.
Muszynsky, Paul, 241 E. 25th St.
Gardner, John A., 222 E. 27th St.
Moulios, John, 157 E. 30th St.
Vittorino, Nicholas, 450 2d Av.
Basinot, Victor L., 431 E. 26th St.
Shay, William A., 431 E. 26th St.
Sinnigen, Gerhard, 547 2d Av.
Marchisello, Giuliano, 306 E. 28th St.
Paloyny, Alexandros, 423 3d Av.
Loemos, Nick, 207 E. 29th St.
McDermott, James M., 339 E. 30th St.
McKee, Clarence S., Bellevue Hospital.
Little, Arthur, 431 E. 26th St.
Mahoney, William, 201 E. 26th St.
O'Rorke, Patrick C., 144 E. 28th St.
Cataneso, Francesco, 236 E. 29th St.
Tenervia, Salvatore, 231 E. 29th St.
Burchell, William J., Jr., 550 2d Av.
Duffy, Charles A., 236 E. 27th St.
McCrane, William J., 241 E. 25th St.
Cogney, Joseph, 248 3d Av.
Hensel, Thomas, 365 3d Av.
Walsh, John, 476 2d Av.
Vincenzo, Dazio, 406 East 24th St.
Stay, Fred, 365 3d Av.
Giovanni, Benzala, 341 E. 24th St.
Klein, Julian L., 232 E. 24th St.
Conlon, Peter, 329 E. 30th St.
Sparace, Frank P., 519 1st Av.
Boylan, John, 431 1st Av.
Coughlin, John J., 147 E. 27th St.
Mayer, Henry, 240 E. 30th St.
Bell, Thomas J., 147 E. 27th St.
Ponsovecchio, Chalcedony, 311 E. 27th St.
Saltzbach, Mannie E., 139 E. 30th St.
Inne, Karl, 146 E. 30th St.
Cuccia, Louis, 314 E. 25th St.

DISTRICT NO. 123.
215 EAST 32D STREET.
Quota, 227. Accepted to date, 65.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........267 | Claiming exempt'n. 76
Exempted......... 42 | Not claiming....... 51
MEN ACCEPTED.
Fitzgibbon, John, 332 E. 41st St.
Themming, Edward, 305 E. 40th St.
Zumpurt, Richard, 324 E. 33d St.
Long, John J., 347 E. 41st St.
Parton, James, 403 E. 34th St.
Travers, Fred, 220 E. 33d St.
Carr, Harry, 303 E. 34th St.
Coffoy, James J., 513 3d Av.
Bauer, John A., 494 3d Av.
Schaeffer, Daniel, 230 E. 30th St.
Murphy, Michael J., 312 E. 38th St.
Kiernan, Peter, 151 E. 33d St.
Shaukis, Richard, 347 E. 36th St.
McShane, George E., 343 E. 36th St.
Ford, W. Mullohn, 8 W. 52d St.
Glemon, Harold, 318 E. 40th St.
O'Neil, Charles, 135 E. 40th St.
Boden, William A., 637 2d Av.
Draper, John, 160 E. 33d St.
Attarsio, Frank, 305 E. 40th St.
Masterson, Andrew J., 631 1st Av.
Sweeney, Joseph A., 343 E. 41st St.
Keenan, Edward, 248 E. 39th St.
Stiv, Michael R., 208 E. 41st St.
Kelly, Charles, 247 E. 39th St.
Neville, John, 220 E. 39th St.
Oehl, Henry, 688 2d Av.
Nealon, Michael, 334 E. 39th St.
Jenguiderion, Haig, 356 E. 32d St.
Banks, William, 230 E. 42d St.
Dicannot, Vincent, 222 E. 29th St.
Santora, Vincenzo, 336 E. 33d St.
Pasarelli, Donazio, 169 E. 33d St.
Luschak, Eugene, 201 E. 31st St.
Bart, Eugene, 331 E. 37th St.
McAviche, Philip, 231 E. 34th St.
McCarthy, Andrew, 201 E. 40th St.
Daly, Alfred W., 511 3d Av.
Panesso, Rudolph, 340 E. 33d St.
Brady, Thomas, 309 E. 38th St.
Duggan, Patrick, 7 Prospect Place.
Kalpin, Benjamin, 612 2d Av.
Conroy, Thomas M., 332 E. 33d St.
Anderson, Walfred, 244 E. 40th St.
Clifford, William, 336 E. 37th St.
Lampert, John, 324 E. 33d St.
Shea, Humphrey, 341 E. 41st St.
O'Brady, Thomas, 212 E. 32d St.
Heron, James, 211 E. 39th St.
Carroll, John J., 243 E. 39th St.
Wedarm, Louis, 231 E. 37th St.

DISTRICT NO. 125.
351 Amsterdam Avenue.
Quota, ——. Accepted to date, 34.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined .... 88 | Claiming exempt'n. 39
Exempted .... 21 | Not claiming...... 28
MEN ACCEPTED.
Jackson, E. C., 208 W. 80th St.
Sorphas, Norman, 151 Central Park West.
Canaugh, Eugene, 466 Amsterdam Av.
Schwartz, Jerome J., 101 W. 78th St.
Price, Henry M., 131 W. 74th St.
Schramm, Ole P., 27 W. 74th St.
Baird, Henry W., 170 W. 75th St.
Leckman, William C., 126 W. 84th St.
Duffy, James, 187 W. 80th St.
Gilmartin, Michael J., 494 Columbus Av.
Millhauser, Sidney, 219 W. 81st St.
Bryant, William S., 114 W. 79th St.
Standerman, Charles, 493 Amsterdam Av.
Nauer, Nils J., 70 W. 83d St.
White, Paul M., 57 W. 75th St.
Steinle, E. L., Colonial Hotel.
Sweeney, Francis J., 172 W. 81st St.
Friedman, Sidney B., 35 W. 82d St.
Dallimere, E. K., 208 W. 83d St.
Hunt, Walter R., 73 Riverside Drive.
Lawson, Robert, 2 W. 83d St.
Ryan, Michael J., 100 W. 77th St.
Dreher, Paul K., 302 Columbus Av.
Fajan, Henry, 471 Columbus Av.
Mitchell, Michael C., 349 Amsterdam Av.
Anderson, Paul H., 237 W. 76th St.
Irving, John, Jr., 180 W. 81st St.
Rankin, William F., 119 W. 77th St.

DISTRICT NO. 135.
602 WEST 120TH STREET
Quota, 238. Accepted to date, 64.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........113 | Claiming exempt'n 59
Exempted......... 37 | Not claiming...... 24
MEN ACCEPTED.
Van Elsen, Leo A., 612 W. 115th St.
Haight, William G., 523 W. 123d St.
Livingston, John, 1,428 Amsterdam Av.
Murphy, Albert V., 100 Morningside Av.
Moran, Thomas M., 175 Claremont Av.
Lowenthal, Edgar, 609 W. 114th St.
Wolf, Henry M., 616 W. 114th St.
McCaffrey, Patrick, 541 W. 125th St.
Kennedy, Michael J., 438 W. 124th St.
Saitta, Louis, 530 W. 126th St.
Rosenberg, Lawrence L., 606 W. 116th St.
Noren, Frank J., 611 W. 127th St.
Mulligan, Patrick, 3 Manhattan St.
Woodson, Samuel, 506 W. 125th St.
Gray, John F., 552 W. 132d St.
Myers, Howard E., 468 Riverside Drive.
Himelstein, Isadore, 521 W. 125th St.
Phillips, Andrew, 547 W. 125th St.
Farrelly, Cornelius, 3,132 Broadway.
Burke, William, 1,456 Amsterdam Av.
Thomason, Otey, 499 W. 129th St.
Furman, Walter W., 550 Riverside Drive.
O'Donnell, Lewis M., 454 Riverside Drive.
Anderson, George, 501 W. 132d St.

DISTRICT NO. 142.
86TH ST. AND FIRST AV.
Quota, 191. Accepted to date, 36.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 80 | Claiming exempt'n 47
Exempted......... 26 | Not claiming...... 7
MEN ACCEPTED.
Hurdt, John E., 321 E. 83d St.
O'Hare, William J., 238 E. 85th St.
Mumm, George, 233 E. 85th St.
Moskowitz, Max, 1,626 1st Av.
Dowd, James J., 1,614 2d Av.
Whikchart, James J., 310 E. 83d St.
Huthasnol, Edward, 319 E. 85th St.

DISTRICT NO. 143.
EAST 88TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.
Quota, 188. Accepted to date, 30.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........105 | Claiming exempt'n..49
Exempted......... 60 | Not claiming.......16
MEN ACCEPTED.
Sexton, Charles P., 329 E. 88th St.
Walsh, Edward A., 327 E. 88th St.
Beckman, Harry A., 1,733 1st Av.
Bunker, George, 338 E. 87th St.
Wolff, Henry E., 242 E. 87th St.
Bell, Hinrich, 213 E. 87th St.
Metz, Andrew F., 313 E. 89th St.
Kaffka, Harvey, 543 E. 87th St.
Scully, John, 239 E. 87th St.
Wernersbach, Frank J., 317 E. 90th St.
Haggerty, Charles, 182 East End Av.
Ring, Joseph, 500½ E. 89th St.
Puls, John C., 540 E. 86th St.
Stransky, Frank, 1,683 1st Av.
Detman, James E., 525 E. 85th St.
Solomon, Arthur, 409 E. 88th St.

DISTRICT NO. 145.
CITY COLLEGE.
Quota, 212. Accepted to date, 26.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 47 | Claiming exempt'n 30
Exempted......... 14 | Not claiming...... 3
MEN ACCEPTED.
Garry, William A., 421 W. 121st St.
Chester, Thomas J., 240 W. 149th St.
Grandgerard, Henry L., 2,859 8th Av.

DISTRICT NO. 147.
550 WEST 155TH ST., MANHATTAN.
Quota, 214. Accepted to date, 24.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........134 | Claiming exempt'n 88
Exempted......... 24 | Not claiming...... 24
MEN ACCEPTED.
Johnson, Edward, 565 W. 159th St.
Pulasky, Bertrand S., 559 W. 156th St.
Bohm, Jerome David, 900 Riverside Drive.
Causzig, Douglas N., 790 Riverside Drive.
Schramp, Jack Albert, 930 St. Nicholas Av.
Tischler, Matthew, 508 W. 158th St.
Maclean, William Hunter, 413 W. 156th St.
Ashley, Claude, 530 W. 159th St.
Basmajian, Astoor, 1,329 Broadway.
Huebsch, Arthur L., 452 W. 163d St.
De Grath, William A., 2,006 Amsterdam Av.
Diaz, Raymond Alonzo, 478 W. 159th St.
Brooks, Louis S., 674 W. 161st St.
Levy, Max, 625 W. 156th St.
Miller, David W., 425 W. 160th St.
Rienstra, Petrus Jan, 548 W. 162d St.
Halpin, Patrick J., 1,946 Amsterdam Av.
Boyle, Thomas, 546 W. 153d St.
Bacon, James Aloysius, 524 W. 153d St.
Plohn, George J., 3,800 Broadway.
Boston, John Matthew, 565 W. 162d St.
Stoddart, Louis Arthur, 532 W. 159th St.
Klein, Maxwell, 581 W. 161st St.
Silverstein, Mark, 581 W. 161st St.

DISTRICT NO. 148.
22D REG'T ARMORY, W. 168TH ST.
Quota, 212. Accepted to date, 37.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........258 | Claiming exempt'n.113
Exempted.........108 | Not claiming...... 37
MEN ACCEPTED.
Barth, Frank, 516 W. 167th St.
Coyle, James, 501 W. 178th St.
Fullerton, Raymond, 551 W. 172d St.
Reyes, Andrew J., 516 W. 175th St.
Roth, Francis J., 265 Audubon Av.
Greenhaus, Charles H., 575 W. 175th St.
Willis, Lorey C., 227 Audubon Av.
Berlow, Myer, 650 W. 171st St.
Maass, Fred, 633 W. 171st St.
Weggo, William T., 508 W. 171st St.
Sullivan, Archibald, 510 W. 177th St.
Gaylor, Alook C., 598 W. 178th St.
Pondor, Joseph F., 11 Audubon Av.
Grimm, Charles E., 505 W. 164th St.
Rodo, Adolph, 86 Wadsworth Av.
Steker, Herman, 2,364 Amsterdam Av.
Menger, Cornelius H., 145 Audubon Av.
Fitzwilliams, John F., 2,104 Amsterdam Av.
Byrnes, Daniel, 145 Audubon Av.
Klenck, John W., 700 E. 179th St.
Pendergast, Frank A., 550 W. 174th St.
Thomson, Samuel F., 600 W. 179th St.
Blackburn, Thomas, 601 W. 178th St.
Garety, Ellis S., 569 W. 171st St.
Gundelshaimer, John P., 505 W. 168th St.
Williams, Le Roy B., 165 Audubon Av.
Roth, Jesse, 500 W. 175th St.
Mockson, Michael, 2,264 Amsterdam Av.
Brandon, Edward J., 600 W. 176th St.
Dumesnil, Eugene F., 2,174 Amsterdam Av.
Flaherty, James R., 54 Audubon Av.
Hart, Jacob, 458 W. 165th St.
Carney, Frank, 598 W. 178th St.
Turnbull, William J., 600 W. 178th St.
Pincus, Adolph M., 506 W. 172d St.
Majarian, Vartan, 564 W. 171st St.
Fisher, Henry, 2,390 Audubon Av.

DISTRICT NO. 149.
P. S. 132, WADSWORTH AV. AND 182D STREET.
Quota, 201. Accepted to date, 68.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........113 | Claiming exempt'n. 60
Exempted......... 36 | Not claiming....... 17
MEN ACCEPTED.
Ritow, Herman, 68 Northern Av.
Bliss, William H., 390 Wadsworth Av.
Davis, Ira H., 720 East 181st St.
Rocco, Antonio D., 2,629 Amsterdam Av.
Miller, Joseph, 4,308 Broadway.
Sweeney, Joseph, 4,640 Broadway.
Strainger, Thomas P., 351 Wadsworth Av.
Dunham, Edward T., 454 Ft. Washington Av.
Waring, William B., 450 Audubon Av.
Tetter, Aquilla W., 560 W. 180th St.
Neely, William, 1,520 St. Nicholas Av.
Zimmerman, Geza, 108 Elwood Av.
Minicocci, August V., 4,308 Broadway.
Lamborsa, Philip, 550 W. 184th St.
Hanson, Arthur, 431 Audubon Av.
Schwengels, John, 504 W. 180th St.
O'Hare, Joseph, 720 W. 180th St.

DISTRICT NO. 150.
NINETY-FIRST ST. AND FIRST AV.
Quota, 182. Accepted to date, 37.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........168 | Claiming exempt'n.107
Exempted......... 33 | Not claiming...... 28
MEN ACCEPTED.
Spiedel, Julius, 239 E. 94th St.
Martin, John G., Jr., 229 E. 88th St.
Raphael, Rudolph, 1,777 1st Av.
Schmidt, Charles, 228 E. 94th St.
Speidel, Henry F., 239 E. 94th St.
Hamramok, Joseph, 154 E. 89th St.
Manch, Edwin, 232 E. 95th St.
Sevilla, Jose, 228 E. 96th St.
Halley, James A., 227 E. 95th St.
Eustaco, Raymond J., 104 E. 89th St.
Connolly, Luke, 234 E. 95th St.
Grill, Jacob, 305 E. 94th St.
Gartman, Charles G., 1,580 3d Av.
Lerstini, Joseph G., 335 E. 92d St.
Keller, Godfrey G., Jr., 201 E. 93d St.
Walsh, James T., 164 E. 90th St.
Firoro, Frank, 1,803 2d Av.
Maher, Daniel, 211 E. 89th St.
Hirsh, Harry, 1,823 1st Av.
Vofust, Ferdinand, 1,575 3d Av.
McGlynn, Michael, 324 E. 94th St.
Gandy, Griffin, 215 E. 88th St.
Wolz, Lewis, 222 E. 89th St.
Keen, Andrew, 331 E. 83d St.
Artinger, John, 316 E. 93d St.
Raffa, Lewis, 320 E. 92d St.
McGowan, James, 221 E. 95th St.
Haas, Michael, 249 E. 93d St.

DISTRICT NO. 151.
1,586 LEXINGTON AVENUE.
Quota, 214. Accepted to date, 43.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 77 | Claiming exempt'n. 12
Exempted......... 9 | Not claiming...... 43
MEN ACCEPTED.
Martin, Philip, 200 E. 102d St.
Wolf, David, 228 E. 98th St.
Bilancia, Vincenzo, 193 E. 100th St.
Radana, Angelo Marino, 416 E. 101st St.
Doino, Anthony, 1,929 2d Av.
James, John, 1,795 3d Av.
Bendetto, Joseph, 203 E. 97th St.
Bonnano, Andrea, 233 E. 97th St.
Lipner, Samuel, 332 E. [illegible]th St.
Ferra, Matthew D., 327 E. 100th St.
Schwalberg, Isidore, 309 E. 99th St.
Posmanter, Max, 234 E. 98th St.
Kreinovsky, Daniel, 203 E. 100th St.
Laliy, John, 1,842 3d Av.
Bodini, Giovanni, 417 E. 100th St.
Hirsch, Otto, 177 E. 101st St.
Shapiro, Isidore, 179 E. 101st St.
Ruderman, Samuel, 306 E. 100th St.
Caines, James, 1,805 3d Av.
Strulitz, Samuel, 317 E. 100th St.
Ormsby, Martin, 168 E. 102d St.
Barbera, Luigi, 401 E. 100th St.
Rosenberg, William, 338 E. 100th St.
Eusine, Paul, 339 E. 100th St.
Rubin, Aaron, 311 E. 100th St.
Clark, Jacob, 322 E. 100th St.
Ganzi, John, 339 E. 100th St.
Kisak, Mike, 205 E. 100th St.
Aaron, Joseph, 319 E. 100th St.
Coli, Artuno, 409 E. 100th St.
Herschkowitz, Louis, 238 E. 98th St.
Friedman, Julius, 1,939 1st Av.
Carmoni, Antonio, 409 E. 100th St.
Poster, Joseph, 208 E. 98th St.
Di Angelo, Dominick, 205 E. 97th St.
Kaufman, Joseph, 221 E. 98th St.
Esposito, Eugene, 205 E. 97th St.
Disimons, Vincent, 1,839 3d Av.
Stepina, John, 1,887 1st Av.
Dorn, Charles J., 158 E. 100th St.
Feller, Morris, 217 E. 98th St.
Falcone, Vincenzo, 416 E. 101st St.
Cupolo, Giralio, 207 E. 97th St.

DISTRICT NO. 152.
231 EAST 104TH STREET.
Quota, 230. Accepted to date, 31.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........264 | Claiming exempt'n..168
Exempted......... 73 | Not claiming....... 23
MEN ACCEPTED.
Croffon, John J., 112 E. 101st St.
Leon, Joseph, 124 E. 103d St.
Schenkerman, Philip, 2,029 2d Av.
McGarvey, Michael, 1,906 3d Av.
Pritchard, Joseph, 1,853 3d Av.
Hislor, Jacob, 125 E. 103d St.
McLaughlin, Charles, 205 E. 104th St.
Poggi, George, 2,032 1st Av.
Barbieri, John, 308 E. 106th St.
Gibbs, Joseph, 1,987 2d Av.
Dougherty, James E., 134 E. 101st St.
Langan, Allen, 168 E. 105th St.
Catz, Joseph, 222 E. 104th St.
Franchese, Felice, 343 E. 105th St.
Brodsky, Philip, 321 E. 101st St.
Negrenn, Abraham, 252 E. 103d St.
Strongeni, James, 318 E. 106th St.
Smith, Walter W., 134 E. 101st St.
Gazzola, John, 339 E. 106th St.
Cataldo, Samuel, 300 E. 105th St.
Ziegler, Benjamin, 234 E. 103d St.
Godfrey, Eugene, 1,989 2d Av.
Hafter, Louis, 236 E. 104th St.

DISTRICT NO. 158.
120 WEST 40TH STREET.
Quota, 172. Accepted to date, 42.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........188 | Claiming exempt'n.. 62
Exempted......... 75 | Not claiming....... 43
MEN ACCEPTED.
Boggy, Bernard T., 766 8th Av.
Leone, Harry W., 143 W. 47th St.
Jackson, Oscar B., 262 W. 53d St.
McSherry, Thomas, 262 W. 52d St.
Marcus, Jacob, 100 W. 46th St.
Reman, Jacob, 236 W. 55th St.
Pettingill, Harold L., Hotel Woodward.
McGovern, Joseph, 269 W. 45th St.
Warneke, Whitney, 620 8th Av.
Murray, John F., 129 W. 56th St.
Schunk, Valentine, 108 W. 43d St.
Froppenio, Gumberto, 812 8th Av.
Williamson, Robert C., 242 W. 39th St.
Brown, David, 273 W. 52d St.
McCarthy, Ernest, 252 W. 43d St.
Rust, Sidney R., 60 W. 39th St.
Rusher, Oakley G., 239 W. 43d St.
Hatjogio, Gabriel, 101 W. 52d St.
Stanoules, Evangelos J., 685 6th Av.
Rene, Vicenge, 103 W. 48th St.
Wilson, Joseph E., 248 W. 46th St.
Comer, Michael, 927 6th Av.
James, Alfred, 812 8th Av.
Jackson, Arthur J., 110 W. 39th St.
Sage, Stuart, 129 W. 47th St.
Slater, Edward, 909 6th Av.
Ammeter, James, 944 8th Av.
White, Frank, 144 W. 53d St.
Gregro, Fred, 234 W. 53d St.
Sheriff, Absiam B., 778 8th Av.
Campbell, Burt F., 150 W. 45th St.
Villim, Andrew J., 173 W. 45th St.
Gourley, James F., 232 W. 49th St.
Metz, Victor, 255 W. 38th St.
Daly, John, 927 6th Av.
Howell, Mascom, 252 W. 47th St.
Karollopoulos, Charles, 152 W. 52d St.
Lawlor, Thomas E., 221 W. 49th St.
Mamalis, John, 734 8th Av.
McFadyen, Donald J., 246 W. 52d St.
Spyridos, Andrew, 832 8th Av.
Deal, James B., 236 W. 55th St.

DISTRICT NO. 159.
121 EAST 51ST STREET.
Quota, 172. Accepted to date, 85.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 78 | Claiming exempt'n. 53
Exempted......... 26 | Not claiming....... 35
MEN ACCEPTED.
Schmidt, Emile, 138 E. 38th St.
Grieco, Victor J., 457 7th Av.
McCarthy, Michael J., 924 6th Av.
Famelli, Rocco, 159 W. 30th St.
Hamilton, Richard M., 30 W. 44th St.
Gross, Eugene A., 15 E. 31st St.
McNamara, James, 64 Park Av.
Swift, Walker E., 18 W. 55th St.
Leggat, H. F., 71 W. 46th St.
Higgins, Paul, 70 W. 46th St.
Jensen, Oscar L., 329 Lexington Av.
Hungerford, Osgood, 2 E. 45th St.
Thebaud, Paul G., 410 Park Av.
Fincken, J. A., 1 W. 47th St.
Schoenfeld, Eugene, 683 5th Av.
Avery, Lenoir T., 193 Madison Av.
Mortimer, R. L. S., 534 5th Av.
Parlato, Michael, 429 7th Av.
Greene, Thomas, 660 Lexington Av.
Teidemar, John, 117 E. 34th St.
Patterson, Oliver H., 309 Park Av.
Craven, Thomas, 86 Park Av.
Walker, Ralph Thomas, 29 E. 38th St.
Hollander, Louis P., 30 E. 50th St.
Smith, C. A., 309 Park Av.

DISTRICT NO. 160.
31 WEST 116TH ST.
Quota, 202. Accepted to date, 38.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined.........184 | Claiming exempt'n.112
Exempted......... 36 | Not claiming...... 36
MEN ACCEPTED.
Klein, Jacob, 204 W. 118th St.
Hill, George, 311 W. 119th St.
Elgin, John A., 169 St. Nicholas Av.
Trigani, Antonio, 64 W. 116th St.
Mayer, William, 1,919 7th Av.
Feldman, Morris, 1,444 5th Av.
Doherty, Arthur F., 168 W. 120th St.
Perling, Mayer, 102 W. 119th St.
Amster, Isadore, 101 W. 115th St.
Roger, Morris, 153 W. 117th St.
Abramson, Julius, 180 St. Nicholas Av.
Glanternik, Harry, 83 W. 115th St.
Dauer, Benjamin, 721 W. 116th St.
Goldstein, Matthew, 113 W. 115th St.
Osborne, George, 36 W. 117th St.
McCullum, Joseph F., 319 W. 118th St.
Ostrom, Charles, 168 W. 120th St.
Cohen, Louis, 46 W. 117th St.
Cohen, Isidore, 46 W. 117th St.
Gold, Adolph, 6 W. 118th St.
Stoff, Jacob, 126 W. 117th St.
Abkarian, Victor S., 21 W. 119th St.
Neuille, Bernard, 2,193 8th Av.
Micchiliano, Donato, 331 E. 109th St.
Schreiber, Max, 163 E. 107th St.
Le Cueto, Serafino, 241 E. 108th St.
Lamendola, Vincenzo, 205 E. 107th St.
Pastore, Frank, 1,725 Lexington Av.
Weiss, Ralph, 158 E. 108th St.
Romanoff, Theodore, 240 E. 106th St.
Picciurro, Peter, 244 E. 106th St.
Principo, Santo, 234 E. 108th St.
Guarino, Michael, 238 E. 107th St.
Chathrine, Tony, 2,126 2d Av.
Redavid, Ironzo, 234 E. 106th St.
Lombardi, Louis, 336 E. 109th St.
Necoletti, Carmino, 2,072 2d Av.
Grodnick, Joseph, 199 E. 109th St.

DISTRICT NO. 161.
615 EAST 113TH ST.
Quota, 214. Accepted to date, 18.
YESTERDAY'S REPORT.
Examined......... 89 | Claiming exempt'n. 66
Exempted......... 15 | Not claiming...... 18
MEN ACCEPTED.
Di Mattio, Prosper, 247 East 111th St.
Graziado, Leonardo, 335 East 115th St.
Agranoff, Solomon, 122 East 112th St.
Gennari, Anthony, 161 East 110th St.
O'Brien, Nicholas, 1,766 Lexington Av.
Goos, Jacob, 2,169 2d Av.
Ricigliano, Michael, 2,016 3d Av.
Pedupo, Pasquale, 360 East 113th St.
Schuster, Gustave, 2,148 2d Av.
Magulo, Vincenzo, 2,217 1st Av.
Anzalone, Jerry, 2,202 2d Av.
Henchy, John, 172 East 112th St.
Li Greci, Pete, 2,130 3d Av.
Green, Dennis, 114 East 109th St.
Ascatigio, Gaeterno, 323 East 112th St.
Aosus, Ulises, 215 East 113th St.
Fazzano, Carmolle, 329 East 113th St.
Coletti, Angelo, 301 East 112th St.

THOSE ACCEPTING DRAFT HERE

DISTRICT NO. 166.

125TH ST., NEAR SECOND AV.

Quota, 222. Accepted to date, 20.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.........131 | Claiming exempt'n 80
Exempted.........21 | Not claiming.......20

MEN ACCEPTED.

Schlaffe, Anthony, 225 E. 121st St.
McDonald, Arthur, 333 E. 125th St.
Egan, James J., 336 E. 123d St.
Dominico, Paul, 304 E. 123d St.
McGann, James, 327 E. 121st St.
Fineggan, Harry J., 122 E. 122d St.
Gallagher, Michael, Silver Hotel, 121st St.
O'Hara, James, 2,454 2d Av.
Britt, Thomas E., 155 E. 127th St.
Picarelli, Alfred, 426 E. 122d St.
Clairborne, Chester L., 240 E. 128th St.
Cardinalo, Giovani, 330 E. 126th St.
Howley, Edward C., 408 E. 126th St.
Flannagan, Peter, 177 E. 122d St.
Sano, Anthony, 330 E. 120th St.
Kristerson, John S., 120 E. 123d St.
Haydan, Henry, 421 E. 123d St.
Peluso, Pasquale, 418 E. 123d St.
Make, Victor, 338 E. 125th St.
Thomas, John Joseph, 221 E. 120th St.

DISTRICT NO. 170.

125TH ST. AND LENOX AV.

Quota, 162. Accepted to date, 57.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.........101 | Claiming exempt'n. 43
Exempted.........25 | Not claiming.....32

MEN ACCEPTED.

McIntyre, David M., 13 West 124th St.
Gilliard, George E., 2,332 8th Av.
Corbett, Roger, 256 West 121st St.
Carroll, Patrick, 269 West 123d St.
Harris, Robt. L., 204 West 121st St.
Campbell, Charles L., 6 East 128th St.
Bella, Chryaphis G., 270 West 123d St.
Palmer, Arthur E., 1,944 Madison Av.
McGregor, John, 2,274 8th Av.
Paul, John E., 5 West 125th St.
Moore, John, 234 West 122d St.
Cohen, Louis, 28 West 126th St.
Noonan, William J., 2 West 121st St.
Barnett, William J., 26 East 129th St.
Nulty, James J., 8 East 128th St.
McGahey, John, 28 East 127th St.
Xanthes, Stavros, 112 West 125th St.
Eichner, David, 104 West 122d St.
Haaren, William F., 147 West 122d St.
Geoghegan, Frank, 235 West 122d St.
Hughes, John R., 315 West 120th St.
Murray, Walter J., 10 East 128th St.
Todar, Louis, 264 West 123d St.
Kelly, John M., 26 West 123d St.
Sullivan, Michael, 306 West 121st St.
Webb, William W., 235 West 124th St.
Brogan, William B., 482 Manhattan Av.
Jones, Jacob, 146 West 124th St.
Sacco, Diodato, 210 West 127th St.
Kiernan, Joseph, 311 West 121st St.
Bernard, Joseph, 98 Morningside Av.
Marks, David I., 2,023 7th Av.

QUEENS.

DISTRICT NO. 171.

BRYANT HIGH SCHOOL, L. I. CITY.

Quota, 182. Accepted to date, 59.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.........138 | Claiming exempt'n.. 46
Exempted.........64 | Not claiming.......28

MEN ACCEPTED.

Gillis, John, 95 Borden Av.
Paselia, Dominic, 130 7th Av.
Galeman, Albert, 253 Webster Av.
Leahy, Maurice, 157 11th St.
Neylon, Patrick, 147 12th St.
Granito, Phillip, 41 Prospect St.
Hill, John, 82 10th St.
Keogh, Robert, 112 7th St.
Hayslip, Frank J., 27 Ely Av.
Miller, Arthur.
Layrito, Joseph.
Taranta, Nicholas, Albany Av.
Cassoria, Leonard, 74 West Av.
Roach, Thomas E., 51 Vernon Av.
Montonaro, Andrea, 85 Marion St.
Tharared, Joseph F., 193 8th St.
Harrison, Thomas J., 51 10th St.
Glandening, John, 736 Vernon Av.
Loeffler, John, 224 Prospect St.
Darnbroad, Joseph L., 48 5th St.
Hallissey, David, 77 5th St.
Green, Albert.
Flourn, Frank.
Bartonnek, John.
Laurita, Joe, 144 8th St., L. I. City.
Leddy, Thomas, 109 4th St., L. I. City.
Ripperger, Howard N., 297 Academy St., L. I. City.

DISTRICT NO. 172.

FIREMEN'S HALL, L. I. CITY.

Quota, 190. Accepted to date, 22.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... 51 | Claiming exempt'n. 12
Exempted .... 17 | Not claiming...... 22

MEN ACCEPTED.

Hozzeaski, Gygomont.
Reimer, Frank.
Maher, William, Jr.
Beldini, Ulisse.
Kilgus, Christopher.
Glaser, George.
Genovese, Michael.
Simek, Henry.
Foote, Arthur J.
Licht, Lawrence C.
Holub, Otto.
Hinman, John.
Kayel, Joseph.
Baldwin, Clarence.
Reisiger, William F.
Varinger, Sebastino.
Jaeger, William L.
Hassel, Charles.
Urnemura, Thomas M.
Fuentes, Louis.
Carey, George.
Thornton, Harry.

DISTRICT NO. 173.

P. S. 84, LONG ISLAND CITY.

Quota, 195. Accepted to date, 14.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... 67 | Claiming exempt'n. 47
Exempted .... 8 | Not claiming...... 14

MEN ACCEPTED.

Force, Albert, 523 Grand Av.
Gropler, Walter, 424 Dittmars Av.
Tracy, Thomas, 611 7th Av.
Plesel, Joseph F., 632 7th Av.
Markewcz, Joseph, 299 Lawrence St.
Sorro, Joseph, 278 Flushing Av.
Sharvin, Henry, 21 Carver St.
Salerni, Angelo, 16 N. William St.
Green, Edward, 16 Buchanan Place.
Ladino, James, 208 Flushing Av.
Imposato, Vincent, 111 Woolsey St.
Tamiale, Antonio, 283 Woolsey St.
Zipfel, Charles, 641 Steinway Av.
Crifo, Vincent, 52 Mill St.

DISTRICT NO. 174.

P. S. 11, WOODSIDE, L. I.

Quota, 192. Accepted to date, 32.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined .... 69 | Claiming exempt'n. 13
Exempted .... 13 | Not claiming....... 32

MEN ACCEPTED.

Kopure, Peter A., Betts Av., Maspeth.
Maguire, Thomas S., 75 Hyatt Av., Winfield.
Esposito, B., Trains Meadow Rd., Woodside.
Ealchunas, F., 113 Starr Av., L. I. City.
Eble, Frank, Calmus Road, Winfield.
Novackouski, M., 181 Pearsall St., L. I. City.
Ritter, William C., Betts Av., Woodside.
Greason, P., 7 E. Fillmore Av., Corona.
Liddano, Charles, 88 Polk Av., Woodside.
Stiehle, Henry, 89 Broadway, Elmhurst.
Stafford, W. N., 63 Judge St., Elmhurst.
Barbato, P., 39 Shore Road, North Beach.
Fisher, Peter J., Fisk Av., Winfield.
Hallguister, Fred, 168 45th St., Corona.
Cottrell, C., 22 Stryker Av., Woodside.
Kennedy, J. C., Jr., 38 Adams St., Winfield.
Nimheimer, Charles, 20 Polk Av., Woodside.
Hughes, Maurice, 21 E. Park Av., Corona.
Ellis, E. F., 2 Van Pelt St., L. I. City.
Wisowsky, M., 65 Greenpoint Av., L. I. City.
Brown, Alfred P., 128 25th St., Elmhurst.
McMullen, William L., 151 Borden Av., Laurel Hill.
Prada, Paul, 518 Buckley St., L. I. City.
Osborne, Louis, 58 Cleveland Av., Woodside.
Koch, F. E., 224 Skillman Av., L. I. City.
McCarthy, J. J., 94 Hobson Av., Laurel Hill.
Waselkowski, J., 161 Pearsall St., L. I. City.
Kehner, Louis J., Baxter Av. and Ketcham St., Elmhurst.
Kulls, C. R., 92 Greenpoint Av., L. I. City.
Curry, John J., 6 1st St., Woodside.
Kelleher, M., 22 Jones Av., Laurel Hill.
De Leo, N., 2 Laurel Hill Av., L. I. City.

DISTRICT NO. 183.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.

Quota, 209. Accepted to date, 30.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.........135 | Claiming exempt'n 73
Exempted.........29 | Not claiming...... 30

MEN ACCEPTED.

Daly, William J., 843 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill.
Farino, Frank, 182 Roosevelt Av., Jamaica.
Noviacki, Jacob, 146 Shore Av., Jamaica.
Kinstel, Louis, 526 No. Villa St., Richmond Hill.
Vogel, George C., 226 Cedar Av., Richmond Hill.
Tebbens, John B., 205 Remington Av., Jamaica.
Allen, George, 99 Irving Place, Jamaica.
Donovan, Joseph P., 444 Bedford Av., Richmond Hill.
Uczenckl, Konstant, South and Waltham Sts., Jamaica.
Riker, Walter T., 112 Rose Av., Jamaica.
Hartel, Joseph, Jr., 262 Hamilton Av., Jamaica.
Ruf, John, 1,482 Minnesota Av., Richmond Hill.
Mastrota, Alberica, 4,640 Atlantic Av., Richmond Hill.
Bradicich, Joseph J., Jr., 915 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill.
Wittschiebe, Edwin P., 716 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill.
Hyatt, Grover C., 843 Napier Av., Richmond Hill.
Giovanni, Calera, 356 Mauro Av., Richmond Hill.
Corby, Albert M., 241 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill.
Mosher, Nelson, 4,547 Lexington Av., Richmond Hill.
Sostak, Alexander, 11 Sutthin Road, Jamaica.
Hoering, Charles M., 515 Guion Av., Richmond Hill.
Jeees, Horace D., 226 Hamilton Av., Richmond Hill.
Herring, Albert C., 509 Elm St., Richmond Hill.
Kappes, Joseph, 3,506 Jamaica Av., Richmond Hill.
Chuchnacki, John, 11 Elm St., Jamaica.
Grebe, Albert H., 10 Van Wyck Av., Richmond Hill.
Ritzinger, Emil, 331 Waverly Place, Richmond Hill.
Friedman, Leon S., Liberty and Minnesota Avs., Richmond Hill.
Lester, George, 1,215 Cedar Av., Richmond Hill.
Jephson, Russell M., 509 Elm St., Richmond Hill.

DISTRICT NO. 184.

336 FULTON ST., JAMAICA.

Quota, 212. Accepted to date, 48.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.........132 | Claiming exempt'n 68
Exempted......... 44 | Not claiming...... 20

MEN ACCEPTED.

Ganz, Abraham, 127 South St., Jamaica.
Petto, Joseph, 59 Beaver St., Jamaica.
Docker, David A., Willow Pl., Springfield.
Atwell, Harvey, Felton Av., Jamaica.
Connor, William, 540 Fulton St., Jamaica.
Hogan, John J., 477 Fulton St., Jamaica.
Freeman, William E., 298 South St., Jamaica.
Haupt, Frederick, 5th Av., Springfield.
Child, John, Broadway, Flushing.
Stansbury, F. F., 173 Union Av., Jamaica.
Galanto, Erneste, 173 Union Av., Jamaica.
Corrigan, Thomas P., Sayers St., Jamaica.
Kolier, W. E., 203 New York Av., Jamaica.
Pape, Richard, Jr., 2 Lake St., Jamaica.
Buenato, Salvato, 7 Rockaway Rd., Jamaica.
Petto, John, 4 Flemming Pl., Jamaica.
Ksoter, Alexander, 52 Hardenbrook Av., Jamaica.
Bunkor, James A., 417 Shelton Av., Jamaica.
Romsky, John, 66 Beaver St., Jamaica.
Nichols, Cyril V., 327 Flushing Av., Jamaica.

DISTRICT NO. 185.

JAMAICA HIGH SCHOOL.

Quota, 230. Accepted to date, 41.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined......... .. | Claiming exempt'n ..
Exempted......... .. | Not claiming...... 25

MEN ACCEPTED.

Bellucci, Vincent, 31 Bradford Av., Flushing.
Trainor, Thomas F., 20 State St., Flushing.
Mott, Stephen O., Arleigh Boulevard, Douglas Manor.
Kacin, William, 239 So. 27th St., Flushing.
Lindorff, Wm. F., 130 Barclay St., Flushing.
Bigelow, Louis J., Lawrence St., Springfield.
Walukanis, Michael, 24 Stratton Av., Bayside.
Reid, Chester, 676 Montague St., Bayside.
Morrisroe, Michael J., 168 Lawrence St., Flushing.
Vetter, Henry, 171 Union St., Flushing.
Quinn, Timothy F., 3,963 Fulton St., Woodhaven.
Jelley, Herbert Warren, 830 Ferry St., Woodhaven.
Williams, Frank, Hollis Av., Hollis.
Toosiello, Frank, 703 Ferry St., Woodhaven.
Trainor, Charles E., 204 State St., Flushing.
Santry, Frank J., 839 Market St., Wilmington, Del.
Haubitzer, Frederick G., Queens Rd., Queens.
Walsh, Patrick, Crocheron Av., Bayside.
Zielenski, Casimir, Rocky Hill Road, Bayside.
Hahlbohm, Henry J., 298 21st St., Flushing.
Splecker, Julius F., Hempstead Rd., Queens.
Coffin, Arthur E., 466 Benedict Av., Woodhaven.
O'Brien, Henry J., 86 Beech St., Flushing.
Fischer, William P., Sutro Place, Hollis.
Kattenhorn, George H., 7 Delaware St., Flushing.

RICHMOND.

DISTRICT NO. 188.

Quota, 186. Accepted to date, 79.

STAPLETON, S. I.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.........193 | Claiming exempt'n.106
Exempted......... 37 | Not claiming....... 50

MEN ACCEPTED.

Olivieri, Nick, 38 Water St., Stapleton.
Sam Ronch, 46 Tatten St.
Iacampo, Michelo, Grand Av., New Dorp.
Pellar, Rudolf, 191 Canal St., Stapleton.
Silva, Frank P., 54 Grant St., Tompkinsville.
Banaszo, James, 68 Hill St., Stapleton.
Coogan, T. J., Richmond Co. Country Club.
Burke, John J., 65 St. Paul's Av., Stapleton.
Zite, John J., 436 Bay St.
Palmier, C. F., 53 Metcalf St., Stapleton.
Muller, August, 209 Broad St., Stapleton.
Barwick, Arthur R., 230 Bradley St., Port Richmond.
Mooney, William J., 26 Pleasant Valley, Stapleton.
Kruser, Harry, 1,423 Richmond Av.
Carrozzo, Joseph, Sea View Hospital.
Doscher, George, 3,301 Richmond Turnpike.
Noubauer, Frederick, 196 Washington Av.
Keller, J. J., 840 Van Duzen St., Stapleton.
Czoladyn, Mike, 225 Broad St., Stapleton.
Wills, Edward, 87 Coursen Place, Stapleton.
Blauth, G. G., 14 Grasmere Av., Rosebank.
Dobiaso, Joseph, 239 St. Mary's Av.
Isomostinno, Nicolas, 71 Van Duzen St., Tompkinsville.
Errichiollo, Luigi, 13 Reynolds St.
Sturn, Andrew R., 249 Bradley Av., Port Richmond.
Wilcox, Charles E., 144 Crescent Av., New Brighton.
Curry, B. H., 1,492 Clover Road, Stapleton.
La Forge, Harry, Osgood Av., Stapleton.
Hassel, Edwin, 65 Wright St., Stapleton.
Riccio, Michael, 73 Warren St.
Bossert, John, 173 Broad St.
Lenzo, Vito, 26 Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville.
Johnson, Steve, 775 Richmond Av.
Williams, Roland H., 25 Summerfield Place, Mariners' Harbor.
Swiatowy, Brune, 82 Vedder Av.
Anderson, Le Roy, 8 Court St.
Becker, Louis W. G., 520 Bay St.
Cummings, William J., 14 Hygeia St.
Cronnelly, Walter F., 19 Hamilton St.
McNamara, Thomas J., Richmond Turnpike.
McNamara, Henry, 47 1st St., Tompkinsville.
Silva, Ed. J., 54 Grant St., Tompkinsville.
Schultz, Oskar, 345 Van Dusen St., Tompkinsville.
Steiner, John, 27 Broad St.
Lombardi, Tony, 1,429 Richmond St.
Labjrdsinski, John V., 83 John St.
Petterson, Peter S., 15 Mountain View Av., West New Brighton.
Hennessy, James, Egbert Av.
Finley, Calvin, 64 Courson Place.
Murray, Russell, 80 Sands St.

DISTRICT NO. 189.

P. S. 9, NEW DORP, S. I.

Quota, 193. Accepted to date, 40.

YESTERDAY'S REPORT.

Examined.........68 | Claiming exempt'n 39
Exempted.........21 | Not claiming....... 8

MEN ACCEPTED.

Delak, Frank, Fr. Kill Road, Rossville.
Cavalia, Thomas, State Av., Tottenville.
Bach, Nicholas F., 30 Fingerboard Road.
Gorman, Michael J., 157 Penn Av., Rosebank.
Donnelly, Edward R., 972 New York Av.
Staats, Frederick, 1,198 Bay St.
Schein, Fred, 20 Johns Av., Tottenville.
Schneider, John D., 395 Broad St., Stapleton.

THE TIMES IN THE TRENCHES.

At subscription rates prevailing in the United States The New York Times, daily and Sunday, will be sent to any member of the American Army abroad. Soldiers will be glad to get The New York Times.—Advt.

DRAFT RESISTERS CAN BE EXECUTED

Continued from Page 1.

in running down the ringleaders of disorders recently reported are well under way. After the conference today Assistant Attorney General Fitts issued the following statement:

"Whether in Oklahoma or elsewhere, if persons who are regularly selected for military service under the Selective Draft act fail to obey when properly notified and called, they will be reached and overtaken by the strong arm of the Federal law and brought before the proper registration boards."

Crowder Consults Baker.

In General Crowder's conference with Secretary Baker an understanding was reached that if State authorities find themselves unable to cope with anti-draft outbreaks the forces of the regular army will be employed to maintain order and enforce the law.

As the entire National Guard by the President's proclamation will pass under control of the Federal Government tomorrow, military authority therefore within State borders will rest with the authorities at Washington and the problem of using troops to put down anti-draft demonstrations will be simplified.

Orders for the mobilization of the selected men will be given some time during the present month. If the resister fails to obey that order, he will be set down as absent without leave and the machinery of the army will be set in motion to bring him in. In addition, all State and municipal police authorities and United States Marshals will be used to apprehend him. When it is clear that he is willfully absenting himself with no intention of reporting to the army, a charge of desertion will be placed against him. From that time on, any civil officer who arrests him will earn a reward of $50.

If found guilty by court-martial of desertion, the individual may be sentenced to death and only the President can save him from punishment.

Up to a late hour today no reports in regard to the disaffected regions has come to the Department of Justice and it was believed that the worst of the crisis in Oklahoma and elsewhere had been passed.

General Crowder tonight sent the following telegram to every State Governor:

"The names of all registered men are on a list arranged in the order in which they will be called for military service. Wherever any registered person imposes upon a local board and improperly secures a certificate of exemption or discharge he advances the time of call of all other uncalled persons on the list.

"For this reason every registered person, and to some extent every person in the community, is more or less directly interested in seeing that the facts are brought to the attention of the Government. For every local board a person has been designated who will receive information of such cases and take appeals to the district board or inform the local board.

"For this reason the public is entitled to know the grounds upon which claims for exemption or discharge are being asked by registered men.

"Local boards should therefore be instructed immediately to make available to the press from day to day the names of those claiming exemptions or discharges, the ground on which claims are based, and in general the number of cases that are being disposed of by the boards from day to day. This instruction does not apply, of course, to discharges on the ground of physical disqualification.

"CROWDER."

Copies of a magazine published by Thomas E. Watson of Thomaston, Ga., brought to the Attorney General's attention contain lists of contributions, varying between $2 and $100, from Atlanta, Chattanooga, Danville, Va., and numerous small towns in North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, and Georgia to a fund to be devoted to testing the constitutionality of the draft law. The subscriptions in a recent number of the publication totaled approximately $1,000.

HANG DRAFT RESISTER, THEN CUT HIM DOWN

Oklahoma Possemen Also Kill One and Capture Others — Names of Leaders Known.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 4.—Wallace Cargill, said to be the leader of a band of objectors to the draft, who are hiding in the brush near Rock Springs Crossing, was shot and killed by posse men tonight and three other members of the band were captured. The band numbered about twenty and was attacked by six possemen. Cargill was an elderly man.

In the Lone Dove neighborhood a posse caught four objectors, two McNeely boys, John Gray, an old man, and "Doc" White, a negro. In their efforts to get information regarding the movements of the recalcitrants, the possemen strung up one of the McNeely boys with a rope around his neck. He refused to talk and the possemen cut him down, and, with the other prisoners, took him to Sasakwa. Between Konawa and Sasakwa three other prisoners were made. They were taken to Konawa.

Posses working in the counties northeast of Sasakwa were expected at that place tonight. One of them, under the leadership of ex-Adjt. Gen. Frank M. Canton, is composed largely of former cavalrymen.

Members of the so-called "Working Class Union" were said to be holding as a prisoner in a schoolhouse six miles northwest of Sasakwa Edward Gaines, a prominent farmer. It is supposed that Gaines was seeking safety in the town when overcome by the objectors. Officers have been dispatched to his rescue.

From prisoners the name of virtually every leader has been ascertained. It was believed that the activities of the objectors in this State—most of whom are said to belong to the "Working Class Union," but some of whom are enrolled in the "Jones Family" and the "I. W. W."—were but a part of a nationally spread propaganda to resist service in the army.

Federal authorities here declare the movement had been widespread, but has been so loosely organized that quick failure is the inevitable outcome. Informants working with the posses state that but few Indians are contained in the bands against whom the officers are operating. Most of them are negroes interspersed with tenant farmers.

Posses were scattered tonight throughout the four or five counties of Oklahoma in which draft resisters had gathered, and indications were that the various bands had been driven into the hills and woods, so broken up that determined opposition from any of them was not expected. Reports estimated the number of resisters variously from 500 to 1,500.

Incomplete reports charged the rioters with burning three railroad bridges, an unsuccessful attempt to destroy an oil refinery at McAlester, and the terrorizing of many men, women, and children who did not sympathize with the aims of the tenant farmers.

About thirty alleged objectors captured last night and today were in jail tonight at Ada, Holdenville, and Wewoka. Eleven other persons, declared by Federal authorities to have been members of the so-called "Jones Family," an anti-draft organization, were arraigned in the United States District Court here this afternoon, accused of having joined a plot to create a wide orgy of rioting. It was disclosed through the office of John Hait, United States District Attorney, that the organization had planned to start a revolution simultaneously in all parts of the country, destroying property, especially groceries for food supplies and hardware establishments for arms and ammunition.

When the prisoners were called before the court today their attorneys entered a demurrer to the indictments of conspiracy and pleaded for more time.

A posse guarding a highway near Stonewall in Pontotoc County exchanged about forty shots with a band of alleged draft resisters, according to reports. None was injured.

A railroad bridge near Calvin, in Hughes County, and another near Tyrola were burned last night. Another report here was that a railroad bridge over Salt Creek, between Konowa and Maud, also burned last night.

An attempt, according to officials of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, to blow up the tanks of that company at McAlester was made early this morning. According to a workman, who was awakened by the noise of an approaching motor car, three men drove up, one climbing the fence into the tank yard. The workman shouted and frightened them off. A charge was found to which was attached a four-foot fuse, which ran to a candle.

Telephone wires have been cut leading into Scipio in Pittsburgh County, near the Hughes County line. This is the first report of any depredations there.

Federal and State officials here and county authorities in the affected district said little trouble was being experienced in obtaining volunteers to aid in the search. Officials said opposition to the draft did not appear to be widespread through the State, and that only a few malcontents, most of whom held fanciful views of life and government, had so far joined the objectors.

AMARILLO, Texas, Aug. 4.—Special Attorney Lloyd Fletcher of the Department of Justice today received instructions to report at Fort Sill, Okla., immediately to investigate the anti-draft rioting in that State. Mr. Fletcher expressed the opinion that the Government would intern all draft resisters at Fort Sill.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 4.—Unrest is evident and opposition to the draft is feared in Chatham County by the local authorities, according to information contained in a letter from Governor Bickett to Solicitor Walter D. Siler and Sheriff Leon L. Lane of that county, made public tonight by the Governor.

Governor Bickett, in his reply to Solicitor Siler and Sheriff Lane, declared the nation was at war and that "the man who in this perilous hour lifts voice or hand to weaken the nation's will or shorten its arm is a traitor to his country and a friend to its foes. He is more than a traitor. He is a murderer. Any word spoken, any deed done, to hinder the vigorous prosecution of the war means a prolongation of the war, and this means the added loss of life."

The Governor said he did not anticipate serious trouble in the State. Thus far the Chatham County instance is the only one of its kind reported.

PLANNING FOR SECOND 500,000.

Will Build Cantonments at 16 Guard Camps for Men Drafted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The War Department is looking ahead to the time when it will be necessary to call for a second force of 500,000 men under the Selective Service law, and is making plans with that end in view. The first draft seeks to obtain 687,000 men. A second call for 500,000 would bring the total drafted to 1,187,000 men. In his estimates sent to Congress yesterday for funds with which to pay the cost of the draft system, Secretary Baker explained that they were based on the cost of obtaining that number.

Estimates have been prepared for an appropriation of approximately $100,000,000 to construct at the National Guard encampment sites the same type of wooden cantonments that are being rushed to completion for the first draft of 500,000 men for the national army. There are to be sixteen cantonments for the national army, sixteen tent encampments for the National Guard. The National Guard, it was announced some time ago, would be largely under canvas, its only wooden structures being for officers' quarters, cookhouses, and hospitals.

According to official information, the War Department will proceed at once with construction of the same system of dormitories at the National Guard camps as was adopted for the national army. It was intimated at the War Department today that the Government intended to have the sixteen National Guard cantonments ready at an earlier date than was expected for the second draft of citizen soldiers. As the training of troops would run into the Winter months the department is said to be unwilling to take the risk of having them under canvas even in the Southern States.

STEPS TO DRAFT ALIENS NEXT.

State Department Will Negotiate with Our Allies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Negotiations with our allies for drafting their citizens into the new national army will be entered into immediately by the State Department, in accordance with the resolution recently passed by the Senate. This will require revision of treaties in the case of Italy and Japan and a common understanding with the other nations involved.

If the United States asserts the right to draft aliens here the allied Governments may insist on military service for Americans resident among them. To avoid having Americans enrolled compulsorily into foreign armies, some sort of exchange system may be evolved similar to that now in operation among England, France, and Russia. Under this plan Americans abroad liable to military service would be returned to this country, while aliens here would be sent to their home armies.

A resolution requesting the Secretary of State to open negotiations with allied Governments came up today in the House, but objection was made to consideration and it went over until next week. The House Immigration Committee favorably reported today a bill under which aliens may either voluntary submit to the draft or forfeit their right to American citizenship and be deported. It is pointed out that from all over the country there comes "the cry of rank injustice of forcing American citizenship into the war while alien slackers are here in vast numbers enjoying the peaceful privileges of our country and immunity from fighting for the very integrity of their own countries."

MARINE CORPS NEEDS 700.

Probably Will Attain Its War Strength Within a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Announcement was made tonight that the Marine Corps had virtually finished its efforts to raise the strength of its enlisted personnel to 30,000 men, the full authorized strength recently provided for under the new law. Only 700 recruits are now needed to bring the marine service to war strength. Recruits are coming in at the rate of 100 a day, and the legal limit of 30,000 easily will be raised within the next week or ten days.

Colonel Albert S. McLemore, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector in charge of recruiting, has just returned to Washington after visiting the principal recruiting stations of the West and the Pacific Coast.

"The Marine Corps is drawing to it a splendid type of men," said Colonel McLemore. "In every city I found an excellent response to our campaign for recruits. We are reaping the benefits of the corps' publicity measures and are getting many men through the personal equation, due to a wise choice of recruiting officers. The men best fitted, temperamentally and otherwise, for recruiting duty have been assigned to this task, and they have become real specialists.

"I visited sixteen of the large cities and found without exception that the corps is getting men that fulfill to the greatest degree the requirements and ideals of the service."

ADVICE FOR SOLDIERS.

War Department to Put Out Thirty Chapters of Service Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The War Department is planning to give the new soldiers an idea of conditions they will face by means of thirty articles under the general heading, "Home Reading Course for Citizen Soldiers," which the newspapers have been asked to publish. The first will be issued on Aug. 15 and there will be one "lesson" for each week-day following.

By this method the War Department hopes to provide the prospective soldiers with a fund of valuable information. The subjects to be covered are: Your post of honor, making good as a soldier, nine soldierly qualities, getting ready for camp, first days in camp, cleanliness in camp, your health, marching and care of feet, equipment and arms, recreation, playing the game, team work in the army, grouping men into teams, the team leaders, fighting arms of the service, staff branches of the service, army insignia, the army system of training, close order drill, extended order drill, guard duty, getting ahead in the army, army courtesy, discipline and respect for the colors, army traditions, spirit of the service, why we fight, the war in Europe, the soldier in battle.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL. Try It and Be Convinced.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

5th Avenue at 40th Street

15% Discount ON **Fall Model Furs** During the month of August only; also remodeling and repairs at special Summer rates.

August Clearance Sale

Now in Progress

Also

Specials in Fall Merchandise

Almost at ½ Price **Fancy Ribbons** *Six inches wide.* Fancy Ribbons in light and dark colorings, suitable for hair, sash and fancy work. *Regularly 55c yard.* Sale **.29** Price

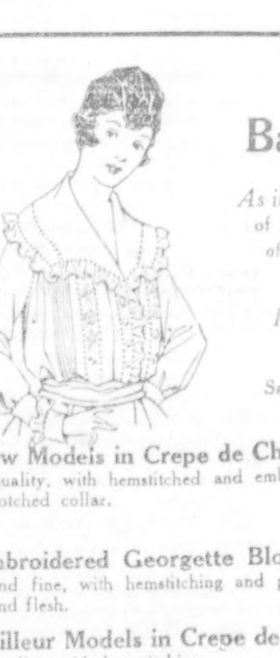
2,000 Pairs Women's Silk Hose

For Sports and Dress Wear—Some at Less Than ½ Regular Price.

SPORTS SILK HOSE—Handsome pure thread silk of the first quality in smart vertical stripe two-tone effects to match Hats and Sweaters. *Reg. price $2.25 pr.* — .95 — 3 prs. at 92c pr. 6 prs. at 90c pr.

SPORTS SILK HOSE—In smart black and white two-tone plaid effects with cotton tops and soles. *Reg. price $1.35 pr.* — .90 — 3 prs. at 88c pr. 6 prs. at 85c pr.

COLORED SILK HOSE of superior quality with cotton top and soles in fifteen of the most fashionable hat and sweater shades. *Values $1.50 pr.* — 1.25



Unusually Dainty **Batiste Blouses**

As illustrated, a finely tucked model of batiste with embroidered panels of organdie and the new hemstitched and ruffled collar.

In Regular Stock $3.00

Sale **2.50** Price

New Models in Crepe de Chine, heavy lustrous quality, with hemstitched and embroidered fronts and notched collar. *Value $5.00* — 3.95

Embroidered Georgette Blouses, very dainty and fine, with hemstitching and pearl buttons; white and flesh. — 5.75

Tailleur Models in Crepe de Chine of superior quality, with hemstitching. *Very specially priced*

2,000 Pieces Women's Underwear

The Most Desirable Styles for Summer Wear, All Much Under Regular Value.

KNIT COMBINATIONS, in all sizes, of fine ribbed lisle, perfect fitting, seamless at side, with tight or lace trimmed knee; very soft, cool and comfortable for Summer wear. *Regular retail value 78c* — .58

SILK AND LISLE UNION SUITS of fine ribbed lisle with tops of glove silk in pink or white. A dainty undergarment ideal for Summer. *Regular retail value 1.35* — 1.15

UNDERVESTS — Swiss ribbed gauze lisle vests of excellent quality, attractively trimmed. *Specially priced* — .32

Continuing the Sale of **Reversible Velour Portieres**

7 Feet 6 Inches Long and 48 Inches Wide—Open Front Edge

An especially fortunate purchase of high grade portieres—very soft, lustrous and silky—may be had in the following combinations.

Brown and Blue — *Brown and Rose*
Brown and Red — *Red and Green*
Green and Brown — *Green and Green*
Vert and Mulberry — *Rose and Blue*

Today's Actual Value, $25.00 Pair

Now on Sale at **19.75** the Remarkable Price

Great Savings in **New "Made Up" Rugs**

Recently received from our own workroom for Fall Furnishings and made of the best quality Wilton, Brussels, Axminsters and Wilton Velvet Carpetings, in plain and figured effects, suitable for Town and Country Homes.

⅓ Less Than Regular Prices

The approximate sizes and prices are as follows:

5.4x4.6	7.00 to 10.00	10.6x6.9	15.00 to 23.50
7.3x4.6	8.00 to 13.50	10.9x9.0	20.00 to 25.00
8.0x6.9	12.50 to 17.00	12.0x9.0	25.00 to 32.50
9.0x6.9	13.50 to 20.00	13.3x9.0	30.00 to 37.50
13.2x11.3	32.50 to 40.00		

10% Discount on **American Lingerie**

Cool, dainty undergarments in fine Nainsook, Batiste or Cambric.

NIGHT GOWNS, 95c to 7.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISES, 95c to 5.00
DRAWERS, 65c to 3.00
CORSET COVERS, 50c to 1.25
SKIRTS, 95c to 12.50

10% Discount Monday Tuesday

10% Discount **Silk Lingerie**

In crepe de chine and washable satin.

NIGHT GOWNS, 3.95 up to 25.00
ENVELOPE CHEMISES, 1.95 to 25.00
CHEMISES, 1.95 to 7.50
DRAWERS, 3.95, 5.00
COMBINATIONS, 5.00, 5.95
CAMISOLES, 1.00 to 7.50

10% Discount Monday Tuesday

Of Rare Importance Monday

Women's **Wool Sweaters**

An exceptional offering of Summer weight Wool Sweaters in Shetland and worsteds in both belted and sash models, in solid colors and combinations—Rose, Copen, Corn, Kelly and Gold. *Regular Value $7.85*

Women's Fibre **Silk Sweaters**

Very smart Sports Sweaters of fibre silk in self colors, with deep sailor collar and sash; may be had in the fashionable Gold, a pretty shade of Green, soft Rose and Copen; also in combination of White and colors. *Regular Value $6.50*

Priced for **4.75** Monday only

Very Special **100 Women's Voile Dresses**

An entirely new purchase made especially for this sale

Comprising very dainty frocks of crisp Voile, in stripes, dots and charming combinations of color.

Monday **4.95 and 5.95** Tuesday

Values $7.50 to $10.00

6,800 Yards **Fashionable Summer Silks**

¼ to More Than ⅓ Reductions.

1,000 Yards Midnight Blue **Dress Taffeta**

Of excellent quality, soft and lustrous; 36 inches wide. *Regular Value $2.35 Yard*

Monday **1.65** Tuesday

1,500 Yards Japanese White **Wash Satin**

36 inches wide, much used for Blouses, Undergarments and Summer Apparel. *Regular Value $1.25 Yard*

Monday **.95** Tuesday

Superior Quality **Crepe de Chine**

For handsome dress wear—40 inch.

Ivory, Black, Ciel, Alice, Old Rose, Helio, Beligum, Gris, Amethyst, Tan, Gray, Silver, Pink, Navy, Burgundy, Emerald, Reseda, Cherry, Lead, Flesh, Myrtle, Cardinal

Actual Value $1.75 Yard

Monday **1.45** Tuesday

Imported **Dress Taffeta**

All this season's weave, of guaranteed superior quality and exquisite finish, made expressly for fine Dress wear—40 inches wide.

Ivory, Black, Navy, Belgium, Copen, Ciel, Mais, Old Rose, Green, Gray, Marine, Brown

Actual Value $2.75 Yard

Monday **1.68** Tuesday

NOTE—No Exchanges. No Approvals.

Misses' and Small Women's Fresh, New **White Voile Dresses**

Sizes 14 to 20 Years

A high-class model, *(as illustrated,)* designed and made especially for Mid-Summer wear; showing a full tucked skirt and blouse trimmed with pleated fichu. *Actual Value $21.50*

Monday **12.75** Special

Misses' and Small Women's Advance Fall Models in **Navy Serge Dresses**

Exclusive styles in navy serge and plaid, combined with satin, showing the new line and fashionable trimmings of soutache, beads and buttons.

Actual Value $34.50

Monday **25.00** Special

GOVERNMENT FUNDS TRANSFERRED HERE

Taken from Interior to Help Meet Advances to Britain, Italy, and Russia.

U.S. CERTIFICATES TAKEN UP

$10,000,000 Worth Held by Reserve Banks Themselves Were Liquidated During the Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Transfers of Government funds from the interior to New York and Washington, and large advances through the New York Reserve Bank to Great Britain, Italy, and Russia account for the changes in the condition of the Federal Reserve Banks during the week ending Aug. 3. Most of the funds paid to foreign Governments were deposited with New York member banks and redeposited with the Federal Reserve Bank. These operations account for the larger part of the increase of $71,400,000 in member banks' reserve deposits, shown by the New York Reserve Bank.

Acting as fiscal agents for the Government, the Reserve Banks redeemed practically the entire balance on outstanding United States certificates of indebtedness, by far the larger part having been surrendered previously in payment for Liberty bonds. Some $10,000,000 of these certificates held by the Reserve Banks themselves were liquidated. The New York Bank reports net liquidation of $22,100,000 of acceptances and of over $7,000,000 of discounted paper.

The reserve position of the banks is slightly stronger than the week before, the note reserve percentage for the system showing a gain of over 5 per cent., following the substitution by the New York Bank of about $20,000,000 of gold for an equal amount of paper held by the agent as collateral for outstanding reserve notes. All the other Reserve Banks, following the rather heavy withdrawals of Government funds, show substantial decreases in reserves, and, with the exception of St. Louis, also in Government deposits.

Discounted paper on hand shows a decrease of about $7,500,000, New York and St. Louis reporting the largest reductions. Total holdings of collateral notes are $44,000,000, as against $52,400,000 the week before, while the amount of collateral notes secured by United States securities, included in the above totals, declined from $12,700,000 to $9,200,000.

Additional decreases of about $21,000,000 in the holdings of acceptances and of $10,400,000 in the amount of United States certificates of indebtedness held more than account for the decline of $37,700,000 in the total earning assets. Of this total, acceptances constitute 46.5 per cent.; discounts, 35 per cent.; United States securities, 18.2 per cent., and warrants, 0.3 per cent. The ratio of total earning assets to paid-in capital shows a decline from 712 to 647 per cent.

Accession to the system of the Northern New York Trust Company of Watertown, N. Y., also of the International Trust Company of Denver, Col., is indicated by the increases in capital account reported by the New York and Kansas City Reserve Banks.

The Kansas City Reserve Bank reports a liability of $2,828,000 on its bank note circulation, as against $2,459,000 the week before. No liability attaches to the Dallas Bank upon its bank notes in circulation, since sufficient funds are on deposit with the Treasurer for the redemption of these notes.

Federal Reserve agents report a total of $590,389,000 of reserve notes outstanding, an increase for the week of $5,925,000. These notes are secured by $467,845,000 of gold and $133,478,000 of paper. The banks report an actual reserve note circulation of $540,785,000, a gain of $6,770,000 for the week.

The weekly statement of the resources and liabilities of each of the twelve banks at the close of business on Aug. 3 follows:

FIRST DISTRICT, (BOSTON.)

Total gold held by banks	$36,393,000
Total gold reserve	61,093,000
Total reserves	65,274,000
Bills discounted and bought	32,228,000
Due to members, reserve account	70,603,000

SECOND DISTRICT, (NEW YORK.)

Total gold held by banks	$476,501,000
Total gold reserves	684,421,000
Total reserves	723,735,000
Bills discounted and bought	85,542,000
Due to members, reserve accounts	515,814,000

THIRD DISTRICT, (PHILADELPHIA.)

Total gold held by banks	$36,358,000
Total gold reserve	69,712,000
Total reserves	71,059,000
Bills discounted and bought	25,556,000
Due to members, reserve account	66,053,000

FOURTH DISTRICT, (CLEVELAND.)

Total gold held by banks	$73,262,000
Total gold reserve	104,160,000
Total reserves	104,588,000
Bills discounted and bought	26,561,000
Due to members, reserve account	98,344,000

FIFTH DISTRICT, (RICHMOND.)

Total gold held by banks	$30,578,000
Total gold reserve	38,941,000
Total reserves	39,111,000
Bills discounted and bought	18,865,000
Due to members, reserve account	36,547,000

SIXTH DISTRICT, (ATLANTA.)

Total gold held by banks	$11,209,000
Total gold reserves	30,350,000
Total reserves	31,110,000
Bills discounted and bought	5,819,000
Due to members, reserve account	25,604,000

SEVENTH DISTRICT, (CHICAGO.)

Total gold held by banks	$74,785,000
Total gold reserves	134,257,000
Total reserves	137,503,000
Bills discounted and bought	43,689,000
Due to members, reserve account	147,992,000

EIGHTH DISTRICT, (ST. LOUIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$27,501,000
Total gold reserves	42,780,000
Total reserves	45,461,000
Bills discounted and bought	12,174,000
Due to members, reserve account	43,066,000

NINTH DISTRICT, (MINNEAPOLIS.)

Total gold held by banks	$27,418,000
Total gold reserves	49,295,000
Total reserves	49,651,000
Bills discounted and bought	10,882,000
Due to members, reserve account	36,801,000

TENTH DISTRICT, (KANSAS CITY.)

Total gold held by banks	$45,546,000
Total gold reserve	60,648,000
Total reserve	61,000,000
Bills discounted and bought	22,043,000
Due to members, reserve account	65,227,000

ELEVENTH DISTRICT, (DALLAS.)

Total gold held by banks	$19,563,000
Total gold reserve	33,893,000
Total reserve	35,184,000
Bills dicounted and bought	7,893,000
Due to members, reserve account	29,504,000

TWELFTH DISTRICT, (SAN FRANCISCO.)

Total gold held by banks	$31,424,000
Total gold reserve	57,523,000
Total reserve	57,618,000
Bills discounted and bought	13,879,000
Due to members, reserve account	57,332,000

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT.

The consolidated statement of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compares as follows:

RESOURCES.	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year Ago.
Gold coin and certif. in vault	$399,785,000	$460,764,000	$256,437,000
Gold settlement fund	438,153,000	405,739,000	106,811,000
Gold with foreign agencies	52,500,000	52,500,000	....
Total gold held by banks	$890,438,000	$919,003,000	$363,248,000
Gold with Federal Reserve agents	467,845,000	434,193,000	162,184,000
Gold redemption fund	9,390,000	9,067,000	1,915,000
Total gold reserve	$1,367,673,000	$1,362,263,000	$527,347,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	53,709,000	51,789,000	11,699,000
Total reserve	$1,421,382,000	$1,414,052,000	$539,046,000
Bills discounted—members	130,948,000	138,459,000	30,415,000
Bills bought in open market	174,183,000	195,097,000	79,915,000
Total bills on hand	$305,131,000	$333,556,000	$109,934,000
U. S. long-term securities	42,422,000	41,135,000	48,037,000
U. S. short-term securities	25,464,000	35,818,000	7,925,000
Municipal warrants	1,249,000	1,469,000	27,375,000
Total earning assets	$374,266,000	$411,978,000	$193,271,000
Due from Federal Reserve Banks—net	4,746,000	11,106,000	19,947,000
Uncollected items	197,058,000	204,756,000	....
Total deductions from gross deposits	$201,804,000	$193,650,000	$19,947,000
Five p. c. redemption fund against F. R. banknotes	500,000	500,000	450,000
All other resources	492,000	1,057,000	4,411,000
Total resources	$1,998,444,000	$2,021,237,000	$757,125,000
LIABILITIES.			
Capital paid in	$57,881,000	$57,825,000	$55,148,000
Government deposits	56,765,000	143,032,000	56,607,000
Due to members—res. account	1,192,887,000	1,135,456,000	....
Due to non-member banks, clearing account	12,269,000	8,547,000	....
Collection items	132,053,000	131,815,000	....
Total gross deposits	$1,393,974,000	$1,424,850,000	$547,232,000
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	540,785,000	534,015,000	152,787,000
Federal Reserve banknotes in circulation, net liability	2,828,000	2,459,000	1,692,000
All other liabilities, incl. foreign Gov. credits	2,976,000	2,088,000	266,000
Total liabilities	$1,998,444,000	$2,021,237,000	$757,125,000
Gold res. against net deposit liabilities	74.6%	74.6%	68.9%
Gold and lawful money res. against net deposit liabilities	79.1%	78.8%	71.1%
Gold res. against Fed. Res. notes in actual circulation	88.2%	83.0%	107.4%

	Bills and Acceptances.	Municipal Warrants.
Distribution by Maturities—1-15 days	$107,006,000	51,000
Distribution by Maturities—16-30 days	42,796,000	1,028,000
Distribution by Maturities—31-60 days	94,698,000	20,000
Distribution by Maturities—61-90 days	56,506,000	101,000
Distribution by Maturities—Over 90 days	4,135,000	49,000
Total	$305,141,000	$1,249,000

STILL 15,000,000 TONS OF BRITISH SHIPPING

Nearly Half of This Is Devoted to Army and Navy, Colonies and Allies.

GREAT CHANGE IN IMPORTS

Foodstuffs and Munitions Supplant Goods That Formerly Helped Productive Industry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—There is published this morning a statement from a source which may be regarded as wholly reliable, showing the war's effects on British shipping.

The ocean-going shipping at present on the United Kingdom's register, inclusive of prizes, is a little more than 15,000,000 tons, of which 14,000,000 are employed in home service. Of the 14,000,000 thus employed, however, only about one-half is available for the trade of the country. About 5,500,000 tons have been allocated entirely to the needs of the navy, the army, the Allies, and the dominions overseas, a further million tons or thereabout being used for these purposes on the out journey and therefore lost to Britain's export trade, but available for imports.

Before the war the ocean-going vessels on the United Kingdom's register represented between 17,000,000 and 18,000,000 tons gross. Of this, more than 15,000,000 tons were regularly emeployed in trade with the United Kingdom, the remainder being engaged in trades between foreign countries and various parts of the British dominions.

A large amount of this distant trading has been sacrificed to Britain's immediate needs and nearly 50 per cent. of the ships concerned brought home for the British trade. From the beginning of the war British ships have steadily been requisitioned by the Government and run in national instead of in private interest. The rates paid to ship owners soon became very much lower than the freights which could be earned by free ships, and British ship owners therefore have been unable to rely on earning the same freights as their competitors.

Under Government Control

Now the situation has reached the stage at which it has been necessary to take complete control of all British shipping in order to insure the employment of every vessel in the manner and on the terms as to rate of freight most consistent with the national interest. The result may be summarized as follows:

With the exception of a few vessels engaged in distant waters on work which is vital to the British colonies and of vessels chartered to France and Italy, the British Government has requisitioned for hire at the Government's rates about 97 per cent. of the ocean-going tramps on the United Kingdom register.

All British liners have been requisitioned and are being run for Government account. The owners receive hire at Government rates, and the profits derived from private freight carried at market rates go to the Government and not to the shipowner. Every ocean going voyage of British steamers is now directed by the Government, which has regard only to the question of how it can obtain essential imports from the nearest source and disregards the interests of both the shipowner and exporter. Many built-up trades in distant waters and sustained by British industry had to be abandoned to neutral owners who gladly seek employment for their vessels in areas immune from war risks.

Apart from the effect upon the shipping interests, the country generally has also had to suffer great, and increasingly great, sacrifices, owing to the shortage of tonnage caused by war requirements and submarine losses.

"Before the war," says a British statesman, "we were importing at a rate of about 58,000,000 tons a year. In 1916 our imports fell to about 43,000,000 tons, and in the present year they will be considerably less. Even this large reduction does not exhibit the full amount of the sacrifices which we have made both of articles for our own consumption and of commodities for manufacture and export to our world customers.

Changes in Imports.

"Of 58,000,000 tons which we imported before the war, foodstuffs were rather less than a quarter. The rest was practically all employed or consumed in promoting the industries and commerce of peace. In 1916, however, two-thirds of all our supplies from overseas consisted of foodstuffs, munitions of war, and material for manufacture of munitions, leaving only one-third of a greatly reduced total for productive industries.

"In 1913 our total imports were valued at 769,000,000 sterling, of which about 94,000,000 came from countries with which we are now at war. In 1916 our imports were value at 949,000,000 sterling, enemy countries being of course eliminated from this figure.

"The great rise in prices accounts for a large part of the phenomenon of an increase in the money total with a decline in the amount imported, but on the best estimate that can be made it would appear that if in 1916 we had imported 43,000,000 tons of goods which we obtained from the same countries and in the same proportion as we imported before the war, they would have cost us rather less than £800,000,000.

"Therefore, in the year 1916 we paid £150,000,000 more than our imports would have cost us if we had continued to buy the same class of commodities and from the same sources as before the war. In 1913 exports were valued at £525,000,000. In 1916 exports were valued at £506,000,000, but if these exports had been at prices of the 1913 level their value would have been only £386,000,000."

MANY BUILDINGS CUT TO WIDEN STREETS

Famous Clubs in Times Square Neighborhood Will Lose Attractive Entrances.

THE WORK NOW UNDER WAY

Madison Av. and 43d, 44th, 45th, and 46th Streets to be Broadened by Four Feet.

Several of New York's best known clubs in the vicinity of Times Square are being deprived of their attractive entrances and other exterior adornments to provide more street room in that congested part of the city. Among those whose architecture will be changed are the New York Yacht, Century, Racquet and Tennis, Harvard, Elks and City Clubs. In addition, the entrance façades of many of the large hotels and other buildings are being taken away. Orders went out from the office of the Borough President several weeks ago to cut off all projections beyond the legal building line in Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-sixth Streets between Madison Avenue and Broadway. As was the case when Fifth Avenue, Broadway and Forty-second Street were widened a few years ago, the expense falls upon the property owners, and the entire cost for enlarging these four streets by four feet will be close to $1,000,000. Two feet will be clipped from the sidewalk on each side, giving four feet additional for vehicles, while the removal of the projections will leave practically as much sidewalk space as now. In addition to these four streets, Madison Avenue is being widened from Forty-first to Forty-sixth Street by removing four and a half feet from the sidewalks on each side.

The row of stout, short granite posts which gave a fortress-like appearance to the Century Club in Forty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue, were removed last week and the entrance steps shortened. The New York Yacht Club entrance has been cut back, but it was not necessary to sacrifice any of the marine ornaments which give such a shiplike appearance to the exterior of the clubhouse in Forty-fourth Street. The Harvard Club, in the same block, has lost some of the fine columns from its entrance. It will cost the Racquet and Tennis Club, in Forty-third Street, $10,000 to cut off its small projections and fill in the open area in front of the building. The alteration plans were filed a short time ago by the architects, McKim, Mead & White. The Elks Club, in the same block, will be at an expense of several thousand dollars to remove its granite railing with the row of tall bronze lamps. Workmen began last week taking away the marquise over the Forty-third Street entrance to the Cohan Theatre and the Fitzgerald Building marquise on Forty-third Street will also go.

One of the most expensive jobs will be removing the elaborate bronze and glass entrance to Sherry's, in Forty-fourth Street, near the Fifth Avenue corner. The attractive window boxes will also be cut off. Re[illegible] of the vaults of some of the banking houses on the Fifth Avenue corners, including those of the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Harriman National Bank, the new Postal Life Building at Forty-third Street, whose vault space is used by the Guaranty Trust Company, and the vaults of the Dreicer and Marcus jewelry stores has necessitated the erection of protective wooden shacks extending more than [illegible] feet on the streets. The cost of the work to the Fifth Avenue Bank will be about $35,000. The entrance doors to Delmonico's will be cut off and all of the residences which have not been remodeled for business uses will lose their old-fashioned high stoops. Most of this work in Forty-sixth Street is now completed. The Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, near the Fifth Avenue corner in Forty-sixth Street, whose property is now in the market for sale, was obliged to take away a small part of its brownstone entrance.

The Fifth Avenue Association, which suggested the widening of these streets more than a year ago as a means of diverting more traffic to and from Fifth Avenue which usually goes through Forty-second Street, is endeavoring to have the Madison Avenue widening extended from Twenty-seventh to Sixty-second Street. Widening that thoroughfare, now largely given over to business, would relieve, it is believed, Fifth Avenue of much of its congestion. A committee was appointed a short time ago, with O. H. Cheney as Chairman, to take up the matter with the Borough President. The five blocks now ordered to be widened between Forty-first and Forty-sixth Streets will not give any material help, in the opinion of the association, toward improving traffic conditions in Fifth Avenue. With the exception of the limited Murray Hill restricted zone between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth Streets practically all of Madison Avenue well above Fifty-ninth Street is used for business. A nine-foot widening for vehicle traffic from Twenty-seventh to Sixty-second Street would provide, the committee says, a sufficiently long thoroughfare for through traffic, which would relieve the overcrowded conditions on Fifth Avenue during many hours of the day.

ANSWERS TELEGRAPHERS.

Erie Railroad Declares It Will Not Be Frightened by Threats.

Following a declaration by officials of the Telegraphers' Union that they intended to ask for more pay on the Erie Railroad, A. J. Stone, Vice President of the railroad, issued a statement to its telegraphers yesterday, counseling them against hasty action.

"Threats have been made," Mr. Stone said, "to give the Erie much unpleasant advertising in the newspapers along its line. This campaign of misrepresentation has begun in several newspapers. Does it not seem that in the present state of the nation this is a most inopportune time for any organization of employes to begin a war of this kind against a company that is exerting every effort and using every resource to help win the war?

"The Erie Railroad has a record of fair dealing with its employes and it is not to be broken now. It intends to deal fairly with the operators, as evidenced by the fact that they have been given an increase of 17 per cent. in wages since June 1, 1917, but it does not intend to be frightened by threats into doing something unreasonable or unwarranted at a time when all its energies and resources are required to make effective response to the demands of the Government and the general public.

"This is a time to test patriotism with patience, forbearance, and fair play."

The telegraphers have been conducting a campaign for some time to get more pay on railroads. They have made considerable progress and have generally shown a disposition to submit their demands to arbitration. It is expected that officials of the road and the union will have a conference early this week.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$1,533,382	$17,338,512
Ord. int. revenue	5,003,814	55,899,774
Income tax	302,105	9,780,986
Miscellaneous	783,204	8,359,183
Total receipts	$7,622,508	$91,378,457
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	16,680,459	141,223,541
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	199,942,055	826,720,785
Expenditures	24,302,967	232,601,998

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Hale & Norcross	.01
Alta	.04	Jacket	.09
Andes	.12	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.03	Mexican	.11
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.12
Caledonia	.12	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.01	Potosi	.03
Chollar	.04	Savage	.08
Confidence	.65	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con	.13
Con. Virginia	.32	Utah	.01
Exchequer	.01	Mexican dollars	.63

TONOPAH.		Goldfield Con	.57
Belmont	4.25	Goldf'd Merger	.05
Halifax	.20	Great Bend	.07
Jim Butler	.08	Jumbo Ext	.24
McNamara	.12	Jumbo Junior	.04
Midway	.12	Kewanas	.12
Mispah	.09	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.08	Spearhead	.04
Montana	.19	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.10	Big Four	.05
Rescue	.17	Consolidated	.25
Tonopah Ext	2.00	Morning Glory	.15
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Union Amal	.14
West End	.64	White Caps	1.10
West Tonopah	.15	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	.69
Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.07	Packard	.31
Daisy	.03	Rochester	.40
Florence	.16	Round Mountain	.27
Fraction	.03	United Eastern	4.12½

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅜	5½	Granite	59	60
Dr. Jackpot	4½	5	Isabella	9⅞	10¼
Elkton	5	7	J. Johnson	4	5
El Paso	25	30	McKinney	12	17½
Fanny R.	4	5	Portland	142	150
Gold Cycle	205	209	U. Gold M.	20	20⅝
Gold Sov.	4¾	5¼	Vindicator	68	72

BUSINESS RECORDS.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

IRVING R. BACON of 612 W. 115th St. has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,936, and assets of $25.

N. APFELBAUM.—Wm. E. Buckley has been appointed receiver for N. Apfelbaum, manufacturer of women's night gowns, 78 Greene Street. Liabilities are $9,000 and assets $2,000.

HERMAN TULP, dealer in milk and cream, 104 W. 127th Street, has made an assignment to Wm. Michaelsen.

DAVID LATZKIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Latzkin, 2,926 West 22d Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: The Bamberger Mfg. Co., $185.29; the Princeton Knitting Mills, $190, and Jacob Freedman, $92.04.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Boyd, T. Sherwood—Greene, Hurd & Stowell ... $104.00
Burns, James E.—John Wanamaker, N. Y. ... 133.65
Bauman, Charles F.—United States Radiator Corp. ... 174.85
Garaher, John A., and Charles R. Bergman—Metropolitan Trust Co. of N. Y. ... 4,998.78
Canadian Building Material Corp.—J. M. Nelson ... 299.75
Same—J. M. Nelson, Jr. ... 155.88
Ewing & Miles, Inc.—C. A. Brodek ... 585.12
Fry, Laura C.—American Agricultural Chemical Co. ... 672.42
Foody, James J.—Gibson Distilling Co. ... 163.60
Feingold, Harry—John Wanamaker, N. Y. ... 225.26
Hartell, Max J.—Lang & Co. ... 489.53
Genack, Cadwell D.—Sonn Bros. Co. ... 175.23
Illumination Development Co., Inc.—Straight Filment Lamp Co. ... 111.98
Kerry Building Co., Inc.—Victoria Building and Contracting Co., Inc. ... 1,727.32
Levenson, Jacob—B. Beckman ... 102.99
Macklin, Fred—Gotham Motors Corp. ... 104.75
Melrose Cut Stone Works—American Blue Stone Co. ... 287.01
Stephens, Clinton—W. Heilbroner ... 158.11
Stewart, Spencer—Howard R. Ware Corp. ... 137.69
Shuttleworth, James—Federal Metal Bed Co. ... 171.03
Syrop, Henry—J. Seeman et al. ... 114.50
Thurber, Harris M.—T. Flanck ... 113.89
Wernig, Frederick A.—A. Rosenwasser et al. ... 258.74
Weis, Jacob—J. L. Thornton ... 116.44
Whittaker, Percy L.—Wilmore Realty Co. ... 1,534.40
Windsor Land and Improvement Co., Joseph Martin, Isidore Rosenbeck, and David Winkel—J. K. Holly et al. ... 529.32
W. H. Johnston & Co., Inc.—H. W. Bernard ... 1,041.94
Wachter, Gebhard—V. Pick et al. ... 171.83

In Bronx County.

Hamburger, Gates, and John E. Davis—L. Lewis ... $125.90
Johnstone, Helen—C. Lehmann ... 23.03
Munch, John, and Francis Morbillo—State Ind. Commission ... 38.45
Schorer, William—Hudson Woodworking Co. ... 75.87
Tremont Iron Works—A. E. Treshmann et al. ... 45.45
Tunick, Charles—State Ind. Commission ... 48.05
Same—Same ... 75.00
Walensky, Samuel, Fred Wishnevsky, and Meyer Lubelsky—Public Bank ... 158.74
Wishnefsky, Fred, and Meyer Lubelsky—Same ... 154.83

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Kelaher, James T.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co., March 3, 1915 ... $270.90
John Wanamaker, N. Y.—C. B. Toole, July 18, 1917 ... 253.85

In Bronx County.

Higginson, William—Damm House Moving Co., July 15, 1916 ... 570.60
Same—Same, July 1, 1916 ... 1,259.02
Same—Same, July 25, 1917 ... 69.00
Same—Same ... 89.00

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 4.—Following are today's quotations of mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	92½	90
Arkwright Mills	110	..	..
Bourne Mills	..	117½	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	102½	..
Chace Mills	120	123	..
Cornell Mills	140	150	145
Conanicut Mills	80	..	..
Davol Mills	103½	..	..
Flint Mills	145	150	..
Granite Mills	..	102½	..
Hargraves Mills	70	75	..
King Philip Mills	..	175	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	100	97½
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	105	..
Mechanics' Mills	98	100	..
Narragansett Mills	..	107½	..
Osborn Mills	115	120	..
Parker Mills	70	75	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	160	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	255	..	..
Seaconnet Mills	65	70	65
Shove Mills	..	95	..
Stafford Mills	..	108½	..
Stevens Mfg. Co.	..	112	..
Tecumseh Mills	..	142½	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	250	..
Wampanoag Mills	87½	91	..
Carlton Mills	..	130	..
Pilgrim common	100	101	..
Pilgrim preferred	..	101	..

SAVES 3 FROM BURNING OIL.

Youth Swims Under Burning Gasoline to Threatened Motor Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Aug. 4.—Plunging head first into a pool of blazing gasoline this afternoon, William Landis, a powerful young swimmer, saved the lives of three children in a lunch encircled by the flaming fluid that spread over a large area of Rancocas Creek. Several gallons of the liquid exploded as the launch owner was lowering a container to his boat from the Bridgeboro Bridge.

The owner, said to be a Philadelphian, had tied his launch to the bridge while he went to a garage, near by, to get gasoline. Suddenly ignited, it is believed, by the dropping of a lighted cigar stump, the fuel quickly spread over the stream, surrounding the launch.

Attracted by the screams of the frightened children, Landis was one of the first to reach the scene. The flames were already licking the sides of the boat. He remembered seeing a circus performer dive into a reservoir covered with blazing gasoline, and believing he could repeat the act, dived deep, swam under water, and came up near the boat with a great splash that drove the burning liquid from the immediate surface. He then attacked the flames around the boat and by continued splashing drove the burning fluid down stream.

AMUSEMENTS.

GEO. M. COHAN Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Tel. Bryant 392
MONDAY, AUGUST 13th
KLAW & ERLANGER will present Messrs. Marcin & Atwel's Comedy
"Here Comes The Bride"
Seat Sale Begins Next Thursday Morning

RESORTS.

ASBURY PARK.—Private family will rent few rooms, single or with bath; without meals and for season only; near ocean, facing park; references necessary. Owner, 404 Asbury Park.

ADDED NEWS OF EVENTS IN WORLD OF SPORTS

RESULTS OF PLAY ON NEARBY LINKS

Fotheringham and Jolly Win Professional Fourball Match at Hackensack.

George Fotheringham and Jack Jolly, both unattached golf professionals, defeated Thomas Mulgrew of Hackensack and Carl Anderson, unattached, in a four-ball match on the links of the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday by 4 up in thirty-six holes. The match was played in morning and afternoon rounds, and at the end of each branch of the play the Fotheringham-Jolly combination was in the lead by 2 up. The best cards of the victorious pair was 68, 69—137. That of Mulgrew and Anderson was 70, 71—141.

The final competition for the President's Cup also was held over the Hackensack links yesterday, when John H. Hawley defeated Jack Abeel by 2 up.

Play for the Hohokus Cup, the third oldest golf cup in competition in this country, was started yesterday on the Ridgewood Country Club's course, when twenty-two golfers competed in the qualifying round at eighteen holes medal play handicap. Of this number only fifteen could qualify and the competition will be continued through the present month at match play. The best score of he day was urned in by C. Goodlove, whose card showed 99, 27—72. R. C. Bonham's card of 94, 20—74 was the next best, and some of the other leading scores turned in were: W. W. Drinker, 98, 23—75; F. C. Smith, 90, 12—78; G. U. White, 96, 17—79; E. Thomas, Jr., 95, 16—79; G. F. Farrell, 90, 11—79; K. Clark, 99, 16—83.

Three competitions attracted the attention of golfers on the links of the Apawamis Club at Rye, N. Y., and furnished an interesting day's play, with the weather and other conditions ideal. A special eighteen-hole handicap medal play event was won by A. J. Outerbridge, with a card of 122, 32—90. In the ball sweepstakes play the best card was that of C. H. Randebrock, who had 97, 16—81, while F. S. Keeler was second, with 93, 10—83. In the regular eighteen-hole handicap medal play contest, S. Battelle turned in the leading card, with 90, 12—78, and R. Wayland Smith was second, with 99, 13—86.

A field of about thirty golfers took advantage of the favorable conditions yesterday to participate in a sweepstakes event on the links of the Montclair Golf Club. The best performance of the day was that accomplished by Frank W. Dyer, the club champion, who went around the eighteen holes in seventy-four strokes. He had no handicap, so that he finished the play with a net of 74, and this figure was tied by Walter Brown, whose card showed 83, 9—74. The leading net score of the play was credited to F. S. Littlejohn, who had 82, 15—67. Other scores were: R. H. Gregory, 82, 11—71; J. Noyes, 85, 12—73; J. C. Patten, 84, 7—77; R. P. Barber, 89, 11—78; C. J. Turner, 90, 6—84; A. L. Pearson, 97, 12—85.

A women's putting competition attracted a large representation and was won by Mrs. R. B. Neff, with Mrs. Walter Brown, the runner-up.

One of the biggest entries for a golf competition that the club has received this season was recorded yesterday at the Siwanoy Country Club, where an eighteen-hole medal play handicap tournament was held. Sixty golfers participated and they were divided into three groups.

An unusual feature of the day's play was the fact that the leaders in each division were credited with net scores of 76. The Class A division was led home by F. C. Gales, whose card showed 90, 14—76. In this class there was a tie for second honors between H. L. Phillips and Dr. F. D. Griffin, both with a net score of 77. The former's card was 81, 4—77, and Dr. Griffin's card was 91, 14—77. In Class B, T. H. Weaver led with 100, 24—76, and was followed by A. B. Thomas, 102, 25—77, and Wilbert Garrison, 99, 20—79. The Class C honors went to H. A. Birmingham with 104, 28—76. J. T. McKenna was second in this class, with 108, 30—78, and W. Ehrentraut's card of 113, 32—81 got him third honors.

Twenty-five teams took part in a four-ball best-ball handicap against par held over the Wykagyl Country Club links yesterday. The principal honors of the event were captured by the combination of Dr. A. H. Moore and Charles M. Relyea, who finished 1 up to par.

The qualifying round for the August Cup was the golf attraction yesterday at the North Jersey Country Club and fifteen devotees of the great and ancient game played over the club's eighteen-hole course. Of this number only eight could qualify, but a tie between four of the participants who finished with a net score of 81 strokes brought nine contestants into the play. Competition for the cup will continue throughout the month at match play.

The best net score of the day was 76, and at this figure two of the principals tied. A Steinmetz's card was 91, 15—76, and F. D. Scott's was the same. F. Labaugh's card of 85, 8—77 was third best and G. A. Leal tied with Dr. E. M. Mendel for fourth honors at 78 strokes. The former's card was 96, 18—78, and Dr. Mendel's was 89, 11—78. Those who tied at 81 strokes were: George E. Sweetser, 93, 12—81; E. Rohdenberg, 88, 7—81; Thomas F. Kane, 99, 18—81, and H. W. Mason, 90, 9—81.

The weekly sweepstakes competition over eighteen holes, medal play, at the Plainfield Country Club, yesterday resulted in a tie for first honors between L. S. Church, 84, 10—74, and J. R. Evans, 94, 20—74. Other scores were: L. H. Patterson, 86, 10—76; M. S. Long, 95, 17—78; H. E. Butler, 90, 12—78, and L. S. Ayer, 107, 27—80.

A net score of 70 gave Charles B. Morse the principal laurels in the President's Cup competition at the Hydewood Golf Club. His complete card was 93, 23—70, and this card enabled him to show the way to the other contenders for point honors. The other winners were: R. M. Smith, 96, 24—72, and H. E. Blazier, 84, 11—73. Smith's card of 72 strokes net gave him the premier honors of a sweepstakes competition in which Blazier's 73 brought him home second.

HARDY AND GARLAND WIN.

Take Western Tennis Laurels in Five-Set Match.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Charles Garland of Pittsburgh, and Samuel Hardy of California, recent winners of the national clay court title, won the Western patriotic doubles tennis championship today, defeating Walter T. Hayes and Ralph H. Burdick, former Western champions, in five sets, 6—2, 3—6, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3.

Miss Carrie B. Neely of Chicago defeated Miss Mary Voorhees of Evanston, Ill., for the woman's singles championship, and Miss Neely and Miss Evelyn Seavey of Kansas City won from Miss Voorhees and Miss Miriam Steever of Chicago in the finals of the doubles, one set going 15—13.

The singles finals for men will be played Monday between Walter T. Hayes and Samuel Hardy.

WANTED

Storage room for newsprint paper on Manhattan Island, near New York Central Railroad Terminal. Building must be dry and with low insurance rate. Address Z 295 Times Annex.

STRONG LOW IN MATCH.

Engineers' Professional Has 72 in Four-Ball Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

STONY BROOK, L. I., Aug. 4.—Whatever doubt might have been entertained regarding the outcome of the thirty-six-hole four-ball match on the links of the St. George's Golf and Country Club, near here, today after Gilbert Nicholls of the Great Neck Golf Club, coupled with Herbert Strong of the Engineers' Club, led by two holes over Wilfred Reid of the Wilmington Country Club and his brother, Arthur Reid, the local pro, in the morning was dispelled this afternoon, when Strong came through with a record-breaking card of 72 and clinched the match. The Nicholls-Strong combination won by 4 and 3, but as there was a prize for the player making the best round of the day the three bye-holes were played.

The match between the professionals was for a purse of $200, raised by members of the recently organized St. George's Club, many of whom were anxious to see the stars of the links show here.

Both Nicholls and Wilfred Reid came dangerously near equalling the record of the course, 73, held by Arthur Reid, in the morning round, when they each returned a 74. Nicholls was a trifle off in his game. Two bad holes kept him from hanging up a record for the course.

Nicholls's temporarily lapse of faulty golf came at the third hole when weakness on his short game cost him at least two strokes. On that hole he managed to get a 6 while his partner was down in 4. Another instance was on the fourteenth hole in the morning round, a par 4 of 247 yards. Nicholls had a splendid opportunity for a 3, but missed an easy putt and had to be content with 4.

The hard luck came at the short fifteenth hole of 180 yards. Par for this hole is 3. Nicholls's drive landed well on the green and very calculatingly Nicholls proceeded to putt. The ball only had to roll the right way a distance of some fifteen yards, but it hung at the very lip of the cup and the best Nicholls could get was a 3.

Wilfred Reid was right at Nicholls's heels. On the eleventh hole in the morning he sliced his drive, and was registering a 6 while Nicholls was taking 4. Reid took another 6 on the fourteenth, a par 5 hole. Strong could not get going on the comparatively new greens in the morning, but in the afternoon he holed several sensational putts.

The summary:

Gilbert Nicholls, Great Neck, 74, 76—150; Herbert Strong, Engineers' Club, 79, 72—151; Wilfred Reid, Wilmington, 74, 77—151; Arthur Reid, St. George, 77, 79—156. Best ball—Nicholls and Strong, 66, 67—133; Reid and Reid, 68, 69—137.

OLDFIELD BEATS DE PALMA.

Takes Three Match Automobile Races at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—Barney Oldfield won three races from Ralph De Palma in a match event on the one-mile dirt track at the State Fair Grounds here today. In the second lap of the fifteen-mile race De Palma, lost in the dust from Oldfield's machine, crashed through the inner fence, swerved out upon the track again and drove into the pits, with sections of the fence hanging on his car. De Palma was unhurt, and the race was started again, with the Italian using Oldfield's emergency car. The time for the fifteen-mile race was 13:56.2.

Oldfield broke the track record in one lap of the twenty-five-mile event, making the mile in 49.7 seconds. The time of the race was 23:00.8. Oldfield led all the way in a ten-mile race. Time—8:48.4.

BRITISH SPORTSMEN KILLED

Many Names of Athletes on Recent Casualty Lists.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The names of many prominent British sportsmen who have been killed and wounded in action appear in the latest caualty list issued, every branch of sport being represented. Lieut. Col. J. H. Bowes Wilson, killed, was a fine all-round sportsman, a hard rider, splendid polo player, and cricketer. He was a keen follower of the York and Ainsty, Lord Middleton, the Cleveland, and the Bilsdale Foxhounds and when in India won the famous Darjeeling Cup and the Regimental Polo Cup. Colonel Wilson was dangerously wounded in the Boer war, when Sergeant Firth won the Victoria Cross by carying him out of danger.

Captain E. R. Wynne, killed, was Captain of the cricket, hockey, and fives teams at Uppingham College and also a fine Rugby footballer. Lieutenant N. Gawan-Taylor, killed, was the well-known Durham oarsman and at Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, he was in the first boat and rowed at Henley in 1914. Richard A. Hill, the London golfer and Secretary of the Neasden Golf Club, has also been killed in action.

Lieutenant G. T. Butcher, killed, was one of the best-known athletes in London and a fine quarter-miler. He won many prizes in 1911 and 1912, and was a regular member of the Herne Hill Harriers relay team. W. G. Dunkley, the famous English International runner, reported missing, was for several seasons at the head of Midland cross-country runners. He won the Junior Midland cross-country race and the senior Midland cross-country championships in 1905, 1906 and 1907. He was also the Midland ten-miles champion and ran third in the national.

Arrange Press Golf Title Play.

The fifth annual press championship golf tournament under the auspices of the New York Newspaper Golf Club will be held at Dunwoodie Aug. 6 and 13. Any person employed on a New York newspaper is eligible for this tournament, which is a medal play affair of four eighteen-hole rounds.

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Smart, cool, perfect fitting, durable and washable—the best value in warm weather motor clothes for chauffeurs that can be bought.
A smart norfolk jacket and trousers of fine quality dark gray washable Palm Beach cloth. A wonderfully good double-breasted duster of the same material, with stationary, standing, turnover collar and belt back, and a cap of the same material to match suit and duster. The outfit complete at $32.00 or as follows:
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Guaranteed to be Washable and Exceptional Value.
Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.
Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

HYDRA LEADS STAR YACHTS AT BAYSIDE

Light Wind and Low Tide Mar Racing of Big Fleet of Port Washington Craft.

With practically all the stars of the Port Washington Club at Bayside yesterday afternoon, the Bayside Yacht Club gave the largest regatta of the year under conditions that were not ideal for the sport. The wind was exceptionally light and as the tide was low, two of the craft drifted onto mud flats and were unable to finish. The others had an interesting race, notwithstanding the fact that the finishes were late in all the classes.

No less than sixteen stars started. The winner was Fred Hyde's Hydra, which beat Shadow, the property of W. L. Inslee, by 2:30 over a nine-mile course. In the Bee Class the winner was Maybe and among the Birds, the first craft home was Heron. The old one-design yachts of the club also raced, the winner being Peggy.

The summary:

STARS.
Start, 3:30. Course, 9 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Hydra, Fred Hyde	5:28:10	1:58:10
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	5:30:40	2:00:40
Altair, C. Willis	5:30:55	2:00:55
Mais, L. A. B. Percival	5:31:10	2:01:10
Aris, G. Abbott	5:31:28	2:01:28
Taurus, R. Litchfield	5:31:45	2:01:45
Red Star, M. Edgerton	5:33:03	2:03:03
Little Dipper, G. Corey	5:34:40	2:04:40
Canis Minor, Adler & O'Brien	5:37:20	2:07:20
Southern Cross, H. L. F. Funke	5:38:20	2:08:20
Zete, G. Elder	5:39:50	2:09:50
Star Light, G. Nesbitt	5:41:35	2:11:35
Big Dipper, J. Robinson	5:46:35	2:16:35
Vega, E. Ouech	5:51:50	2:21:50
Shooting Star, C. Crombie	5:57:25	2:27:25
Banshee, M. Edgerton	Ran Aground.	

BEES.
Start 3:35. Course, 9 Miles.

Maybe, G. Hopewell	6:09:28	2:34:28
Be First, H. Clarke	6:15:35	2:40:35
Be Won, G. Daley	6:20:00	2:45:00
Vespa, J. Gillies	6:40:00	3:05:00

BIRDS.
Start, 3:40. Course, 9 Miles.

Heron, Donald Cowl	5:59:42	2:19:42
Woof, W. Feller	6:00:40	2:20:40
Teaser, J. Johns	Ran Aground.	

ONE-DESIGN CLASS.
Start, 3:45. Course, 9 Miles.

Peggy, C. E. Smith	6:35:40	2:50:40
Edna J., S. Shuttleworth	6:38:00	2:53:00

TITLEHOLDERS IN MEET.

Many Champions Will Compete in A. A. U. Games.

Although a number of the title holders are in some branch of the United States service in training camps, getting ready to give their efforts to their country in the war, it is expected that a representative entry of winners at last year's national Amateur Athletic Union championships, which were held in Newark, will be received for this year's events to be held at St. Louis on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 3.

This impression is conveyed in an announcement sent out yesterday from the local headquarters of the A. A. U. in which it was stated that some of the present champions have received furloughs which will permit them to make the journey to St. Louis. Others have filed applications for leave about the time that the championships are to be held. Indications point to the probability of the majority of the champions being on hand.

With the champions on the ground and competing in their favorite events it is expected that the anticipations of the Amateur Athletic Union officials for a successful meet will be realized, or, at least, that the coming championships will be as successful as could be expected, considering the present heavy depression in all branches of sports.

Walter A. Hummel of the Multnomah A. C. of Portland, Ore., who last year won the quarter-mile hurdle championship title at Newark, is one of the first of the country's prominent soldier-athletes to receive a furlough which will permit him to compete in the championships. Hummel is attached to the field hospital at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington, and in a recent letter to Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, Hummel expressed himself as being in excellent condition as a result of two hours of training which he gets every day, despite his military duties.

Hummel has been granted a two weeks' leave, so that he can journey to St. Louis a few days before the date set for the championships and complete his training on the track, where he will defend his title. In winning the quarter-mile hurdle championship last year Hummel came within one-fifth of a second of a world's record for the distance.

Another champion who will be competing, although belonging to a military unit, is Don Scott of New Orleans, who won the half-mile championship last year in fast time. Dana Jenkins, capable of "9-4" for the century dash, also will be on hand. Both Scott and Jenkins are at present with the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Logan H. Root, Little Rock, Ark., and although their working hours in the camp have been long they have found time to get in some preparatory work.

Floyd C. Smart of Northwestern University, who won the special 440-yard hurdle event at the Penn relays last Spring in 0:55 1-5, defeating among others Billy Meanix, the world's record holder, will compete at St. Louis. Incidentally, the winners of the various events at the Metropolitan Association's annual championship games, which will be held a week before the national championships, will make the trip to St. Louis, which means that the pick of the local athletes will strive for national honors.

Entry blanks and other information will be furnished upon application to Frederick W. Rubien, 290 Broadway, New York.

BENSONHURST CHAMPIONS.

Defeat Richmond County Cricket Team by Margin of 39.

Bensonhurst cricketers, representing the Bensonhurst Field Club, again came to the fore in the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association yesterday by winning the championship game from Richmond County on the grounds of the latter at West New Brighton by a margin of 39 runs. First at bat, Richmond County was disposed of for 58, in consequence of the effective bowling of J. H. Briggs, who took 4 wickets for 28 runs, and C. Hoyle, who captured 4 for 19. The fine innings of R. Macpherson, who stayed at the wickets until he had gathered 42 by good all around cricket, was easily the feature of the match.

Columbia Oval was successful in holding the champion Brooklyns in the Metropolitan League match at the Prospect Park parade grounds yesterday, when a draw resulted in the game, in which a grand total of 294 runs was realized for the loss of only 12 wickets. Brooklyn batted first, declaring their innings closed after 153 runs had been obtained for the loss of 6 wickets. O. Meyer was in fine fettle with the willow and with a splendid innings of 70 carried off the individual batting honors of the match. Despite his recent injury, J. L. Poyer was in rare form for 41 not out. C. M. Lauder added 17. Columbia Oval responded with a will and had 141 runs for 6 wickets when time was called, giving Brooklyn a distinct scare.

The champion team of the United Cricket Club was opposed to the West Indians at the Prospect Park parade grounds and carried off the victory on totals of 116 to 70. G. Hinds excelled with the willow for the United team, being top score with a well-played 42. B. Clarke, 17; W. Gibbs, 16, and B. Roberts, 11, were the three double figures on the losing side.

RACES FOR NEW YACHTS.

Larchmont's New Fleet to Have a Series of Saturday Contests.

With five of the six new yachts of the Larchmont Yacht Club O class now in the water, a series of races between them has been arranged to be sailed each Saturday over the club's twenty-three-mile triangular course, the first race of the series to take place next Saturday afternoon.

Saturday's race will be something of a novelty in that it will have ex-Commodore Morton F. Plant's recent purchase as a competitor. She will have the conventional rig as have all the other sloops of the fleet with the exception of Commodore Ford's Varuna. The latter is fitted with the so-called Marconi rig, which is to be thoroughly tested until the owners of yachts of the class have decided which rig will produce the best results. If the Marconi rig is agreed on as making the yachts faster all six of the craft—including Dr. Bishop's, which is not yet ready for racing—will have the new type of sail so as to put them on equal terms in the racing for next season, by which time it is hoped by members of the club racing activities may be resumed.

Four of the sloops which have been racing for the last three weeks started out for a brush yesterday afternoon, though there was scarcely wind enough to fill their sails. They had a reach up the Sound, and then started across the Sound for the Long Island shore. Before reaching there they ran into a soft spot and in a short time the wind died out entirely. So the day's trial was abandoned, the yachts being towed back to Larchmont harbor by their tenders.

DE MAR MARATHON WINNER.

Boston Runner First in Long Run—Devanney Takes Mile.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Clarance De Mar of Boston, who represented America in the Marathon race at the last Olympic games, was the winner of the modified Marathon at the athletic games of the Scotch Caledonian Club today. De Mar covered the distance of thirteen and a quarter miles in 1 hour 31 minutes 33 seconds. Carl Lunder of Quincy finished second, Arthur Roth of Boston, third, and Victor McAuley, the Canadian, who won the event last year, was fourth.

The five-mile race, advertised as the professional American championship, was won by Willie Kolehmainen of New York in 26 minutes 37 seconds. Ted Brooks of Fall River was second.

Michael Devanney of New York won the Walter Scott mile in 4 minutes 34 seconds.

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LEONIA.—Bungalow with large plot. Attractive eight-room semi-bungalow; large veranda and sleeping porch; all improvements; plot 75x170; shade, fruit trees, convenient to train, trolley, and school; only $6,000; convenient terms.
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RED CROSS OFFERS WORK FOR KNITTERS

Many Warm Garments Needed for Soldiers and Sailors on Hard Winter Service.

EXPERT ADVICE OFFERED

Specifications and Materials Required for Most of the Articles Desired.

Women who want to knit jackets, helmets, wristlets, socks, and other articles of comfort for American soldiers and sailors, but who do not have opportunity to go to Red Cross headquarters for the specifications of unfamiliar garments, have kept nearly every chapter in the country busy with requests for information as to just what to do. Most of the inquirers said they were sufficiently skillful at knitting and crocheting garments of which they knew the specifications, but did not know just how to go to work at the particular things that soldiers need.

Mrs. Horace M. Leeds, instructor in knitting and crocheting for the Atlantic City chapter of the Red Cross, has compiled a list of directions for knitting and crocheting the garments most needed. Several different plans are given for some of the articles, according to the ideas worked out by experts. The first four formulas listed are given out by the Comforts Committee of the Navy League; the authority for some of the others is given, and some of them were made up by Mrs. Leeds herself.

Here are the instructions for the home knitters. It is to be remembered that only khaki and dark gray goods are permissible for the army, and these two colors and navy blue for the navy.

Jacket.

Material—Three hanks knitting worsted, fivefold, gray; one pair amber needles No. 5.

Eleven stitches equal 2 inches; 11 ridges equal 2 inches.

Cast on 80 stitches. Knit 2, purl 2 for 4 inches. Knit 19 inches plain. Knit 28 stitches. Bind off 24 stitches. Knit 28 stitches. On these knit 5 ridges or ten rows. Pick up first 28 stitches and knit shoulder same as first. Cast on 24 stitches. Place all stitches on 1 needle. Knit 19 inches even. Knit 2, purl 2 for 4 inches. Sew up seams, leaving 9 inches for arm hole.

Wristlet.

Material—½ hank knitting worsted, gray; one pair No. 11 steel needles or No. 8 amber needles.

Nine stitches equal 1 inch; 10 rows equal 1 inch.

Cast on 52. Knit 2, purl 2 for 12 inches. Sew up, leaving slit for thumb 2 inches long, 3 inches from one end.

Muffler.

Material—1½ hanks knitting worsted, navy; one pair amber needles No. 5.

Five stitches equal 1 inch; 11 ridges equal 2 inches.

Cast on 60 stitches. Knit until work measures 58 inches.

Helmet.

Material—1 hank knitting worsted, navy; 1 pair amber needles No. 3½, 4 steel needles No. 11, (or size smaller than amber needles.)

With amber needles, cast on 54 stitches, knit plain 10 inches for front and slip off on spare needle. Work another piece to correspond 5 inches long for back.

Slip the stitches of both pieces onto 3 steel needles, having 36 stitches on each needle. Knit 2, purl 2, for 5 inches. Bind off 30 stitches very loosely to make the opening for the face. Knit 2, purl 2, forward and backward for 13 rows.

Cast on 30 stitches loosely, and on 3 needles knit 2, purl 2, for 2½ inches. Knit 1 round plain, then narrow by knitting the last 2 stitches on each needle together, every row, until there are 8 stitches left on each needle. Then knit 2 stitches together all around, leaving 4 stitches on each needle. Then draw the loop of the yarn through all 12 stitches with a crochet hook and fasten firmly. Knit rather snugly.

Sleeveless Jacket—Large.

No. 5 needles, bone or celluloid. Three and one-half hanks of knitting yarn.

Cast on 92 stitches; knit 2, purl 2 for 4 inches; knit plain 21 inches; knit 31 stitches, bind off 28 stitches; knit 31 stitches; knit 7 ribs on each shoulder, cast on 28 stitches; knit plain 21 inches; knit 2, purl 2 for 4 inches. Sew up sides, leaving 10 inches for armholes.

Knit Knee Caps.

Two steel needles, No. 15. Two hanks knitting yarn.

Cast on 20 stitches, work 15 ribs, (2 rows form a rib;) now increase 1 stitch at each end of every row until there are 50 stitches on the needle; work 30 ribs on this length, then decrease in the same manner as you increased until 20 stitches remain; bind off; pick up 88 stitches on the ends, knit 4 ribs plain, then knit 4 and purl 4 for 35 rows; bind off. Work second end to correspond. Sew together.

Trench Cap.

No. 4 bone needles, pointed at both ends. Set up 96 stitches, (32 on each needle;) 3 needles, knit 2, purl 2 for 8½ inches; then purl the first stitch, and knit the next two stitches together; rest of needle plain; proceed thus with back needle until you have six stitches on each needle; draw your wool through the stitches and pull up.

Knitted Wristlets.

One hank knitting yarn; two bone needles, No. 4, 10 inches long.

Cast on 52 stitches. Knit 2, purl 2 for 12 inches; bind off, sew up, leaving 2 inches space for the thumb and 4 inches from one end and 5 inches from the other end.

Short Wristers—Knit.

One hank of knitting yarn, gray.

Cast on 52 stitches. Knit 2, purl 2 on either 2 or 4 needles; knit 5 inches long.

Two amber or bone needles, No. 5; 4 steel needles, No. 10.

Eye Bandage.

Dexter cotton, No. 8, three-ply; No. 13 needles.

Set up 20 stitches. Knit 2, purl 2 for 2 inches; add 5 stitches, making 25 stitches on needles; knit 1, purl 1 for 5 inches, always knitting first stitch; narrow to 20 stitches; knit 2, purl 2 for 2 inches; sew tape on one end, two strips 9 inches long; on other end, two strips 18 inches long. Add stitches on one end of needles only.

Bath Mitt.

Dexter cotton, No. 6 or No. 8, 3 or 4 ply; two bone needles, No. 3 or No. 4, or two steel needles, No. 12.

Cast on 48 stitches. Knit 2, purl 2 for 20 rows, then knit plain for 30 ribs, or 60 rows; fold and slip stitch together sides and bottom.

Crocheted Hospital Stockings.

Knitting yarn, 2 hanks; 1 celluloid crochet hook No. 3.

Make a chain of 50 stitches, work 49 single crochet on chain, chain 1, turn. Row 2—Work one single crochet in each stitch of preceding row, always taking up the back loop to form a rib, chain 1, turn. Repeat row 2 until work measures 16 inches. Now work a row of single crochet on the side of the piece just made, working 1 single crochet in each rib, work 8 rows of single crochet on this length, taking up the whole stitch of preceding row, with wrong side of work toward you, join with a row of slip stitch. Now work a row of single crochet at one end for the toe, work round and round, taking up the whole stitch, decreasing 3 stitches on every round until 15 stitches remain. Draw the end in and sew firmly together.

Persons following these directions will find their product acceptable to the army or navy.

CATHOLIC WAR CONFERENCE

Will Plan for Spiritual Needs of American Soldiers.

Catholic dioceses in sufficient numbers to warrant its success have agreed to send delegates to a conference in Washington on Aug. 11 and 12, to plan work in behalf of Catholic soldiers and sailors, both at the training camps here and in France. The conference will plan to find out what proportion of the men are Catholics, and ask the appointment of chaplains in proportion.

The Knights of Columbus, the Chaplains' Aid Association, and six auxiliary societies of Catholic women are formulating a plan of work to be submitted to the conference. The Chaplains' Aid Association is a new war organization, backed by Cardinals and officered by notable Catholic laymen, to provide for the needs of Catholic chaplains.

MARRIED TWICE IN 24 HOURS

S. H. Topakyan Had Failed to Get a New Jersey License.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Aug. 4.—Because Sirajan H. Topakyan, brother of the former Persian Consul General in New York, failed to get a license for his marriage to Miss Kate Van ... in time to comply with the provisions of the New Jersey law and not to disappoint the invited guests, he and his bride had to go through the forms of a second ceremony here today for the benefit of their guests. Mr. Topakyan forgot that the New Jersey law required that forty-eight hours must elapse between the issuance of the license and the marriage ceremony, and he got the license in New York yesterday afternoon, less than twenty hours before the time set for the formal wedding here. How to comply with the law and still not postpone the wedding was a question they decided by having a ceremony performed in New York last night at the home of the Rev. M. Gammyan.

The guests at the wedding today did not know that the couple were already married until an announcement of the first marriage was made after the second had been performed.

Miss Hamilton to Wed Aug. 9.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Jay Hamilton, and Edson Morris Finney, son of Hanford E. Finney, President of the Armour & Co. interests in South America, will take place next Thursday in St. Bartholomew's Church. Miss Hamilton's attendants are to be the Misses Dorothy and Nancy Finney, sisters of Mr. Finney, of Buenos Aires; Thelma Seeligson of this city, and Lillian White of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mr. Finney's best man is to be John May of Buenos Aires, and the ushers will be Sidney Jay Hamilton, Jr., Alfred Elschler of Buenos Aires, and Richard Matthews of Boston. The reception will be held at the bride's home, 300 Central Park West.

Fisk-Lane.

Miss Cara Lane, daughter of Mrs. W. H. Lane of 242 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, and Charles Fisk of Jamaica and Sanford Avenues, Flushing, were married in St. John's Episcopal Church, that town, yesterday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. Townsend Henshaw, rector of Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., a cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. George Warrington Eccles, rector of St. John's. The bride was attended by her two married sisters, Mrs. Charles E. Drew and Mrs. J. De Chadenedes, as matrons of honor. The best man was Hugo Parton of Manhattan. The ushers were Lawrence Hunter and John De Chadenedes.

Bowles-Brown.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Brown of 37 West Tenth Street, to Whitney Bowles, son of Mrs. Porter Bowles of Forest Hills, L. I., was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension. The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant performed the ceremony. There were no bridal attendants. Aymer Cater was the best man. Mr. Whitney is a member of the Seventh Regiment.

Chesebro-Boyd.

The wedding of Miss Adele Bethel Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Zabriskie Boyd of 738 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, to Samuel Joseph Chesebro of the Hotel Irving, Gramercy Park, took place on Friday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents.

Engagements.

The engagement is announced of Miss Anne Hazelton Terhune, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Terhune of 280 Summit Avenue, Hackensack, N. J., to Charles P. Eddy of Ridgewood, N. J. Mr. Eddy is a graduate of Princeton, class of 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Benedict of Harrison Street, East Orange, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hazel Parker Benedict, to Charles Hugh Dickson, Jr., of Jersey City. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Henry Adriance of Edenwood, New Canaan, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janet Erskine Adriance, to Rowland Godfrey Freeman, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Rowland G. Freeman of 211 West Fifty-seventh Street. Miss Adriance made her début three years ago. Mr. Freeman, who graduated from Yale, class of 1916, is now at the Officers' Training Camp, at Plattsburg.

Cards have been received in the Oranges announcing the engagement of Miss Eva Mildred Allen, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Frank W. Allen of Interlaken, N. Y., to Lieutenant Ira Norman Downer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira R. Downer of Essex Avenue, Orange.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Riccardo Stracciari, the baritone, has been engaged for the Chicago Opera House in place of Carlo Galeffi, who cannot obtain release from military service in Italy.

Gina Viafora, Paquita Madriguera, Vernon Stiles, and Riccardo Stracciari will appear at Ahnelt Hall, Deal, N. J., next Saturday evening for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Gustave d'Aquin's Military Band will play on the Mall in Central Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Ocean Travel.

Some of the passengers who sailed recently for a French port were:

F. K. Abbott, B. P. Atkinson, Miss Margaret Ashley, C. R. Arrott, Miss Marie A. Almirall, A. M. Allen, Miss E. H. Bliss, Miss Marion Bennett, F. D. Beale, L. H. Bent, M. C. Barber, M. C. Bryant, Benson E. Brown, H. R. Clark, C. G. Conway, Paul Cartier, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Campbell, H. R. Colwell, James Daly, D. G. Dunlap, Francis H. Dexter, Miss M. F. De Vinnis, R. J. Desmond, Harold Eldridge, W. W. Fahnstock, F. K. Freeman, Raymond W. Frost, Dr. Eugene Fuller, Elliott Finch, H. H. Ford, G. B. Fife, Sherlock A. Fey, F. Graves, Miss K. B. George, C. L. Goodwin, H. W. Grant, J. K. Haney, Miss Clara B. Hale, E. S. Ingham, W. B. King, Miss Maud M. Kelly, W. A. Kane, H. M. Lange, Miss Millicent V. Lewis, H. R. Lyons, O. S. Marshall, Dr. Arthur Moore, J. C. Miller, Mrs. M. A. Palmer, W. A. Parks, Miss D. Raymond, L. C. Russell, R. W. Scott, W. A. Stone, Miss Alice W. Tallant, H. J. Todd, H. C. Tooley, N. H. Willis, E. L. Washburn, H. G. Wilson, R. H. White.

Lost and Found.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of pocketbook and contents, lost on Lackawanna R. R. at Brick Church, Friday, containing various documents and temporary certificates Nos. 2218-2219, Chicago & Western Indiana R. R.; transfer stopped. P. A. Byron, 315 4th Av.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificates Nos. A38056 and A46694, each for 20 shares, in the name "Miss Isabel R. Harder." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicates should not be issued. Mrs. Isabel Harder Gebhard, Cornwall, N. Y.

LOST—Black leather pocketbook, containing cash and two certified checks, one on the Corn Exchange Bank, the other on the Mechanics' Bank; finder keep cash and return checks; liberal reward. H. 1., 258 Times.

LOST—At City Island Chateau Laurier Restaurant, in ladies' retiring room, opal ring, surrounded by 13 small diamonds; $25 reward, if returned to Mrs. Henry Carpenter, Vanderbilt Hotel, Room 808.

LOST—June 7, certificate of deposit No. A22768, dated Oct. 20, 1914, issued by N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.; payment stopped; reward. Return to 418 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOST—Vicinity Grand Central Terminal, Aug. 1, Beta Theta Pi Fraternity pin; reward; communicate J. E. Schoonmaker, 261 East 21st, Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 7233.

LOST—Certificate A58507, in name of David R. Smith, for six shares common stock United States Rubber Co. Advise D. R. Smith, 2,486 Valentine Av., New York.

LOST — Automobile shoe, tube, rim, and cover, Globe make, 37x5; reward offered. Healey, 729 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—Gold wrist watch at Coney Island Friday night. Reward if returned to Munson, 342 West 85th St.

LOST—Gold brooch with coral setting, Grand Central Station, Wednesday; valuable as keepsake; kindly return. Tappe, 25 W. 57th.

LOST—Silver-tipped fox neck piece at Woodmansten Inn, Monday evening, July 30; liberal reward. E 192 Times.

LOST—Square pearl brooch, several stones missing; reward. Passesoit, 20 E. 69th St., City.

LOST—Tortoise shell spectacles, Shanley's, Saturday noon; reward. John Hill, 737 8th Av.

LOST—Silver mesh bag. Return Theodore A. Kohn & Son, 321 5th Av. Reward.

LOST—Chain and diamond pendant; liberal reward. A., 241 East 33th St.

REWARD—Diamond bracelet, large single stone diamond, smaller ones; vicinity 5th Av., 42d, 53d Sts. Hoffstaeder, 115 East 53d.

$100 REWARD.—Return gold mesh bag, set with diamonds and sapphires, lost at Glen Cove July 24; no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

WATCH ON SHIP CREWS.

Federal Inspectors Visit Neutral Vessels in Hunt for Spies.

The Federal Immigration Inspectors made a careful examination last week of the crews of all neutral vessels bound for Europe and other foreign ports in a hunt for German spies. The Captain of a Norwegian steamship bound for Argentina was warned by the Inspectors on Friday afternoon not to take with him a certain man who had shipped that morning. When the steamship was steaming out yesterday she was stopped by a Government tender and six inspectors went on board to examine the crew. The sailor who had been barred was discovered hiding in a chain locker. He was taken off and the vessel proceeded to sea. On her return the Captain will be invited to explain why he took the man on board as a member of his crew after being warned by the immigration authorities.

DR. THEODORE KOCHER DIES

Famous Swiss Surgeon Won the Nobel Prize in 1909.

News was received here yesterday of the death at Berne, Switzerland, on Aug. 1, of Professor Theodore Kocher, a famous surgeon who received the Nobel prize for surgery in 1909. Dr. Kocher was the first surgeon, it was said, to operate successfully for goitre. He had hundreds of patients in this country, and many among American tourists who yearly visited Berne before the war.

At the outset of the European war Dr. Kocher presented the European armies with a preparation which he called "coagulum," the result of his own study. It was to be carried by the soldier for use in stopping the flow of blood when wounded. He was likewise an expert in plastic surgery, and did much in the building of new noses for persons whose nasal organs had been destroyed by disease.

Dr. Kocher's treatment for goitre consisted in withdrawing from functional activity part of the thyroid gland in the neck. This was accomplished by removing the lobes of the gland or by tying off its blood supply. In 800 cases of exophthalmic goitre treated it was reported that 70 per cent. had been cured.

Funeral of Father Bader.

Funeral services for the Rev. Father Albert J. Bader, who had been Chaplain of the Ninth United States Infantry for fifteen years, were held yesterday at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Melrose Avenue and 155th Street. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by the Rev. Francis X. Bader, the Chaplain's brother, and among the members of the Catholic clergy present in the sanctuary was the Right Rev. Mgr. John P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the U. S. S. Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor. A guard composed of members of the Twelfth New York Infantry acted as an escort to Calvary Cemetery.

Louis Bustanoby Dead.

Louis Bustanoby, proprietor of the Café des Beaux Arts, died early yesterday, after a prolonged illness, in his apartment at 80 West Fortieth Street. He was 44 years old. Mr. Bustanoby leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter. He was a brother of André Bustanoby, who died a year and a half ago, and leaves his brothers, Pierre and Jacques, who are also engaged in the restaurant business.

Obituary Notes.

Miss THERESE FRANCES MOXHAM, 48 years old, for the last fifteen years a buyer for Oppenheim, Collins & Co., died on Friday at her home, 189 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn.

GEORGE A. KOCH, 53 years old, a druggist and resident of Woodmere, L. I., for the last twenty-five years, died on Friday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway.

JOSEPH D. WEBSTER, for many years employed by the Long Island Railroad, is dead at his home in Sea Cliff, L. I.

FREDERICK STORTZ, for the last eight years janitor of the Freeport Public School, died suddenly on Friday at his home on Church Street, Freeport, L. I., aged 45 years.

ACHILLES WOOD, 66 years old, employed in the construction department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died at his home, 457 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

GEORGE H. PECK, for sixty years a resident of Brooklyn and a relative of James Ridgway, one-time District Attorney of Kings County, died yesterday in the Home for Incurables, Manhattan.

THOMAS L. P. DOUGLASS died on Friday at his home, 3,067 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He was employed in the East New York office of the Standard Oil Company.

Mrs. CHRISTINE V. MURRAY, wife of John H. Murray, a member of the New York Fire Department, died on Thursday at her home, 2,516 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, in her thirty-fifth year.

JAMES McCULLOUGH, 61 years old, a farmer and civil war veteran, is dead at his home, 523 Sandol Street, Glendale, L. I.

JAMES SMITH, an inspector for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, died on Thursday at his home, 77 Richmond Street, Brooklyn, aged 62 years.

Dr. ELBERT CLARENCE DRAKE, a retired physician and for forty years a resident of the Eastern District section of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 492 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 70.

FRANK H. AMES, for thirty-one years a teacher in the New York Public Schools, died on Thursday in Cambridge, Mass. His home was at 303 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

STEPHEN LINDENFELSER, Principal of the high school department of Trinity School, died on Friday at his home, 69 East Eighty-seventh Street, in his forty-first year.

HEINRICH AUGUSTE JAHN, an authority on hybrid carnations, died yesterday at New Bedford, Mass., in his fifty-first year.

JAMES SCRIPTURE, the oldest locomotive engineer in the employ of the Lackawanna Railroad, died yesterday at his home, Morristown, N. J., in his seventy-seventh year.

CHARLES WARREN WEST, 70 years old, lawyer, died at his home, 172 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

JOHN FRANKENHEIMER, a lawyer, of 25 Broad Street, this city, died suddenly yesterday afternoon at his Summer home in Elberon, N. J., in his sixty-fifth year.

EDWARD A. QUALE, ex-Mayor of Morristown, N. J., died at his home in Hillside Avenue, Morristown, yesterday, in his sixty-fourth year.

The Rev. Dr. CARLOS MARTYN, pastor emeritus of the Noroton Presbyterian Church of Noroton, Conn., died there yesterday in his seventy-sixth year. Dr. Martyn stumped for Abraham Lincoln's election early in his career. During the civil war he was made a Captain in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

Mrs. AVARILLA THOMAS, widow of Congressman James Houston Thomas, who was also a member of the Confederate Congress during the life of that body, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Ida Thomas Upshaw, 640 Madison Avenue, in her ninetieth year. Her husband was a law partner of President Polk. Mrs. Thomas leaves two daughters—Mrs. George Lorillard Thomas and Mrs. Ida T. Upshaw, widow of General A. B. Upshaw, U. S. A.

Dr. JOHN POTTER HODGSON of 1 Washington Square, a widely known specialist in the diseases of children, died suddenly yesterday at Toronto, Canada, where he had gone to escape the extreme heat which prevailed last week. He was 48 years old.

HORACE BROCK, who a score of years ago was a dominant figure in the iron and steel industry, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia. He was 64 years old.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Forecasts for Sunday and Monday:

N. Car.—Fair Sun. and Mon.; light n. e. winds.

S. Car.—Partly cloudy Sun. and probably Mon.; gentle n. e. to e. winds.

Ga., Fla. and Ala.—Occasional thunder showers Sun. and probably Mon.; light, variable winds.

Miss.—Fair Sun. and Mon., except showers in s. e.; light, variable winds.

Tenn and Ky.—Fair Sun. and Mon.

Ohio—Fair Sun.; warmer in n. and cen.; Mon. unsettled, moderate to fresh s. winds, increasing Sun. afternoon.

Ind.—Fair Sun. and probably Mon.; variable winds, becoming gentle n. w.

Lower Mich.—Occasional thunder showers Sun. and probably Mon.; cooler Mon.; s. winds, shifting to fresh w.

Upper Mich.—Occasional thunder showers Sun. and probably Mon.; cooler Mon.; fresh n. w. winds.

Upper Lakes—Fresh w. to n. w. winds, with thunder squalls on Superior and Mich.; Sun.

Lower Lake—Moderate and variable winds Sun.; fair weather.

La.—Sun. and Mon. cloudy; probably showers s. e.

Ark.—Fair Sun.; Mon. showers and cooler.

Okla.—Sun. increasing cloudiness; cooler n. w.; Mon. thunder showers.

E. Tex.—Sun. and Mon. cloudy; cooler n. w. Mon.

W. Tex.—Sun. cloudy; cooler n.; Fair Mon.

Ill.—Showers, followed by cooler, in n. and w. Sun., and in s. e. Sun. night; Fair and cooler Mon.

Miss.—Thunder showers Sun., followed by fair in n. w., cooler in afternoon and night, fair Mon., generally cooler in s. and e.

Wis.—Showers Sun., followed by fair in w., cooler in w., and by night in e.; fair Mon., cooler in e.

Minn.—Fair Sun., cooler in w. and s.; fair Mon., with rising temperature, except near Lake Superior.

Iowa—Fair and cooler Sun., preceded by showers in the e.; fair Mon., rising temperature in w.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CAESAR.—To Mr. and Mrs. C. Theodore Caesar, (nee Nancy Perry,) a son, at Mountain Brook Ranch, Alhambra, Montana, on July 29.

FLEISCHER.—On July 21, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Fleischer, (nee Julie Melnick,) of 272 Manhattan Av.

GOLDSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Goldstein, (nee Bessie Rosenberg,) announce the birth of a son, Friday, Aug. 3, 1917.

LEVY.—To Mr. and Mrs. Aaron William Levy, 1,820 Avenue K, Brooklyn, a daughter, July 29.

SANDLER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Bernard H. Sandler, a daughter, Dorothy, July 31, at 6 Arthur Av., Long Branch.

SIMON.—Mr. and Mrs. Myer Simon (nee Dorothy Levy), 225 West 119th St., announce the birth of a daughter at home, July 30th, 1917.

Engaged.

BERNSTEIN—KLEEBLATT.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kleeblatt, 8,505 19th Ave., Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Benjamin Bernstein of New York.

COHEN—MARKS.—Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Marks of 272 Troy Av., Brooklyn, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Lillian B., to Charles Cohen, same being held on July 21 at their Summer quarters, Acra, Greene County, N. Y.

HECHT—BENJAMIN.—Edith J. Benjamin, 825 West Diamond Av., Hazleton, Pa., to Norman L. Hecht, Lock Haven, Pa.

MELLIS—JACOBY.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Jacoby, 774 Union Av., Bronx, New York City, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Belle, to Mr. Benjamin Mellis.

MILLER—LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Barnett Levy of 758 Kelly St., Bronx, announce the betrothal of their daughter, Celia, to Mr. Michael A. Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. Miller of 720 Riverside Drive, New York City.

SEIDMAN—TANENBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. I. Tanenbaum of 5 Seymour Av., Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Sadie Tanenbaum, to Mr. Louis Seidman, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Seidman, Sr., of 721 Briggs Av., Brooklyn.

SOLOMAN—SMITH.—Mr. and Mrs. Max E. Smith of Southampton, Long Island, announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruby, to Mr. Sidney W. Soloman. St. Louis papers please copy.

STEIN—BACH.—Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Bach, 620 West 116th St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Henriette, to Mr. Emile Stein of New York.

Married.

BAKER—METCALFE.—Grace Church Chantry, Aug. 4, 1917, Miss Florence Elliott Metcalfe to Mr. Appleton Lawrence Baker, both of New York.

GINZBERG—WALLACH.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wallach of 575 West End Av. announce the marriage of their daughter, Beatrice F., to Mr. Arthur H. Ginsberg, at the Hotel Plaza, Aug. 1, 1917.

HOUGHTON—BOUGHTON.—On Aug. 4, at the Church of the Transfiguration, Marjorie E. Boughton to Augustus F. Houghton.

KLOTZ—RAPPAPORT.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rappaport, 159 West 112th St., announce the marriage of their daughter, Emily, to Mr. Henry Klotz of New York, on July 30, 1917. Ceremony by Rev. Dr. Cohen.

LARREMORE—HOPKINS.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, 1917, at Jamaica, L. I., by the Rev. Wilbur L. Caswell, Amy H., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins, to Thomas A. Larremore.

MORNINGSTAR—GOLDBERG.—Mr. Reuben Goldberg announces the marriage of his daughter, A. Elizabeth, to Mr. Benjamin Peixotto Morningstar, son of Judith Salsado Peixotto Morningstar of New York, on Feb. 12, 1917. Columbus, Ohio; Washington, D. C.; Buffalo, N. Y., and Newburg, N. Y., papers please copy.

TALMAGE—STEVENS.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, in the Church of the Messiah, by John H. Holmes, Nannie Nye Jackson Stevens to John Frelinghuysen Talmage.

WEINSTEIN—KALTER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1917, at the Hotel Biltmore, Rose, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Max Kalter, to Mr. Louis Weinstein of New York City.

Died.

AUSTIN.—Winfield Scott, suddenly, Aug. 3. Funeral Sunday, 2 P. M., from 353 West 53d St.

BERENDSOHN.—Aug. 3, 1917, Theodor, beloved husband of Rosalie. Funeral from late residence, 2 Sutton Place, Monday, Aug. 6, 1917, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Cremation Fresh Pond.

BLAUVELT.—At Nyack, N. Y., Aug. 3, Carrie E. Blauvelt. Funeral services at her late residence, 77 First Avenue, Nyack, N. Y., Monday, 6th inst., at 2 P. M.

BODEVIN.—On Friday morning, Aug. 3, 1917, at her residence, 607 Third St., Brooklyn, Barbara Langier, beloved wife of Henry Bodevin. Funeral Monday morning, 9:30 o'clock. Mass at St. Francis Xavier's R. C. Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., at 10 o'clock. Interment St. John's Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

BUSTANOBY.—On Aug. 4, 1917, in his 44th year, Louis Bustanoby, beloved husband of Marie D. Bustanoby. Services on Monday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M., at his late residence, 80 West 40th St. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

BUSTANOBY.—The Society of Restaurateurs of New York deeply regret to announce the death of Louis Bustanoby, proprietor of "Cafe des Beaux-Arts." Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 80 West 40th St., at 2 P. M. Monday.
JOHN J. CAVANAGH, President.
HOWARD E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CAREY.—On Aug. 3, James L. Carey. Funeral from residence of his daughter, Mrs. John W. Friend, 2,753 Davidson Av., Bronx, Monday, Aug. 6, 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Fordham Road, Andrews Av., 10 A. M.

CLARK.—Suddenly, Aug. 3, at Rochester, N. Y., Agnes Tone, wife of George A. Clark of New York City. Interment at Rochester, Aug. 6.

COOMBS.—On Friday morning, Aug. 3, 1917, Gertrude Prince, widow of Charles Adams Coombs, at the residence of her nephew, Dr. Edmund P. Fowler, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y. Funeral private.

DE SAULLES.—Suddenly, on Aug. 3, at Nassau Hospital, John de Saulles, in his 39th year. Services at 2 West 57th St., Tuesday, Aug. 7, 11 A. M. Relatives and immediate friends invited. New Haven papers please copy.

EMERSON.—At her residence, 234 West 75th, on Aug. 2, Mary Hall Emerson, beloved wife of John W. Emerson. Funeral services at St. Ignatius' Church, West End Av. and 87th St., at 2 P. M. Sunday, Aug. 5. Interment Tops Field, Mass.

FLEISCHMANN.—Charles, son of Julius and Lilly A. Fleischmann of Cincinnati, Ohio, suddenly, Aug. 2. Funeral services Sunday, Aug. 5, at 12:30 P. M., from U. S. Naval Air Station, Bay Shore, L. I. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

FRANKENHEIMER.—John, beloved husband of Fanny Frankenheimer, on Aug. 4, at Elberon, N. J. Funeral services private; interment Machpelah Cemetery, Cypress Hills, 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, Aug. 7. Please omit flowers.

HANCOX.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, 1917, at her residence, 59 Park Av., Bloomfield, N. J., Amelia B. Hancox, widow of Commodore J. W. Hancox, and beloved mother of Mrs. George L. Harlford and Lewis C. Burnet. Funeral services at 4 P. M. Sunday, Aug. 5, at her residence.

HODGSON.—Dr. John Hamilton Potter Hodgson of 29 Washington Square, at Toronto, Aug. 4. Interment at Sewanee, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 6. Leeton, Princeton, and Southern papers please copy.

JOHNSTON.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917, Albert T., beloved husband of Martha S. Johnston. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 972 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 6, at 8 P. M.

KELSEY.—Early Saturday morning, Aug. 4, 1917, Charles Boyd Kelsey, M. D. Funeral services at his late residence, 44 East 29th St., at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon, Aug. 6.

LINDENFELSER.—Suddenly on Friday, Aug. 3, Stephen Lindenfelser of 69 East 87th St., New York, in his forty-first year. Funeral services in the Chapel of Trinity School, 139 West 91st St., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 5, at 2 o'clock.

LUDLAM.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, at her Summer home, "Birch Hill," Locust Valley, L. I., Julia Parish Ludlam, daughter of the late Edward and Henrietta Parish Ludlam. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 4 P. M. Automobiles will meet train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 2 P. M. Interment private.

MacINTYRE.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917, Thomas J., aged 47 years, beloved husband of Ellie MacIntyre, (nee Hopkins,) of 201 Angelique St., Weehawken, N. J. Notice of funeral later. Other papers please copy.

MEAD.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Aug. 4, Eliza Ann Wright, widow of the late Erastus F. Mead of Lake Waccabuc, N. Y., in her 71st year. Funeral services will be held on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at the cemetery. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 2:13 P. M. for Katonah, N. Y. Carriages in waiting. Interment at Lake Waccabuc, N. Y.

MURRAY.—George H., died Aug. 2, 1917. Funeral service 10 A. M., Monday, Aug. 6, at Chapel, 14 East 39th St., N. Y. C. Interment Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Philadelphia, Penn.

OLNEY.—On Friday, Aug. 3, Dolly E. Olney, wife of the late George A. Olney, aged 79 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 163 Herkimer St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.

RAUCH.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, Phoebe, daughter of the late Emanuel and Felicia Rauch. Funeral services on Tuesday evening, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock, at her late home, 2,925 Bainbridge Av., Bronx.

RICHARDS.—Aug. 3, Anna M., beloved wife of Marcus L. and mother of Louise and Emilienne. Services at 241 East 31st St. Monday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

RINSCHEDE.—On Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917, after a lingering, severe illness, in his 77th year, Charles J. Rinschede. Relatives and friends, also Lotus Lodge No. 31, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral services at his late residence, 204 East 51st St., Monday evening, Aug. 6, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

ROE.—On Aug. 3, 1917, at his residence, 174 West 72d St., Albert Seely Roe, in the 83d year of his age. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Monday morning, Aug. 6, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

SCHLORS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 4, Matilda Schlors, age 65 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 311 West 97th Street, Monday, Aug. 6, at 10 A. M.

SIMON.—After short illness, Ethel Abels Simon, beloved wife of Charles Simon, in her thirty-eighth year. Services from her late home, 294 West 110th St., Sunday, Aug. 5, 1917, 10 o'clock.

STEIGER.—Entered into rest on Aug. 2, at Sea Gate, Ernest Steiger, in his 85th year. Funeral strictly private. Kindly omit flowers.

THOMAS.—On Aug. 4, 1917, at 640 Madison Av., Avarilla Thomas, widow of the late Hon. James Houston Thomas of Tennessee. Interment in Tennessee. Funeral services private. Nashville papers please copy.

WARD.—On Thursday, Aug. 2, 1917, in her 91st year, at her residence, Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., Catherine J. E. Ward, widow of Sylvester L'Hommedieu Ward, (deceased 1879,) daughter of the late Rear Admiral Jacob Walton, R. N., and Sarah Walton, (Johnstone.) She is survived by her only son, De Lancey Walton Ward of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St., New York City, on Sunday, Aug. 5, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in the vault of the Walton family, Trinity Churchyard. Kindly omit flowers.

WEBB.—Amanda Bowle, widow of the late Charles D. Webb, on Saturday, Aug. 4. Funeral services will be held at 579 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. Monday, Aug. 6. Interment private.

WESTON.—At Ossining Hospital, near his late residence, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., on Friday morning, Aug. 3, 1917, Major General John F. Weston, U. S. A., retired, beloved husband of Sarah Garvin Weston, in the 72d year of his age. Funeral service and interment at Arlington National Cemetery on the afternoon of Monday, Aug. 6, 1917. Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

ABRAHAMS.—Siamon, 65 Hamilton Terrace, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BRANDT.—Henry, Aug. 3. Funeral 438 East 83d St., today, 1:30 P. M.
BRENDLIN.—Anna M., 548 West 41st St., Aug. 3, aged 66.
BRENNAN.—John, 242 East 41st St., Aug. 2. Funeral today.
BROWN.—Rachel, Aug. 2, aged 76. Funeral 223 8th Av.
BURNS.—John, Tompkinsville, S. I., Aug. 2, aged 29.
CAMPBLE.—Andrew, 406 1st Av., Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
CHRISTIE.—George W., 432 College Av., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
COOPER.—George L., 458 West 25th St., Aug. 3.
CRUM.—Blanche, 419 West 47th St., Aug. 3.
CURRAN.—Elizabeth, 514 West 153d St., Aug. 2, aged 60.
DELAMER.—Richard, St. Vincent's Hospital, Aug. 2.
DONAHUE.—John, 601 West 30th St., Aug. 3. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
DOWD.—Elizabeth, St. George, S. I., Aug. 2.
DUNDON.—John S., 167 West 102d St., Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
EGAN.—John, 416 West 125th St., Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
HAYNER.—Joseph, 2,419 Frisby Av., Bronx, Aug. 3.
KEANE.—Christina, 246 East 128th St., Aug. 2, aged 22.
KELLY.—Patrick, 329 West 21st St., Aug. 3, aged 38.
McWALTERS.—Thomas, 1,703 Lexington Av., Aug. 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
MERRIMAN.—Bridget, 1,258 2d Av., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.
MODELS.—Charles G., 194 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.
OELKERS.—John, 281 West 114th St., Aug. 3, aged 35. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
O'SULLIVAN.—Samuel, Riverdale, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
PHILLIPS.—Edward, 2,083 3d Av., Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow.
POST.—Washington L., 423 East 84th St., Aug. 2.
RHEIN.—Victor, 2,096 Ryer Av., Bronx, Aug. 2, aged 86. Funeral today.
ROTHSCHILD.—Esther, 312 East 85th St., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
SCHRAMM.—Frederick W., 325 Central Park West, Aug. 3, aged 74. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
WARD.—Thomas, Aug. 2. Funeral 547 10th Av., tomorrow.
WILSON.—Emma M., 231 West 21st St., Aug. 2. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

ANTHONY.—John J., 246 Emerson Place, Aug. 2, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
BAST.—George H., 1,015 Hart St., Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
BLECKWEDEL.—Sophia, 1,268 Madison St., Aug. 2, aged 74. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
COOPER.—Arthur, Cumberland Street Hospital, Aug. 2.
FENTON.—Catherine, 4,105 New Utrecht Av., Aug. 2.
FITZGERALD.—John, 2,013 Linden St., Aug. 2, aged 72.
GADEMANN.—Adelheid, 836 Bedford Av., Aug. 3, aged 89. Funeral tomorrow.
GEIS.—Philip, Bushwick Hospital, Aug. 2, aged 50.
GOODMAN.—Mary, 1,505 Albemarle Road, Aug. 3. Funeral today.
GORDON.—Pauline, 384 Vernon Av., Aug. 2, aged 59.
GREEN.—Catherine, 52 Jamaica Av., Aug. 2.
HEALY.—Margaret, Jerome Av. and East 234 St., Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow.
HINES.—Edward, 418 Warren St., Aug. 2, aged 47. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
JEHNIG.—Charles, German Hospital, Aug. 2.
KERWIN.—Delia, 43 3d St., Aug. 2, aged 59.
LEIGHEN.—Henry, Aug. 2, aged 34. Funeral 657 5th Av., today, 10 A. M.
LIEBERMANN.—Henry, 823 Hicks St., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
McLAUGHLIN.—James, 49 Talman St., Aug. 3, aged 29.
MARSHALL.—Patrick J., 104 Eagle St., Aug. 2. Funeral today.
MEEHAN.—John J., 179 7th Av., Aug. 3, aged 32. Funeral today.
MUNSTERBERG.—Amelia, 219 Atlantic Av., Aug. 2, aged 50.
MURPHY.—Johanna L., 263 Hoyt St., Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
MURRAY.—Christine, 2,516 Newkirk Av., Aug. 2, aged 35.
NORTON.—John C., Jr., 899 Jefferson Av., Aug. 2.
POPPE.—Martin C., 2,531 Hughes St., Aug. 2, aged 39. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
QUOD.—Sebastian, 82 George St., Aug. 2, aged 79. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
REILLY.—Alice, 25 Housman St., Aug. 2.
ROEDING.—Charles, Aug. 2, aged 58. Funeral 768 Fresh Pond Road.
ROGERS.—Lavinia C., 113 Ryerson St., Aug. 2.
RYAN.—Timothy, Kings County Hospital, Aug. 2, aged 40. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
SCHNEIDER.—Peter, 1,374 Bushwick Av., Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SCOTT.—Lizzie G., 286a 16th St., Aug. 3, aged 70.
SLY.—Julia, 564 Morgan Av., Aug. 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
SMITH.—Catherine, 95 Pacific St., Aug. 3. Funeral today.
SMITH.—William J., Greenpoint Hospital, Aug. 3, aged 36. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
STEWART.—William J., 145 Wyckoff St., Aug. 2.
SULLIVAN.—Daniel, 235 72d St., Aug. 2.
SULLIVAN.—Lillian, 418 40th St., Aug. 2, aged 24. Funeral today.
SZARAPTA.—Michael, 183 Williams Av., Aug. 2, aged 77.
TAYLOR.—William, St. John's Hospital, Aug. 2, aged 94. Funeral service today.
WACHER.—Anna C., 909 Greene Av., Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
WOOD.—Achilles, 457 Jefferson Av., Aug. 2.

Hoboken, Jersey City and Newark.

BAKER.—Helen, 57 Park Av., Hoboken, Aug. 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
BONNETT.—Robert, 507 South 7th St., Newark, Aug. 3.
BURKE.—Peter, 940 Willow Av., Hoboken, Aug. 2, aged 29.
CALLAGHAN.—Mary, 225 Willow Av., Hoboken, Aug. 2.
CONROY.—Nora, 79 Joseph St., Newark, Aug. 2.
FREDERICK.—August, 767 South 14th St., Newark, Aug. 2, aged 66. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
HENEY.—Bridget, Jersey City, Aug. 2, aged 81.
JENNINGS.—James H., 680 Newark Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2, aged 1.
JONES.—Victoria, 38 Church St., Newark, Aug. 2.
KALEN.—Toney, West Hoboken, Aug. 2, aged 37.
KING.—Bridget, 447 Hoboken Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2.
KOHLER.—Emilie, 277 Hunterdon St., Newark, Aug. 2, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
KUCKS.—William H., 84 Ferry St., Jersey City, Aug. 2, aged 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
LAWLER.—Patrick, 265 Baldwin Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2.
LENAHAN.—Mary, 96 Beacon Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2.
LINDEN.—Mattie, 1,212 Park Av., Hoboken, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
LEWIS.—Elizabeth G., 540 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2.
LYNCH.—Mary, 508 North 3d St., East Newark, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.
McKERNAN.—Lucy A., Jersey City, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 3 P. M.
MACKENZIE.—Charles F., 30 North 11th St., Newark, Aug. 2, aged 47.
MANGOLD.—Charles C., 66½ 9th Av., Newark, Aug. 2, aged 68.
MARANGELO.—Concetta, West Hoboken, Aug. 2, aged 79.
MERONI.—Angelina, 412 Union St., West Hoboken, Aug. 3. Funeral today.
MOMPER.—Wilhelmina, 548 South 10th St., Newark, Aug. 2, aged 36. Funeral tomorrow, 9:15 A. M.
MONTEVERDE.—Maria, 323 Madison St., Hoboken, Aug. 2, aged 80.
MUES.—Wilhelmine, 239 Freeman Av., Jersey City, Aug. 3, aged 69.
MULCAHY.—Julia, 67 Clarke Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2, aged 74.
MURPHY.—Mary, 602 Clinton St., Hoboken, Aug. 3, aged 65.
PATTERSON.—Samuel, 67 Bramhall Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A cyclonic disturbance central Saturday morning over Eastern North Dakota continues to move northeastward and has diminished in intensity in the last twelve hours. It has been attended by light showers in the upper Missouri Valley and Minnesota and by a marked rise in temperature in the Plains States and Missouri Valley.

Showers and thunderstorms continue in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and Florida. Elsewhere the weather has been fair.

The eastward movement of the disturbance in northern Minnesota will be attended by a general rise in temperature in the Lake region and New England and in lesser degree, in the Middle Atlantic States and change to lower temperatures will quickly follow.

Generally fair weather is probable Sunday and Monday in all districts east of the Mississippi, except the East Gulf States and the upper Lake region, where showers are indicated.

Winds for Sunday and Monday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light and variable; fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle northeast; fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable; thunder storms.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Sunday and probably Monday; somewhat warmer Monday.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Sunday and Monday; somewhat warmer Monday.

Western New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Sunday. Monday, unsettled.

Northern New England—Fair Sunday and probably Monday; warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	70	68	4 P. M.	80	79
6 A. M.	70	66	6 P. M.	79	79
9 A. M.	72	71	9 P. M.	73	73
12 M.	80	74	11 P. M.	73	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 67; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.07 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.08 inches.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:54 | Sun sets..7:05 | Moon rises..8:20

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:09	9:30	3:04	3:24
Governors Island	9:39	9:56	3:39	3:58
Hell Gate	11:19	11:40	5:18	5:50

Fire Record.

A.M.		Loss.
12:40	117 Monroe St.; Ida Goldstein	Slight
1:40	262 W. 144 St.; John Ahern	Slight
5:20	223 E. 32d St.; not given	None
7:55	6 to 8 44 St.; (auto,) S. Cohen	Slight
8:15	155 E. 106 St.; not given	Slight
10:45	Broadway & 73 St.; (auto,) Park & Tilford	Slight
1:50	59 W. 139 St.; not given	Slight
1:45	23 Clinton St.; not given	Unknown
3:30	256 W. 127th St.; John Mitchell	Slight
4:15	20 Cannon St.; Joseph Tecker	Slight
5:00	64 West Houston St.; American Ladies' Underwear Co.	Not given
5:10	101 W. 63d St.; Mary Howard	Slight
5:20	100 East End Av.; H. Ahneman	Slight
6:10	3 E. 112th St.; J. Pickridge	Not given
7:35	Front 423 W. B'way; not given	Slight
7:35	2,549 Decatur Av.; H. K. Hell	Slight
7:40	5th Avenue B; Charles Baurten	None
8:30	521-531 W. 57 St.; Willys-Overland Auto Co.	None
9:10	216 E. 10 St.; not given	None
9:40	111 Division St.; Jacob Kaplan	Slight
9:45	55 Bergen Av.; subway structure	Slight
11:05	263 W. 68 St.; Samuel Duffy	Slight
11:20	69 W. 114 St.; Abraham Kline	Slight

The Civil Service.

City.

An examination has been ordered for asphalt steam roller examiner. The subjects and weights are: Experience, 6; technical, 4. The duties involve responsibility for the care and condition of the machines, the details of scarifying and surfacing pavements and making such repairs as the seasonal character of outdoor work may demand. Candidates must show an experience of at least one year on new or repair asphalt work and one year's experience as a hoisting pile driving or stationary engineer. The minimum age is 21 years. The prevailing rate of wages will be paid.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 5 at the New York Custom House an examination for land law clerk, for both men and women. Vacancies in the position of register and receiver's clerk in local land offices under the Department of the Interior and in positions requiring similar qualifications in other branches of the service, including the departmental service in Washington, D. C., will be filled from this examination. The usual entrance salary is $900 a year, with possibility of promotion to $1,000, $1,100, $1,200, $1,300, and $1,400, in the order designated, depending upon the record of the appointee for conduct and efficiency as reported by the register and receiver and inspector. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in elementary law and in United States public land laws and procedure, arithmetic, letter writing, training and experience. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Police Department News.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon T. A. McGoldrick, 12 S. D., in charge 16 S. D., in addition to his own, 17 days, noon Aug. 11; Patrol. J. E. Nemetz, 29, to C. O. Squad as chauffeur, 14 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 6.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay:) Surgeon H. G. Webster, 16 S. D., 17 days, noon Aug. 11, to be deducted from vacation; (without pay,) Patrol. H. Flechter, 5, 1 day, 4 P. M. Aug. 5; H. C. Hagens, 15, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 6; P. M. Claus, 39, 1 day, 8 A. M. Aug. 13; W. Hofmann, 140, 3 days, 12:01 A. M. Aug. 9.

Suspended, without pay: Lieut. A. Cooper, D. B.

The following member of the force against whom charges are pending, having submitted his resignation, has been dropped from the rolls: Patrol. J. J. Bryan.

Dismissed: Patrol. E. A. Schmitt, 145, (Intoxication.)

Education Notes.

A meeting of the Board of Education will be held on Aug. 8. It will be the only meeting held during the month. The next meeting will be on Sept. 12.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have adopted a resolution authorizing the sale at public auction or by sealed bids of buildings located on premises required for school buildings.

The Board of Education has awarded contracts for alterations and repairs at Public Schools 12, 24, 26, 45, 64, 72, 128, 129, 148, 158, and 162 and Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn.

The first floor of the premises on the northeast corner of 179th Street and Clinton Avenue, the Bronx, will be leased as an annex to Public School 32 from Dec. 15, 1917, to July 1, 1920.

The Board of Education has reassigned to duty Charles O'Connor as an inspector of heating and ventilation in the Bureau of School Buildings.

Died.

PILLER.—George, 346 Camden St., Newark, Aug. 2, aged 10.
RYAN.—Francis, 261 11th St., Hoboken, Aug. 3.
SCHICK.—Henry H., 24 Halstead St., Newark, Aug. 2, aged 53.
TALBOT.—John F., 18 Bloomfield Av., Newark, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
VAN CLEVE.—Robert H., 133 Washington Av., Newark, Aug. 2.
WHELAN.—James, 90 Hague St., Jersey City, Aug. 2, aged 69. Funeral tomorrow.
YOCKEL.—Adelaide, 577 Central Av., Jersey City, Aug. 2, aged 38.

Long Island.

FITZMAURICE.—John J., Corona, Aug. 3, aged 48. Funeral tomorrow.
KOCH.—George A., Woodmere, Aug. 2, aged 54. Funeral today.
McCULLOUGH.—James, Glendale, Aug. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
SHARP.—Janet, Jamaica, Aug. 3. Funeral today 10 A. M.

In Memoriam.

FRAZEE.—Rivan Francis, entered into rest Aug. 4, 1916. In loving memory.
VIRGINIA.

KOEHLER.—In loving memory of Anna Elizabeth Koehler, died Aug. 5, 1916.

McGINNIS.—In loving remembrance of William J., died Mount Pocono, Aug. 4, 1916; deeply mourned by mother, Nora, Leo, Marjorie.

DOWNEY.—John V. Mass Our Lady of Lourdes Church today, 8 A. M.

Lefferts Place Chapel Fairchild Sons, 86 Lefferts Pl. Centrally located home for funeral service.

CIRCLE 101. **J. WINTERBOTTOM** SIXTH AV. at 53d St.

23d St. & 8th Av. **FRANK E. CAMPBELL** B'way & 66th St.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys. Office, 20 East 23d St., New York. Lots of small size for sale.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The following army orders were issued today by the War Department:

Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps.

2d Lt. J. H. Duckett, honorably discharged.

1st Lt. J. F. Myers, honorably discharged.

Signal Officers' Reserve Corps.

Capt. D. C. Beatty, relieved duty Monmouth Park, N. J.; to Washington, D. C., for duty.

Capt. J. J. O'Connell, Aviation Sec., to report to Chief Sig. Officer for duty.

Capt. T. G. Gallagher, Aviation Sec., to report to Com. Gen., Southern Dept.

1st Lt. P. A. Mackall, Aviation Sec., to Mount Clemens, Mich., for duty.

Capt. F. Mills, Aviation Sec., to report to Chief Sig. Officer for duty.

1st Lt. J. C. Farrar, Aviation Sec., to report to Chief Sig. Officer for duty.

Capt. O. L. Mills, Aviation Sec., to report to Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Medical Reserve Corps.

1st Lt. R. F. Godard, relieved duty Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; to home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the army.

1st Lt. W. W. Hamburger, to report to Com. Gen., Central Dept. for duty as head of tuberculosis examining board now examining troops of National Guard at Chicago.

Capt. C. Goodman, to report to Dr. A. Carrel, Rockefeller Inst. for Medical Research, New York, for instruction.

1st Lt. F. N. Stiles, to San Francisco and report to Com. Gen., Western Dept., for duty.

Capt. W. H. Lawrence, Jr., to Butler, N. J., for enlisting the personnel of Red Cross Ambulance Company 33.

1st Lts. C. P. Major and J. K. Miller, to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to Com. Officer Medical Officers' training camp for instruction.

1st Lt. G. E. Robinson, to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, and report to Com. Officer Med. Officers' training camp for instruction.

1st Lt. F. H. Clay, to Little Rock, Ark., and report to Com. Officer National Army cantonment and by letter to Com. Gen., Southeastern Dept.

1st Lt. C. Frothingham, Jr., to Com. Officer, Fort Benj. Harrison, as member tuberculosis examining board, and by letter to the Com. Gen., Central Dept.

1st Lt. H. J. Oliver, to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and report to com. officer training camp, and by letter to Com. Gen., Central Dept.

1st Lt. J. Evans, to report to Maj. F. H. Baetjer, Baltimore, for instruction in military roentgenology.

Capt. W. R. Bethea, to Baltimore, and report to Maj. F. H. Baetjer for instruction in military roentgenology.

1st Lt. H. T. Smith, assigned to duty at Dallas, to examine candidates for commission in the Engr. Officers' R.C.

1st Lt. A. P. Fowelson, to report to Med. Director, Boston Psychopathic Hospital, Boston, for course of intensive training in neurology and psychiatry.

Maj. A. W. George, to Boston, Mass., as instructor of military roentgenology.

1st Lt. P. F. McGuire, to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., and report to Com. Officer, Med. Officers' training camp for instruction.

Capt. H. Greenberg, honorably discharged.

1st Lt. H. K. Berkley, to report to Com. Gen., Western Dept., for duty.

Capt. D. R. Gillfillen, to Chickamauga National Park, Ga., and report to Com. Officer, organization camp of the army to examine recruits and report by letter to Com. Gen., Southeastern Dept.

1st Lts. A. H. Aland and L. N. Ossman, to Washington, D. C., and report to Commandant, Army Med. School for instruction.

Capt. M. R. Gibbons, report to Com. Officer, Letterman Gen. Hosp., Presidio of San Francisco for duty.

1st Lts. H. Golding and C. E. Sims to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., and report to Com. Officer, Medical Officer's Training Camp for instruction.

The following-named officers assigned to active duty and will proceed to reorganization camp of the regular army indicated to make examinations and report by letter to Com. Gen. of Dept. where camp is located:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

A. Durham, to Gettysburg National Park, Penn.; F. E. Leslie, to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; T. F. Nell, to El Paso, Texas.

The following officers are relieved from duty at Med. Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., and will proceed to reorganization camps of the regular army indicated and report to the Com. Officer to make examinations and report by letter to Com. Gen. of the Dept. in which camps are located:

Capt. G. P. Willey, to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; 1st Lt. C. C. Beckley, to Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Capt. F. H. Newsberry, to report to Com. Officer, reorganization camp of the regular army, Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to make examinations and report by letter to the Com. Gen. Central Dept.

The following officers will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Commandant Army Medical School for instruction:

J. G. Alexander,	J. H. Bloomfield,
C. R. Brooke,	G. A. Brown,
T. L. Doyle,	R. J. Erickson,
J. N. Holt,	R. W. Humphreys.

1st Lt. L. H. Ledbetter to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Com. Gen. Southern Dept.

The following named officers will proceed to Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., and report to Com. Officer, Medical Officers' training camp for instruction:

CAPTAINS.

C. L. Bjerring,	J. H. Telfair.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

C. O. Bayless,	V. P. Genge,
D. W. Davis,	M. L. Helfrich,
H. C. Dixon,	R. Reid,
T. Freundlich,	C. V. Tyner.

1st Lt. H. I. Gosline, to New York, N. Y., and report to Maj. S. Flexner, Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Research for instruction.

1st Lt. A. F. Riggs, honorably discharged.

1st Lt. H. P. McGaughey, to home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen. of the Army.

1st Lt. H. F. McGaughey, honorably discharged.

1st Lt. R. F. Godard, honorably discharged.

1st Lt. E. Hall, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report to Com. Officer, Dept. Laboratory and by letter to Com. Gen., Central Dept.

Medical Corps.

The following named officers will proceed to camp specified and report to com. officer for duty as camp sanitary officers during construction of cantonment, and by letter to the Com. Gen. of the dept. indicated, and upon arrival of troops will report to the com. officer for duty in command of base hosp. to be established:

Capt. W. H. Smith, Camp Green, Charlotte, N. C., Southeastern Dept.

Capt. W. H. Allen, Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., Southeastern Dept.

Capt. R. C. Heflebower, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., Southeastern Dept.

Capt. J. S. Fox, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., Southeastern Dept.

Capt. A. O. Davis, Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, Southern Dept.

Capt. C. C. Demmer, Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., Southeastern Dept.

Capt. S. W. French, Camp McArthur, Waco, Tex., Southern Dept.

Capt. J. M. Willis, Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., Southern Dept.

Capt. T. E. Scott, Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., Southeastern Dept.

Capt. P. B. Connolly, Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., Southern Dept.

Capt. G. E. Pariseau, Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Tex., Southern Dept.

Capt. C. R. Haig, Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., Southeastern Dept.

Capt. J. E. Baylis, Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., Southeastern Dept.

Capt. G. F. Lull, Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., Southeastern Dept.

Capt. R. W. Kerr, Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal., Western Dept.

Capt. A. D. Davis, Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., Western Dept.

Maj. E. G. Bingham to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, and report to com. officer for duty as commanding officer of base hosp., and by letter to com. Gen., Central Dept.

Orders July 9 directing Maj. A. G. Love to proceed to New York revoked. Maj. Love will proceed to Washington, D. C., and report to Surgeon Gen. of the army.

Quartermaster, Reserve Corps.

Capt. J. T. Kingsley to New York, N. Y., and report to the Gen. Supt., Army Transport Service, for duty as his assistant.

Capt. G. A. Christensen will report to Constructing Q.M., 19th N. G. Div. cantonment, Linda Vista, Cal., for duty as his assistant.

Capt. P. Schaufele to report to com. officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for instruction in duties of officer in charge school for bakers and cooks, thence to Columbia, S. C., and report to com. officer of the cantonment at that place for duty.

Capt. J. Blaber to report to com. officer, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for instruction in duties of officer in charge of school for bakers and cooks, thence report to com. officer of the cantonment, Camp Trevis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty.

Maj. F. S. Laurence, to report to Gen. Supt., Army Transport Service, New York, N. Y., for duty as his assistant.

Capt. G. B. Goetz, to report to Depot Q.M., Jeffersonville, Ind., for duty as his assistant.

Capt. L. King, to report to com. officer, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for instruction in duties of officer in charge of school for bakers and cooks, then to Louisville, Ky., and report to com. officer, cantonment, for duty.

Capt. C. J. Kalberer, to Washington, D. C., (barracks,) and report to com. officer, school for bakers and cooks, for course of instruction in duties of officer in charge of school for bakers and cooks, then to Wrightstown, N. J., and report to com. officer, cantonment, for duty as officer in charge of schools.

Following officers will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and report to the com. Gen., Southeastern Dept., for duty as assistants to the Dept. Q.M.: Maj. H. Williams; Capts. F. L. Hester, E. Scally.

Orders July 13 directing Capt. J. F. Taylor to report by telegraph to the com. Gen., Southeastern Dept., revoked. Report in person to Depot Q.M. at that place for duty as his assistant.

Capt. J. R. Holt, to report to Depot Q.M., New York, N. Y., for duty as his assistant.

Capt. C. H. Wilson, to report to depot Q.M., New York, N. Y., for duty as his assistant.

Veterinary Reserve Corps.

2d Lt. L. Adelbert Browne, to St. Louis, Mo., and report to officer in charge medical supply depot for duty.

2d Lt. G. H. Seaver, to San Francisco, Cal., and report to com. officer, Presidio of San Francisco and by letter to the Com. Gen., Western Dept.

2d Lt. J. W. Steinbrook, to report to com. officer, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and by letter to Com. Gen., Western Dept.

Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps.

Capt. V. R. Irvine, relieved from assignment to 17th Engrs.

The following named officers are relieved from obligations in connection with engineers at engr. training camps named and assigned to active duty at same camps:

Vicinity of Washington, D. C.

CAPTAINS.

P. L. Stacker,	H. J. Muehlman.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

E. S. McKissick,	H. C. McGowan.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

1st Lt. E. H. Handy.

2d Lt. J. H. Genung.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Maj. A. Trowbridge, to Watervliet, N. Y., and report to com. officer, Watervliet, for duty.

1st Lt. W. Bohnstengel, to Washington, and report to Chief of Ord. for duty.

1st Lt. P. McC. Armstrong, to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief of Ord. for duty.

Field Artillery.

Promotions and assignments of officers of the Field Artillery are:

R. H. McMaster, from Major, D.O.L., to Lieut. Col., 4th F.A.

J. E. Stevens, Maj., Lt. Col., 14th F.A.

T. E. Merrill, Maj., 15th F.A., Lt. Col. 15th F.A.

F. Conner, Maj., Det. I.G. Dept., Lt. Col.

H. W. Putner, Maj., 9th F.A., Lt. Col., 9th F.A.

H. L. Newbold, Maj., D.O.L., Lt. Col., 17th F.A.

E. D. Scott, Maj., D.O.L., Lt. Col., 17th F.A.

L. R. Holbrooks, Maj., 7th F.A., Lt. Col. 7th F.A.

H. Hall, Maj., 4th F.A., Lt. Col., 4th F.A.

W. Smith, Maj., 13th F.A., Lt. Col., 20th F.A.

A. A. Starbird, Maj., Det. I. G. Dept., Lt. Col.

C. R. Lloyd, Maj. D.O.L., Lt. Col. 11th F.A.

O. L. Spaulding, Jr., Maj. 2d F.A., Lt. Col. 2d F.A.

C. H. Lanza, Maj. D.O.L., Lt. Col. 13th F.A.

H. B. Farrar, Maj. 3d F.A., Lt. Col. 3d F.A.

R. S. Granger, Maj. Det. Q.M.C., Lt. Col.

D. T. Moore, Maj. Det. Gen. Staff, Lt. Col.

G. V. H. Mosley, Maj. 5th F.A., Lt. Col. 5th F.A.

F. E. Hopkins, Maj. 16th F.A., Lt. Col. 16th F.A.

F. T. Austin, Maj. 18th F.A., Lt. Col. 21st F.A.

C. C. Pulis, Maj. 6th F.A., Lt. Col. 6th F.A.

C. M. Bundel, Maj. 10th F.A., Lt. Col. 10th F.A.

C. D. Herron, Maj. 3d F.A., Lt. Col. 12th F.A.

R. C. Foy, Maj. 9th F.A., Lt. Col. 1st F.A.

L. T. Boiseau, Maj. D.O.L., Lt. Col. 2d F.A.

W. H. Lambdin, Maj. 8th F.A., Lt. Col. 8th F.A.

W. I. Westervelt, Capt. 17th F.A., Major.

U. Birnie, Jr., Capt. 6th F.A., Major 6th F.A.

C. Deems, Jr., Capt. D.O.L., Major.

F. C. Doyle, Capt. Det. Q.M.C., Major.

J. P. Robinson, Capt. 7th F.A., Major 7th F.A.

A. McIntyre, Capt. 1st F.A., Major 1st F.A.

G. R. Greene, Capt. D.O.L., Major.

R. W. Briggs, Capt. Det. Q.M.C., Lt. Col.

C. M. Bunker, Capt. 3d F.A., Major 3d F.A.

F. W. Griffin, Capt. 11th F.A., Major 11th F.A.

R. S. Welsh, Capt. D.O.L., Major 3d F.A.

T. Campbell, Capt. Det. Q.M.C., Major.

D. F. Craig, Capt. Det. Gen. Staff, Major.

A. B. Warfield, Capt. Det. Q.M.C., Major.

H. L. Landers, Capt. 7th F.A., Major 7th F.A.

W. H. Burt, Capt. D.O.L., Major 21st F.A.

C. N. Jones, Capt. 12th F.A., Major 14th F.A.

F. B. Hennessy, Capt. 12th F.A., Major 12th F.A.

L. L. Lawson, Capt. 4th F.A., Major 4th F.A.

M. E. Locke, Capt. 8th F.A., Major 8th F.A.

J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., Capt. 9th F.A., Major 9th F.A.

J. R. Bryson, Capt. 16th F.A., Major 16th F.A.

R. O. Mason, Capt. 15th F. A., Major 15th F.A.

W. S. Browning, Capt. 17th F.A., Major 17th F.A.

J. F. Barnes, Capt. 16th F.A., Major 16th F.A.

W. P. Ennis, Capt. D.O.L., Major.

D. H. Currie, Capt. 1st F. A., Major 1st F. A.

B. F. Browne, Capt. 5th F. A., Major 5th F. A.

R. S. Pratt, Capt. 9th F. A., Major 9th F. A.

A. F. Brewster, Capt. 4th F. A., Major 4th F. A.

E. H. De Armond, Capt. Det. Gen. Staff, Major.

N. E. Wood, Capt. 18th F. A., Major 18th F. A.

A. S. Fuger, Capt. 15th F. A., Major 13th F. A.

W. N. Michel, Capt. 21st F.A., Major 21st F. A.

E. S. Wheeler, Capt. 15th F. A., Major 19th F. A.

T. W. Hollyday, Capt. 12th F. A., Major 12th F. A.

J. B. W. Corey, Capt. 9th F. A., Major 14th F. A.

M. Churchill, Capt. D. O. L., Major.

W. F. Jones, Capt. 3d F. A., Major 17th F. A.

C. G. Mortimer, Capt. 3d F. A., Major 13th F. A.

N. E. Margetts, Capt. Det. Gen. Staff, Major.

R. Davis, Capt. 5th F. A., Major 5th F. A.

J. E. Myers, Capt. 11th F. A., Major 10th F. A.

W. S. Woods, Capt. 6th F. A., Major 6th F. A.

S. Frankenberger, Capt. 19th F. A., Major 19th F. A.

Miscellaneous.

The Q.M. at Ft. Snelling, Minn., or one of his commissioned assistants, will proceed to the factory of the Seeger Refrigerator Co., St. Paul, to inspect metal refrigerators.

1st Lt. A. A. Roby, Sanitary Corps, to report to Surgeon Gen. of the army.

Lt. Col. O. Rafferty, U.S.A., retired, to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., to report to Com. Officer for observation and treatment.

Maj. F. B. Watson, 26th Inf., West Point, N. Y., for duty as assistant to Constructing Q.M., Military Academy.

2d Lt. M. J. Dando, Cav. Officers' R.C., honorably discharged.

1st Lt. J. H. Houghton, 16th Cav., is attached to Aviation Sec., Sig. Corps; to San Diego, Cal., and report to Com. Officer, Sig. Corps, Aviation School.

Capt. H. B. Hayden, 4th F.A., to Washington, D. C., and report to Q.M. Gen. of army for duty.

Orders July 11 assigning 2d Lt. J. E. Slack to the 20th Cav. amended to assign him to the 9th Cav.

1st Lt. E. L. N. Glass, 3d Cav., to Corpus Christi, Tex., and report to Brig. Gen. A. P. Blocksom, U.S.A., for duty as Aid de Camp.

Temp. 2d Lt. R. L. Hostetler, assigned to 49th Inf.

Temp. 2d Lt. J. W. Lutfrio, Inf., assigned to 49th Inf.

The following named officers detailed as 1st Lts., Sig. Corps, are detailed to service in the grade of Capt. in that corps:

CAPTAINS, INFANTRY.

J. H. Stutesman,	R. H. Coles,
C. N. Sawyer,	J. H. Hinemon, Jr.,
C. H. Corlett,	R. M. Jones.
H. C. Ingles,	

The following contract surgeons will report to Chief Mustering Officer, National Guard, Chicago, Ill., to examine troops of the N. G. for tuberculosis:

N. C. Nelson,	H. G. Hardt,
W. W. Dicker,	D. W. Rogers,
J. Ritter,	E. M. Heacock,
R. H. Hayes,	G. A. Gardner,
E. E. Gray,	B. W. Rogers.

Provisional 2d Lt. G. D. Fish, Corps of Engrs., to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., and report to Commandant Army Service Schools.

The following named 2d Lts., Philippine Scouts, to Manila, P. I., and report to the Com. Gen., Philippine Dept., for duty:

C. E. Bernard	C. L. Smith.

Contract Surgeon W. F. Drewry, U.S.A., to report to Chief Mustering Officer, Virginia N.G., to make examinations in the personnel of the Virginia N.G.

1st Lts. C. Q. North and C. D. Pickrell, to Washington, D. C., and report to Commandant Army Med. School for instruction.

Lt. Col. P. R. Ward, C.A.C.; 1st Lt. H. J. Hagan, M.R.C., and 2d Lt. G. S. Whitman, C.A.C., detailed members Board of Officers, Ft. Monroe, Va., vice Maj. W. R. Smith, C.A.C.; Capt. A. H. Sunderland, C.A.C., and 1st Lt. R. D. Wolfe, M.R.C., relieved.

Lt. Col. W. P. Chamberlain is designated to conduct preliminary examination at Madison Barracks, N. Y., of applicants for appointment ... M.C.

Capt. F. B. Lewis, 14th Inf., relieved duty Recruiting Service at Denver, Col.; join proper station.

Brig. Gen. F. S. Stron, U.S.A., to home and wait orders.

1st Lt. F. C. Heeox, 61st Inf., to Atlantic City, N. J., in connection with meeting of Standardization Committee on Motor Cycles.

2d Lt. J. F. Myers, Inf., O.R.C., honorably discharged.

Orders July 25 relating to 1st Lt. J. T. McClure, E.O.R.C., amended to read 1st Lt. J. T. McLure.

Orders July 25 amended to assign officers referred to therein to the 6th Engrs., Regular Army, instead of to the 6th Engrs., Nat. Army.

Resignations.

1st Lt. F. E. Hickson, M.R.C.

1st Lt. B. L. Fitkins, I.O.R.C.

Capt. E. Berkel, Q.O.R.C.

2d Lt. M. J. Lyons, 9th Inf., Mass. N.G.

2d Lt. L. O. Courtemanche, 13th Inf., Penn. N.G.

Capt. W. C. P. O'Driscoll, M.R.C.

Leaves.

Lt. Col. G. Patterson, C.A.C., 10 days.

Temp. 2d Lt. L. Cohen, Inf., 5 days.

Capt. L. MacDill, Junior Mil. Aviator, Sig. Corps, 10 days.

Maj. F. E. Phelps, U.S.A., retired, recruiting officer, 2 days.

Temp. 2d Lt. R. W. French, Inf., 5 days.

1st Lt. J. B. Byrne, Jr., M.R.C., 10 days.

2d Lt. L. W. Strozier, Philippine Scouts, 15 days.

Women Who "KNIT" Will Be Delighted!

Realizing the tremendous interest that has developed in knitting, GIMBELS have extended this section until it is now by far the largest and best equipped in New York. An immense showing of Fleisher and Columbia yarns, needles and other necessities. A staff of experts in attendance to teach you how to knit without charge if yarn is purchased here. Come any time, stay as long as you wish. Details of this new departure in tomorrow's papers.

GIMBELS—New Knitting Section—Second Floor

Store open: 8:45 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturday: 8:45 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Gimbel Brothers

Telephone Order Service. 32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST. Madison Square 8200.

Only Experts Should Do Fur Repairing

Really good fur repairing is a fine art. At GIMBELS only expert furriers of rare experience touch your fine furs. The head of GIMBEL Fur Repair Workrooms has been with the store since it opened and is reputed to have the best equipped Fur Workroom in New York. Right now special summer prices prevail and work done now at GIMBELS is done carefully, leisurely and conscientiously, besides being done at much lower prices than usually.

GIMBELS—Fur Repairs—Leave Orders 3rd Floor

The Store Is COOL—The Offerings Most Unusual

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

"With Initiative"—Creating Town Talk

Gimbels

If you're an artist at visualizing pictures in your mind's eye the August Furniture Sale "with initiative" offers great inspiration.

Picture Grand Rapids, that active manufacturing city in Michigan, where the world's finest furniture is produced.

Its interesting exhibits, not only those by the makers in Grand Rapids, but by all the leading Furniture manufacturers in the country.

Picture the convention of furniture buyers, ambassadors sent out by all the large stores in the United States and Canada—many from abroad.

Single out Gimbel Brothers furniture representatives with the unlimited amount of capital at their hands and the three great retail institutions in this city, Philadelphia and Milwaukee to buy furniture for.

Often they receive first choice, as was the case with the retiring firm of the Nelson Matter Furniture Co.

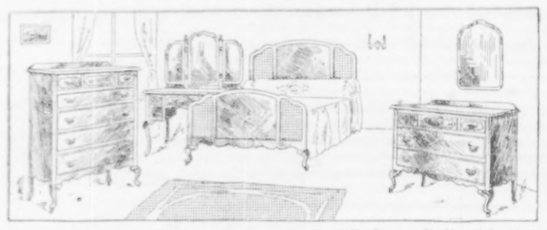
Often price concessions which only buying for three stores could make possible.

Picture the choicest of this rich furniture in an important exposition at Gimbel Brothers.

"Furniture fit for the millionaire, but within the reach of the millions."

At savings of 10% to 50%.

And you will have a fair picture of the August Furniture Sale *"with initiative."*



$550.00 Queen Anne Model American Walnut Bedroom Suite of 7 pieces, $310.00. With Twin Beds, $368.00. Chair, Rocker and Bed. Not illustrated—included in price. One of the handsome suites in the Nelson Matter purchase.

Dining Room Suites

$424.00 10-piece Chippendale Model Dining Room Suite, **$340.00**; Mahogany. Chairs upholstered in blue Hair Cloth.

$400.00 10-piece Queen Anne Model Dining Room Suite, $300.00. Chairs have Spanish Leather Seats.

$325.00 10-piece Chippendale Model Dining Room Suite, $250.00. 48-inch Mahogany Dining Table. Chairs have blue Hair Cloth seats.

BEDROOM SUITES

$955.00 10-piece Louis XVI. Model Bedroom Suite in Ivory Enamel, **$570.00.**

$630.00 7-piece Queen Anne Model Bedroom Suite in American Walnut, **$350.00.** With Twin Beds the entire Suite is **$408.00.**

$314.00 4-piece Louis XVI. Model Bedroom Suite, **$157.00,** Mahogany. Priced separately:

Dresser,	$55.00
Chiffonier,	$55.00
Bed, full size,	$35.00
Round Table,	$12.00

$210.00 Louis XVI. Model American Walnut Bedroom Suite of 4 pieces, $162.50. With Twin Beds, $202.50. May be purchased separately as follows—Dresser, $45: Chifforobe, $42.50: Full Size Bed, $40: Toilet Table, $35.

Handsome Library Suites

$150.00 3-piece Cane Library Suite, **$110.00.** Frames finished in Mahogany. Two pillows covered in velour or damask.

$185.00 3-piece Library Suite, **$140.00.** Spring seats and loose pillows upholstered in brown velour.

$350.00 3-piece Library Suite, **$260.00.** 4 loose pillows and bolster roll covered in blue figured damask.

GIMBELS—Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors.

An Electric Fan Sensation

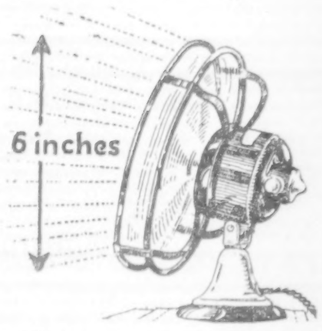
"A Service to Humanity"

Gimbels Have Cornered The Fan Market

Again GIMBEL foresightedness scores for our patrons. While stores throughout the country are at their wits' end to secure fans, GIMBELS are ready with an ample supply of all sizes. Variety of styles ranging from $3.90 to $85. Official Washington weather reports predict more hot weather.

3000 More for Sale Monday Morning at $3.90

(As Illustrated)



A fan that has made good for years. Six-inch blade, all ready for service. Ideal for sick room, hot kitchen, nursery, sleepless bedroom, for offices, etc.

The efficient motor speeds along at an average cost of one cent for six hours. Every home should have at least half a dozen. A splendid gift to "Red Cross" units or a friend in the hospital.

MAIL AND PHONE ORDERS FILLED

$3.90

GIMBELS—Housefurnishing Store—Fifth Floor and Main Floor

A Rug Sale of Timely and Economic Interest

M. J. Whittall's "Anglo Persian" and Other Famous Rugs

Discontinued Patterns at Greatly Reduced Prices

The famous trademark that is woven in on the back of every rug.

THE MARK OF QUALITY REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Whittall's produces the highest grade machine-made Rugs in America.

M. J. Whittall's Rugs are known the world over. The "Anglo Persian," the finest product of the Whittall mills, enjoys the distinction of being known as the nearest rival to the costly hand-woven Oriental Rug.

This Sale comprises the cancelled patterns from the Whittall mills as well as those from our own regular stock. In connection with the August Furniture Sale, and at these reductions, they will be gladly received.

Room Size Rugs (9x12 Ft.)

Anglo Persian	$63.50
Anglo Indian	$62.50
Royal Worcester	$57.50
Teprac	$49.50
Chlidema Brussels	$37.50
Peerless Brussels	$35.00

Room Size Rugs (8.3x10.6 Ft.)

Anglo Persian	$59.50
Royal Worcester	$52.50
Teprac	$45.50
Chlidema Brussels	$34.50
Peerless Brussels	$32.50

Extra Large Size Room Rugs

	11.3x15	10.6x13.6	9x15
Anglo Persian	$125.00	$110.00	$100.00
Royal Worcester	$95.00	$85.00	$75.00
Teprac	$82.50	$72.50	$65.00
Peerless Brussels	$60.00	$52.50	$45.00

Room Size Rugs (6x9 Ft.)

Anglo Persian	$45.00
Royal Worcester	$35.50
Teprac	$30.00
Chlidema Brussels	$23.50
Peerless Brussels	$22.00

Room Size Rugs (4.6x7.6 Ft.)

Anglo Persian	$25.00
Anglo Indian	$22.00
Royal Worcester	$19.75
Teprac	$17.00
Chlidema Brussels	$13.00
Peerless Brussels	$12.00

SMALL RUGS AND HALL RUNNERS SPECIALLY PRICED

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

"Garden City" Sailor, $4.75

Remains without a rival and still occupies the center of the Millinery Stage

There is nothing smarter for the month of August! High of crown and narrow of brim, this model crowns a tailored or semi-tailored costume with stunning effect.

Made of rough Pineapple straw braid, it is simply trimmed with a wide crushed scarf of satin.

White, Navy Blue, Black, Purple or Cherry color, with bands plain or polka-dotted to contrast.

The Garden City Sailor, $4.75

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Summer Dress Goods

Prices Less Than Regular

50-Inch Fine Twill Dress Serges, Black, Navy Blue & Cream White, $1.35 yd.

44-Inch Black and White Shepherd Checks, small & medium size checks, $1.15 yd.

Closing out about 2,000 Yards of 32-inch Silverbloom Fabrics. The ideal Summer Fabric for Sports or general Suits, Skirts, etc. Plain colors & stripes. 48c yd.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Military Equipment

Uniforms, Hats, Leggins, Blankets, Trunks and all other necessaries.

GIMBELS Military Equipment Section—Fourth Floor

SUMMER GLASSWARE

Drinking Glasses, Water Sets, etc., at very attractive prices.

Ice Tea Set on Glass Tray (like illustration), $1.25

Six thin-blown optic ice tea glasses, six glass ice tea spoons and round glass tray.

7-Pc. Water Set, 55c

Large jug and six thin blown glasses.

Bedroom Water Sets, 50c

Water bottle with glass that fits over the neck of bottle. Both have butterfly cutting.

Water Jugs, 39c

Tankard shape, three pint size. Quite an exceptional value with glassware scarce.

500 Barrels Water Glasses

Plain Blown at 60c doz.
Grape Enameled at 75c doz.
Needle Etched at $1.25 doz.
Rose Cutting at $1.44 doz.

Mail and 'Phone Orders Filled.

GIMBELS—Fifth Floor.

August Sale of Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Toweling & Decorative Linens

Direct from Ireland—a shipment of Table Cloths and Napkins,—the balance of an order placed more than a year ago. Pure Irish linen satin damask, firm and closely woven in several very pretty circular designs.

Table Cloths—very specially priced—
Sizes 70 x 70 at $3.50 each
Sizes 70 x 88 at $4.50 each
Sizes 70 x 106 at $5.50 each
Napkins to Match—22 x 22 at $4.50 dozen.

Hemstitched Damask Sets of pure Scotch linen, soft finish. Laundered ready for use. Sets consist of cloth and 1 dozen napkins. Cloths in two sizes. Sets with cloth 66x66, at $9 set; Sets with cloth 66x86, at $10 set

Extra Heavy Double Damask Table Cloths, made from very fine pure flax yarns, snow-white bleach. Several new circular designs,
Sizes 72 x 72 at $6
Sizes 72 x 90 at $7.50
Sizes 72 x 108 at $9
Sizes 81 x 81 at $8
Sizes 90 x 90 at $9.75

Napkins to match
22 x 22 at, dozen, $7.50
24 x 24 at, dozen, $8.50

Imported Irish Glass and Pantry Towels, hemmed ready for use, at, dozen, $2.75, $3, and $3.75

Irish Damask Napkins, all pure linen and *hemmed* ready for use. Good wearing quality. Size 21x21. Very specially priced at $2.75 doz.

Turkish Towels. Hundreds of dozens in various kinds and qualities, plain white as well as Jacquard borders, at $1.80, $2.50, $3, $4.80 and $6 a dozen.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, full bleached, closely woven and very absorbent. Size 19x37. Special Sale Price, $2.25 doz.

Imported All-linen Dish and Kitchen Towels, dozen, $2.25 and $2.75.

All-linen Crash Toweling, for dish, hand or roller towels; yard, 14c, 18c, 20c, 23c and 25c.

Luncheon Sets, real Madeira hand-scalloped and hand-embroidered set consisting of ½ dozen 6-inch doylies, ½ dozen 10 inch doylies and 1 center piece, size 24 inch. Sale price, set, $3.50

Real Madeira Afternoon-tea and Luncheon Napkins, hand scalloped, with hand-embroidered corners. Several beautiful designs, including basket and wreath. Size 15x15, dozen, $5.50.

Real Japanese Luncheon Sets, 13-piece hand-embroidered sets, in blue only. Several pretty designs, including blue birds, wistaria and chrysanthemum. Set, $2.25

GIMBELS LINEN SECTION—Second Floor

Women's Tan Norwegian Calfskin

Hiking Shoes at $14.50

Every woman who is interested in the out-of-doors should have a pair of these Shoes. Appropriate for Hiking, Field Work, Aviation, etc. Made of Tan Norwegian Calfskin, firm and of good weight, but soft and pliable. 12 inches high on a well fitting last, with 1¼ inch leather Military heels. Brass eyelets and hooks with 2-buckle strap around calf. GIMBELS—Second Floor

A New Shipment

Philippine Lingerie

Delightful hand-made, hand-embroidered underwear—at the most surprisingly low prices. Dainty designs, scalloped edges and embroidered double eyelets for the ribbons.

Nightgowns at $2

Several styles, some with dainty sprays and half wreath designs. Point and petal scallops. Double eyelets. Kimono and set-in sleeves. (One pictured.)

Others at $3, $3.50, $3.95 and up to $6.95

$2

Envelope Chemises, at $2

Fashioned with full circular drawer, hand-embroidered scalloped edges and double eyelets for ribbon running. Other Envelops Chemises at $2.50, $2.75, $3, $3.50 up to $5.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

$198,000 Worth of Sheets, Cases, Bedspreads & Blankets at $165,000

The August Sale in Which You Buy at Wholesale Prices

If it were merely a question of quick turn over at a profit, other stores or large users would pay GIMBELS these prices for wholesale, and be mighty glad to share in this immense purchase. But, as usual, we use such advantages as these alone for our patrons. Compare these prices elsewhere. But be sure to take notice that GIMBELS goods are the wanted sizes and qualities, that here there is no skimping of size or quality, despite these low prices.

UTICA SHEET

Bleached Sheets and Pillow Cases

	Reg.	Now.		Reg.	Now.
54 x 90 in.,	$1.00	78c	72 x 108 in.,	$1.35	$1.15
63 x 90 in.,	1.10	85c	81 x 90 in.,	1.25	98c
63 x 99 in.,	1.20	95c	81 x 99 in.,	1.35	1.08
72 x 90 in.,	1.15	95c	90 x 99 in.,	1.45	1.20
72 x 99 in.,	1.25	1.05	90 x 108 in.,	1.55	1.30

Sizes before hemming.

Quantities Limited

We reserve right to limit quantity to one customer. Dealers may try to buy us out at these prices.

Utica Bleached Pillow Cases

	Reg.	Now.
42 x 36 in.,	28c ea.	22c ea.
45 x 36 in.,	30c ea.	24c ea.
50 x 38½ in.,	38c ea.	30c ea.

Muslin

Bleached, one yard wide.
Brown, 39 inches wide.
Reg. 16c, now 11½c a yard.

Utica Bleached Bolster Cases

	Reg.	Now.
42 x 76½ in.,	60c ea.	45c ea.
45 x 72 in.,	60c ea.	45c ea.
45 x 76½ in.,	65c ea.	50c ea.

Utica Bleached Sheeting

2 yards wide, reg. 45c, now 34c
2¼ yards wide, reg. 50c, now 38c

Utica Bleached Crib Sheets

	Reg.	Now.
45 x 64 in.,	60c ea.	42c ea.
45 x 74 in.,	65c ea.	48c ea.
50 x 64 in.,	65c ea.	48c ea.
50 x 74 in.,	70c ea.	52c ea.

Sheets

Special Gimbels Durable Brand, Hemstitched.
81 x 90 in., reg. $1.25, now $1.00
81 x 99 in., reg. 1.35, now 1.10

Embroidered Pillow Cases. Your choice of neat hemstitching or scalloped edge. Script embroidered initial in centre of embroidered wreath, size 45 x 36 inches. **Special, 28c each.**

Satin Finish Spread Sets, with bolster to match, neatly scalloped all around, full size. **Special, $5 set.**

White Satin Finish Bed Spreads, suitable for double size beds, in plain hemmed. $2.50, $2.75 and $3.25 each. Also in scalloped cut corners, $2.75, $3.25 and $3.75 each.

Embroidered Envelope Day Cases, made from Fruit of Loom Muslin, neat embroidered initial with scalloped edge all around. Size 45 x 36 inches. **Special, 42c each.**

White Wool and Cotton Blankets, just arrived. Bought nine months ago at a saving to you of about 25%. Three-quarter and full size, at $5.00, $6.75, $7.50 and $8.50 a pair.

Plaid Woolen Block Design Blankets, in sizes for three-quarter and double size beds, $5.00, $5.95, $6.95, $8.95, $10.00 and $13.50 a pair.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Annual August Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing

Exceptional Reductions This Year Despite Conditions

This is the usual after-inventory stock adjustment which certain far-sighted men watch for annually. In it they buy clothes for the balance of this season and for service next year, which put them on a par with the best dressed men in town at all the way from ¾ to ½ what they would pay for the same clothes earlier in the season. For instance:

Men's Suits, $14.50

Not one worth less than $19.50. Some were up to $22.50. A wide selection in this group. All sizes. Quarter, half or full lined. Well made clothes in the newest fabrics.

Men's Suits, $21.50

Mostly suits that were $32. A number formerly up to $40. Suits from the country's best sources. All those smart, live New York models in the latest patterns. Blues and grays by the dozens.

Men's O'coats, $15

Silk-lined, full weight overcoats that we counted top-notch in our Spring stocks at $25. Beautiful Chesterfields included; three-quarter length coats; plain lapels. Oxford greys, full silk lined, guaranteed. Sizes 34 to 44.

Men's Topcoats & Smart Raincoats that were up to $40 Mostly imported garments, all sizes, very exceptional $25

Men's $25 new, well-made Suits, $16.50
Men's $35 Norfolk Suits, $21.50
Men's $12.50 Sport Coats, knitted, $8.50
Men's $10 Sport Coats, Flannel, $6.75
Men's $7.50 White Flannel Trousers, $4.85
Men's $5, $6 and $7.50 Separate Trousers, $3.95
Men's $30 Silk-lined Overcoats, $19.50
Men's $35 Cutaway Coat and Vest, $23.50
Men's Fifty-odd Tuxedo and Full Dress Coat and Trousers, $23.75
Men's $25 Chauffeur's Suits, $18.50
Men's $5 Alpaca Office Coats, $3.85
Men's $3.95 Alpaca Office Coats, $2.65
Men's $2 Khaki Trousers, $1.35
Men's $6 Motor Dusters, $3.85
Men's $5 Linen Dusters, $3.00
Men's $12.50 Motor Dusters, $9.75
Men's $25 Raincoats (guaranteed), $16.50
Men's $20 Raincoats (guaranteed), $13.50
Men's $15 Raincoats (guaranteed), $9.75
Men's $12 Raincoats (guaranteed), $7.75
Men's $6.50 Raincoats (guaranteed), $3.85
Men's $19.50 Sport Suits (Gabardine), $14.50
Men's $8.50 Full Dress Vests (odd lots), $4.50
Men's Full Dress Vests, slightly soiled, 75c
Men's Tuxedo and Street Vests, in individual models, $2.35

The Boys Have Not Been Forgotten

On the contrary, here are values to delight mothers who are looking ahead to September school days, and the advancing costs of boys' clothing everywhere.

$7.75, $8.50 and $8.75 Boys' Norfolk Suits, at $6.50
$5 Boys' Blue Serge and Shepherd Check Reefers, at $3.85
$2.50 Boys' Wash Suits, splendid quality White Repp, with contrasting collars of Blue or Tan, at $1.65
85c and $1.45 Boys' Rompers, at 60c
$2.95 Boys' Middy Wash Suits, with emblem, (2 pairs of pants, long and short) Cadet or Navy collars, at $2.25
$2.85 Boys' Middy Wash Suits of excellent quality Galatea, 2 pairs of pants, at $1.85
$1.50 Boys' Washable Knickers, Home Defense League color, $1.15
$4.95 Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits, linen-crash, gray and tan, $3.85
$8.75 Boys' Blue Serge and Shepherd Check Middy Suits, knee or regulation pants, $6.50
$5.50 Boys' Genuine Palm Beach Suits, grey and tan, $4.15
$3.50 and $3.95 Boys' Dressy Wash Suits, $2.50
$10 and $12.50 Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits, Tweeds and Homespuns, $8.75
$3.50 Boys' Oliver Twist Suits, $2.50
$5 Boys' Blue Linen Middy Suits, $3.35

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Sections 2 AND 3 | EDITORIAL SECTION

The New York Times.

EDITORIAL SECTION | Sections 2 AND 3

E — SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1917. — E

R. H. Macy & Co.

OIL PAINTINGS—*Special Purchase, Specially Priced*
American and Imported Canvases—In Antique Gilt Frames.

Size.	Would Be.	Special.	Size.	Would Be.	Special.
12 x 18 in.	$9.94	$7.49	12 x 24 in.	$13.49	$8.94
16 x 20 in.	13.49	8.94	16 x 24 in.	14.89	9.94

Size 20 x 30 in. Would Be $24.89, Special $17.49

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 34th Street.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

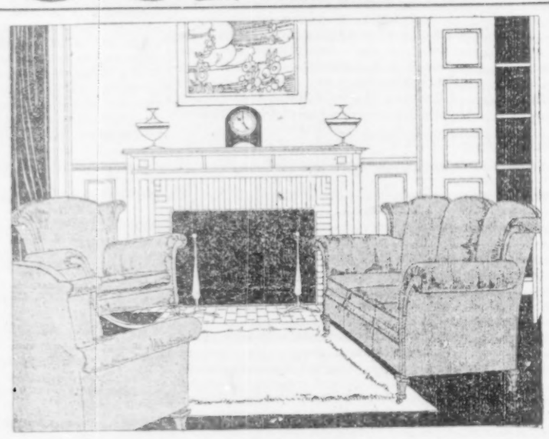
Herald Square — Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other House, but for Cash Only.

August Sale of Household and Decorative Linens
Starts Tuesday, August 7. See Monday Evening's World, Mail, Globe or Brooklyn Eagle for the details of interesting savings.

Macy's—Second Floor, 35th Street.

MID-SUMMER SALE OF COMPANIONABLE FURNITURE



The Living Room Suite

(Illustrated above)

is splendidly upholstered with American Morocco leather. The seats are all fitted with loose cushions and are extremely comfortable. These pieces will be sold at special prices and may be had in green or brown American Morocco leather.

Arm Chairs and Rockers	$63.75
Davenport	$143.00

Another Type of Living Room Suite

has the frames made of solid birch, and is given a finish to correspond to that of mahogany. Seats are upholstered, inside arms, backs and seats covered with genuine brown leather; the outside arms and backs are covered with Spanish leatherette.

Special Price, $67.50

50 Pieces of Upholstered Furniture

Living Room or Library Suites can be bought separately or in sets of two or three pieces. The fabrics used in this particular lot, such as velours and assorted tapestries, vary in quality and grade.

SPECIAL PRICES

Arm Chair	$52.25	Arm Rocker	$66.75
Would regularly be $62.50		*Would regularly be $80.25*	
Arm Rocker	$52.75	Arm Chair	$66.25
Would regularly be $63.25		*Would regularly be $79.25*	
Sofa	$101.00	Sofa	$141.00
Would regularly be $121.00		*Would regularly be $168.00*	

No duplicates of these can be had at the prices.

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

Great Savings Over Regular Prices, and Our Regular Prices Are Always "Lowest-in-the-City"

This is a time when we prove our value as a money-saving store. The furniture in this sale, enormous in quantity, is the pick of the market.

We began to gather it in the beginning of the year, when we seized every opportunity to buy up manufacturers' stocks just after the rush of their Spring selling. In some instances they gave us as much as 50% discount because we took everything they had of a certain kind. In all cases we obtained great concessions. There were occasions when we placed special orders, supplying our own, economically-contrived designs. The pieces that resulted became exclusive to Macy's in New York, and no other store can duplicate them at the prices. At all times we sell furniture at "Lowest-in-the-City" prices. In August we go further and out-strip every other furniture sale in our SPECIAL prices. Comparison will prove it. That, after all, is the final test of a store's worthiness. We COURT comparison. If this statement seems over strong or trite after having read the claims made by others' furniture sales, take any of the items below and shop elsewhere upon them. YOU WILL COME BACK TO Macy's.

Louis XVI. Dining Room Suite

(Illustrated below)

This suite shows what we can offer in a really elegant dining room suite of ten pieces in Louis XVI. design. It consists of a Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table, Dining Table (54 inches in diameter), 5 Side Chairs and one Arm Chair, in American walnut veneer and gum wood. Seats covered with blue leather.

Special Price (complete) $299.00

Other dining room suites in American walnut; made of a combination of gum wood and American walnut veneer.

SPECIAL PRICES:

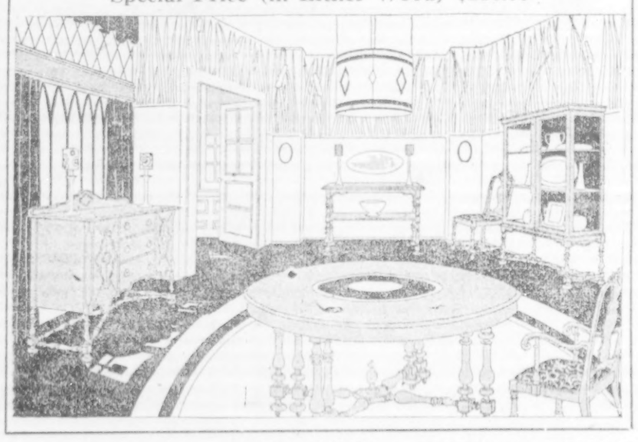
Buffet	$52.25	Side Chair	$8.49	Extension Table	$41.50
Would regularly be $62.50		*Would regularly be $10.49*		*Would regularly be $49.75*	
Serving Table	$24.24	China Closet	$40.25	Arm Chair	$12.74
Would regularly be $28.75		*Would regularly be $48.25*		*Would regularly be $15.24*	

A New Design Dining Room Suite

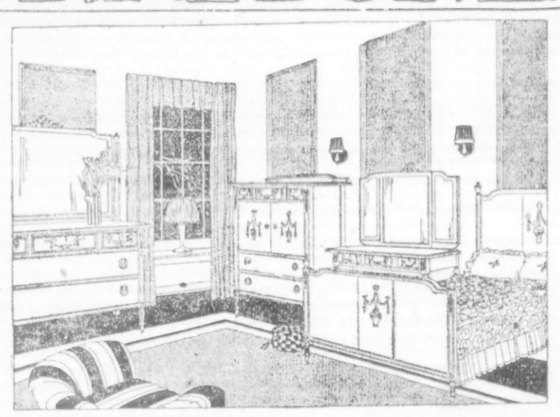
(Illustrated below)

This type of suite has the merit of being really novel in design. The style is reminiscent of the Carolean, but it does not adhere to any set period, aiming rather at an effect which will not be stereotyped. It is beautifully constructed throughout and comes in mahogany as well as in American walnut, partly solid and partly veneering. Each suite consists of Buffet, China Closet, Extension Table (48 inches in diameter), Serving Table, 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair.

Special Price (in Either Wood) $236.00



Macy's—Sixth Floor.



The Bedroom Suite

(Illustrated above)

comes in ivory enamel only. It is made of birch and is finished in an old ivory effect. These suites can be bought complete or in separate pieces. The style is a copy of the Louis XVI. period. Dresser base is 48 inches long; Chiffonier base 38 inches long; Toilet Table base 40 inches long; Bedsteads are all full size. Mirrors on the dressers and toilet tables are all plate glass.

SPECIAL PRICES

Enameled Dresser	$59.50	Enameled Bedstead	$42.75
Would regularly be $75.75		*Would regularly be $54.50*	
Enameled Chiffonier	$49.50	Enameled Toilet Table	$39.50
Would regularly be $62.75		*Would regularly be $50.25*	

Bird's-eye Maple Dressers

and Chiffoniers to match. Made of a combination of solid maple, chestnut and Bird's-eye maple veneering. Also in veneered oak, veneered walnut, veneered mahogany, to order.

Specially Priced for August, $24.74

Library Tables

A combination of mahogany veneer and gum wood. Three different styles.

At Special Prices, $16.49, $18.24, $23.24

Parlor Tables

Solid and veneer mahogany.

Special prices from $7.49 to $10.49, $12.24 and $14.24 to $17.24.

Bedroom Tables

Golden oak, mahogany, Bird's-eye maple and walnut. Made of solid and veneered woods.

$6.49, $7.49, $8.49, $9.74

Macy's—Sixth Floor.

WILTON RUGS

AT CLEARANCE PRICES

Here are some Wilton Rugs, both imported and domestic, finest quality made, best obtainable dyes and every rug perfect. 20% reduction on the usual price is offered just now.

36 x 63 in.	$10.74	9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.,	$53.75
6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.,	33.50	9 ft. x 12 ft.,	58.75

In addition to these, there are a few second quality imported Wilton Rugs and some Royal Wilton Rugs of domestic manufacture, in room sizes, reductions proportionately the same.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, B'way.

A GREAT SALE OF

Bed and Crib Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases

Giving Everyone a Chance to Economize

A two weeks' chance to economize is being offered in this sale. When the quantities set aside for these two weeks are exhausted, we cannot offer any more at these prices. Meanwhile there is enough to serve a big number of our patrons. In the famous "Fruit of the Loom" make alone we have 4,000 dozen pieces hemmed ready for use.

SHEETS—Sizes given are before hemming.

54 x 94½	83c	63 x 112½	$1.19	81 x 94½	$1.16	90 x 94½	$1.29
63 x 94½	$1.04	72 x 94½	1.12	81 x 103½	1.29	90 x 103½	1.39
63 x 103½	1.12	72 x 103½	1.19	81 x 112½	1.39	90 x 112½	1.49
			72 x 112½	$1.29			

BOLSTER CASES		PILLOW CASES			CRIB SHEETS	
42 x 70½	49c	42x39½	28c	50x39½	33c	42 x 69	49c
45 x 79	59c	45x39½	31c	54x39½	34c	45 x 78	59c

Macy's—Basement, 34th Street, Rear.

Chippendale

Triple-Silver-Plated

Tableware

REFINED AND ELEGANT IN DESIGN

Real bargains in silverware are not to be had every day. Prices advance in leaps and bounds.

But we bought this Chippendale Tableware shipment more than a year ago at a big advantage. It was acknowledged to be slightly imperfect. We confess that the imperfections are sometimes baffling to find. Yet to **you** they mean an almost incredible saving. These goods are triple silver-plated, finished in soft platinum-gray tone, and designed according to the beautiful 18th century ideas.

Read the prices below and JUDGE of our offer by comparison with prices elsewhere.

(One Initial Engraved Without Extra Charge.)

The following is a list of the pieces offered:

SET OF 6	Standard Price for Perfect Goods	Sale Price	SET OF 6	Standard Price for Perfect Goods	Sale Price
Tea Spoons	$2.75	$1.24	Oyster Forks	$3.00	$1.24
Dessert Spoons	5.00	2.24	EACH		
Table Spoons	5.50	2.48	Berry Spoons	2.25	99c
Soup Spoons	5.50	2.48	Butter Spreads, 6 in set	4.00	$1.88
Dessert Forks	5.00	2.24	Sugar Spoons	1.00	39c
Table Forks	5.50	2.48	Cold Meat Forks	1.25	63c
Small Tea Spoons	2.75	1.24	Butter Knives	1.00	39c
Coffee Spoons	2.50	1.12	Cream Ladles	1.25	49c
Orange Spoons	3.25	1.24	Pickle Forks	1.00	38c
Bouillon Spoons	4.25	1.88	Fish Serving Knives	3.25	$1.49

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Groceries — Fifth Floor

SALE OF Macy's BEST COFFEE.
A blend of the finest coffees obtainable; roasted daily in our own laboratory. Our reg. price, 1-lb. tins, 49c; this sale, 25-lb. bags, bean only, $9.89; 1-lb. tins, bean, granulated or pulverized, 42c.

SALE OF SULTANA BRAND COFFEE.
A choice selection of South American Coffees, roasted daily in our own laboratory. Our regular price, 1-lb. carton 26c; this sale, 25-lb. bag (bean only), $4.79; 5-lb. carton (bean only), 99c; 1-lb. carton (bean, granulated or pulverized), 21c.

A SPECIAL SALE OF INDIA AND CEYLON TEAS.
Our teas are from the choicest pickings only, and are handled in our plant by special machinery, which removes any dust or foreign matter.

"RAJAH" BRAND.
Usual Price 96c. Special 84c

"PUNJAB" BRAND.
Usual Price 75c. Special 67c

"DURBAR" BRAND
Usual Price 49c. Special 54c

"MAYFLOWER CHOP" TEA—Mixed and Formosa Oolong only; 2-lb. cartons; Macy's usual price, 78c carton; this sale, 69c

GURWAH GARDEN TEA—A delicious blend. Especially adapted for iced tea. 2-lb. cartons only. Special at 66c a carton

Creamettes—The new Macaroni; 10-oz. packages; each, 10c

White Granulated Farina—5-lb. bag, 57c; pound carton, 13c

Granulated White Hominy—2-lb. carton, 13c

Chester Barley—5-lb. bags, 47c; lb. carton, 10c

Yellow Split Peas—2-lb. carton, 34c

Green Split Peas—2-lb. carton, 46c

Fancy Pea Beans—2-lb. carton, 44c

Extra Fancy Imported Lentils—1-lb. carton, 24c

Ralston Wheat Food—1½-lb. cartons; doz., $1.94; each, 17c

Samp—Choice Maryland 2-lb. carton, 14c; 5-lb. bag, 34c

Genuine Whole Wheat Flour—Stone ground by the old process; 10-lb. bags, 84c; 5-lb. bags, 44c

Van Camp's or Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Milk—Large cans, 13c

Santa Clara Prunes — 10-lb. boxes of large size, fruit; about 20 to 30 to the pound; sale price, $3.39

Le Pharaon: A French delicacy in biscuits, unrivalled by the products of the most skilled domestic pastry artisans. Of ingredients so choice and baking so perfect that it may be kept for six months without spoiling.

Tins containing 72 cakes, $1.38; 36 cakes, 74c; 12 cakes, 28c.

Maurice Cake: A biscuit confection to delight Epicurean tastes—a perfect product of the French pastry confectioner's art.

Tin containing 24 cakes, 79c; 12 cakes, 44c.

Seeded Raisins—Best California full weight cartons, 13c

California Pimentos — "Lily White" Brand, Sweet Red Peppers; 1¾-oz. cans, doz., $1.14; each, 10c

A Special Sale of Broken Rice, 5-lb. Bag, 32c.
Guaranteed to be strictly Louisiana Fancy Broken Rice, of exceptional quality, and when properly cooked every grain will show up properly.

CONCORD GRAPE JUICE AT VERY LOW PRICES.
An exceptional offering of Lily White Brand Grape Juice, pure and unfermented—without any addition of sugar. The second carload of this season's stock just received.
Macy's Reg. Price, qt. bot., is 39c; this sale, dozen, $3.69; each, 32c
Macy's Reg. Price, pt. bot., is 25c; this sale, dozen, $2.09; each, 18c
Macy's Reg. Price ½-pt. bot., is 12c; this sale, dozen, $1.18; each, 10c

Grape Ola, a Healthful Non-Alcoholic Drink—A pure grape syrup, made from the choicest grapes. Makes delicious beverages and desserts. One quart bottle of Grape Ola will make over a gallon of a delicious beverage by adding four to six parts of plain or charged water. Quart bottles, dozen, $7.94; each, 68c; ½-pt. bottles, dozen, $2.53; each, 22c.

Tim Pine—The new Hawaiian Drink. Pure pineapple juice, with the Fruit. Bottled in the Hawaiian Islands. Pint bottles, dozen, $2.64; each, 23c

Duffy's Sparkling Apple Juice, non-alcoholic, carbonated. Made of selected New York State apples. 25-oz. bottles, dozen, $3.37; each, 29c; 12-oz. bottles, doz., $1.69; each, 15c

Pure Fruit Syrup—"American Beauty" brand, prepared in our own laboratory, guaranteed absolutely pure, including raspberry, strawberry, lemon, orange and pineapple; pint bottles, each 34c

"Red Star" Brand Root Beer Extract—One bottle makes 6 to 10 gallons of the finest Root Beer; quality that sells at 15c bottle; our price, doz., $1.04; each, 9c

Rose's Lime Juice—A pure West India product; makes a delicious, wholesome and refreshing beverage diluted with plain or aerated water; magnum size bottle, 79c each; large size, 49c; medium, 34c

Special Sale of Sweet Spiced Canaloupes—Packed by Mrs. K. N. Hardcastle; 15-oz. jars, doz., $2.64; each, 23c

Pure Red Currant Jelly—"Imperial" brand; made of fruit and sugar only; 10-oz. jars; doz., $2.04; each, 18c

American Sardines, the "Victorious Navy" Brand—Domestic Sardines in pure olive oil. Tins, contain 10 to 12 fish; doz. tins, $1.49; each, 13c

Preserved California Fruits—"La Forge" brand; the finest quality packed; 15-oz. glass jars, including pineapple, peach, fig, cherry and pear; dozen, $2.74; each, 24c

Italian Style Spaghetti—"Lilly White" brand; 1-lb. 2-oz. can, each, 18c; 50 oz., each 19c

Spanish Queen Olives, "La Forge" Brand—Large, crisp, perfect fruit, in large jars, containing 1 pint 2 oz.; doz., $2.84; each, 24c

A Special Sale of Educator Crackers—Fresh from their ovens, their new creation—Educator Demi-Tasse. The after-dinner cracker. The just hard enough water cracker to serve with cheese and coffee. Also Toasterette Crackers, Sweet Grahams, Butter Thins, Luncheon Biscuit, a cracker for crackers and milk; Animal and Ginger Snaps. The regular price is 15c per carton; our price for this sale, doz., 90c; each, 8c

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co's

BEDS and BEDDING

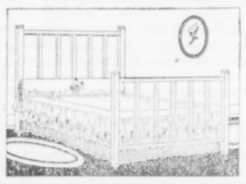
Bedding is advancing rapidly in price. Yet the special mattress in superfine black mixed hair which we are offering for $17.21 will compare favorably with mattresses at much higher prices in other sales. The same applies to our feather pillows of selected goose feathers. We have been able to buy these so advantageously that no one else can meet our present sale prices for the same qualities.

Metal Windsor Enamel Bed
(As illustrated below)
Beautifully decorated; has 1⅛ inch continuous posts with ten ⅝ inch filler rods, and Windsor castings in centres of head and foot boards. Well constructed. Can be had in 4 ft. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes.
Specially Priced, $17.49

Felt Mattresses. Made in our sanitary factory on the premises. Covered with assorted tickings. Prices range from $9.09 for 2 ft. 6 in. size to $22.98 for full size.

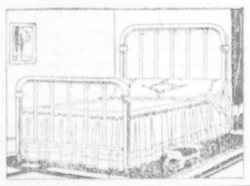
Woven Wire Divan. Has the Wit edge, which prevents mattress from spreading or slipping. Folding legs. **Sale Price $8.24.**

White Enamel Bedstead
(As illustrated at right.)
Has 2-inch square posts, with 5 one-inch square filler rods, 1⅛-inch square top and bottom rods with large metal caps. Finished in hard, baked-on ivory or white enamel. All sizes.
Specially Priced, $12.49



Box Couch, covered with good grade green denim and upholstered with the best of tempered steel springs; self-opening attachment.
Sale Price, $12.49

Gray Hair Mattress. Covered with good quality A. C. A. ticking. Finely stitched and tufted; full size.
Specially Priced, $23.47
Smaller sizes proportionately less.



Imitation Black Leather Couch, upholstered, good quality tempered steel springs, golden oak frame. **Sale Price $16.74.**

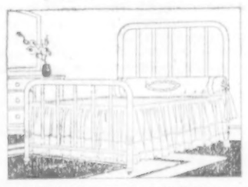
Sliding Couch. Link fabric, steel frames. Fitted with a cotton-filled mattress. **Sale Price $14.24.**

Brass Bungalow Bed. Has 2-inch posts and 2 cross rods in head-board and 1 in foot-board. Good construction. In satin or bright finish. 3 ft. size only.
Specially Priced, $9.24

Brass Bed
(as illustrated at left).
Has 2-inch continuous posts with large husks and five 1-inch filler rods with T-ball ends. Can be had in all sizes, in either satin or bright finish. **Specially Priced, $16.74**

Brass Costumier. 1-inch post, 3 large hooks. Satin or bright finish. **Special Price 98c.**

White Enamel Bedstead
(As illustrated below.)
Has 1 5-16 inch continuous posts and ⅝ inch filler rods. Finished in hard, baked-on enamel. Can be had in all sizes.
Specially Priced, $6.94.



Macy's—6th Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co's

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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B. C. FRANCK, Secretary.

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Terms, postage paid:	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	1 Mo.
DAILY AND SUNDAY (One week, 25c.)	$10.00	$5.50	$1.00
DAILY, without Sunday (One week, 20c.)	8.00	4.25	.75
SUNDAY	3.00	1.75	.30
Canada, Sunday only	6.00	3.25	.55
Other countries, postpaid:			
Daily and Sunday	26.00	13.30	2.40
Daily, without Sunday	17.40	8.90	1.45
Sunday only	9.75	5.00	.95

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25.
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.
Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1917.

BRITISH LABOR AND THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON is Secretary of the British Labor Party as well as a member of the War Board. It was in the former phase of his double political personality that he accompanied a pacifist mission to Paris. It was natural to doubt the intentions of a mission that included Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M. P., whose longing to attend the original Stockholm Socialist Conference, a strictly German confidence game, provoked the refusal of the seamen's unions to work on any ship that should carry passengers bent on a German errand.

On the other hand, Mr. HENDERSON believes, and some members of the British Labor Party agree with him, that it would be wise for British labor to be represented at the Stockholm Conference called to meet in September by Socialists of the Russian democracy, some of whose Socialist leaders cherish the delusion that peace can be assured by the united proletariat of all the belligerent nations, and the further and extreme delusion that the German Social Democrats, the majority of whom are faithful supporters, in act, of militarism and give only a word allegiance to democracy, will establish democracy in Germany.

A considerable distrust of France and Great Britain is felt in Russia, and it has been sedulously fanned by German influences. Recent allies of Czarism, are they not "imperialists," seekers of conquests? To snub the conference which the Russians demand, and to which the enemies of the Allies will bring the German skill of cunning and falsehood, would be unwise. The Russian Provisional Government is doing its best to restore the country's discipline, unity, and fighting power. Ought not the Entente Powers to humor Russia in every reasonable way and not reject a plan, however visionary, which many of their Russian friends, no matter how simply and innocently, are bound to try?

That is the best that can be said for this view, and the Russian Socialist theory that the German Social Democracy, once convinced that the western democracies will not approve conquests, will renounce Prussianism and all its works, democratize German political institutions, and force peace, is ludicrous.

An acceptable enduring peace is to be won only at the front. The German, Austrian, and Bulgarian Socialists are imperial catspaws striving to promote a German peace.

Outside of a small section, the British Labor Party is patriotic. A dishonest peace is not in its mind. A conference of the party on Aug. 10 will reveal whether Mr. HENDERSON'S opinions are those of the majority.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President of the American Federation of Labor, has set a noble example for the British Labor Party to follow. Replying to an inquiry from the Secretary of the British General Federation of Trades Unions and the Secretary of the French Fédération Générale du Travail if American labor meant to be represented at the Stockholm conference, Mr. GOMPERS says that

> such a conference cannot at this time or in the near future be productive of good, and as far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned, it will not send representatives. New and more favorable results must develop before a conference of labor of all countries can be advantageously held.

That is the voice of the American trade unions. Will British labor separate itself from American? The American majority Socialist Party, substantially a German annex, bitter against the war, anti-American, longs for the Stockholm conference like the hart for the water brook. Could British labor, outside of the Ramsay MacDonald pacifists, accept such sinister company? As for the Russian Socialists and Radicals, is it not more than time that the obsessions of the honest, and the duplicities of the German dishonest, among them, should cease to be coddled by the Western Powers? Let the Russian Socialists show that they can govern, that they can fight. The Stockholm conference is counted on by Germany as a part of its program of sowing dissension among the Allies, of ending the war on a status quo ante basis. The Stockholm conference at best would be irresponsible and futile. The guns, not palavers, which are essentially part of German propaganda, must make peace. British labor cannot afford to play the enemy's game.

NO MORE OBSTACLES, PERHAPS.

After the prompt and patriotic action of the House in accepting the conference report on the Food Control bill, Washington is hopeful of its acceptance by the Senate with no further waste of time. In spite of discouraging reports that Senator GORE and some of the other opponents of the bill will persist in renewing the futile debate, it is now generally believed that the President will sign the bill by Wednesday or Thursday. The conference report must be accepted by the Senate, in that case, not later than Tuesday. It has been a bitter fight and a long one, considering the value of every hour in these perilous days, and right and justice from the beginning have been with the stanch supporters of the measure. It is for the period of war only. It should have been passed by both houses more than a month ago. It has not been improved by amendments. Mr. HEFLIN of Alabama, in his denunciation of the men who for various reasons, none sound, obstructed the passage of the bill and strove to weaken it, though his language was overviolent, expressed the feeling of the country about legislators who strive to impair our preparations for national defense while the country is at war. Whatever the Senate may do with the conference report this week, there is no doubt in the public mind as to what it ought to do. The bill as it stands should be accepted without further debate.

THE PARK LAGOON PLAN.

THE TIMES gladly prints this morning a protest by ex-Police Commissioner PARKER against the proposed construction on the site of the lower reservoir in Central Park of a sunken garden and lagoon dominated by a reproduction in marble and bronze of the splendid fountain of FREDERICK MACMONNIES, which, in staff, was one of the most striking works of art in the Chicago Exposition of 1893. In fact, we welcome this protest because it comprehends probably all that could be said, from a reasonable point of view, against the plan approved by the Mayor's Committee for the celebration of the completion of the new water supply system. Mr. PARKER thinks that the reservoir site, when it is turned over to the Park Board by the Board of Water Supply, should be treated simply, according to the general landscape design of the park, with no formalities. To do this the site would have to be leveled. The masonry and water bed are now supported by an enormous mass of stone. To blast this away and level the ground sufficiently to produce a pleasantly diversified surface would cost the labor of years and an enormous amount of money. To make that large surface arable so that lawn grass and many flowers, trees, and shrubs would thrive would require enough rich soil to cover thirty-four acres.

Without special inspiration to undertake such an enormous labor, without a specific cause for the improvement of the site, nothing would be done with it for many years to come. The occasion for the utilization of the site has presented itself in the demand for a memorial of the Catskill water system, the construction of which has constituted the greatest engineering feat in history. The reservoir site being obtainable, much thought and time were given to determine the simplest, most artistic, and at the same time the least expensive means of adapting it to the purpose. Sculpture is assuredly appropriate in any public park. To be sure, much of the sculpture now in Central Park is of a poor quality. But the merit of the MacMonnies fountain is not in question. Its appropriateness as a memorial of the completion of the aqueduct is indisputable. And what measure of inappropriateness can the most severe critic of landscape architecture find in the construction of a sunken garden in Central Park? The natural walls are there. The depression is there. The needful improvements can be made quickly and at comparatively little cost to the city. The fountain and the band stand will be paid for by private subscriptions.

What Mr. PARKER chiefly overlooks, however, is the lamentable fact that the park destroyers have fixed their eyes on this reservoir site, have made plans for its use which, if carried out, would forever ruin the character of our one great urban landscape garden. To bring the plan of the Mayor's Committee to a successful realization a bitter contest must be fought. Every variety of park obstructionist will have his say, and will find supporters. The needs of the poor are to be urged upon the City Government. The restricted public bathing facilities in New York will be made the excuse for the transformation of the old reservoir into a huge insanitary swimming tank, with a square mile or so of dressing booths contiguous to it, so that the multitude may go abroad and wash itself. Baseball fields and sporting grounds seem to many excellent citizens, utterly oblivious to the park idea, to be much more appropriate than a sunken garden with a splendid group of statuary, an ornamental lagoon, and, after many years, an appropriate place for the open-air concerts. There is even an element of reason in these arguments because New York has not kept pace with the growth of its population in the provision of playing grounds. Something should be done without delay to provide more public baths and more ball fields, although there are both in the spacious parks of the Bronx, and there is no place for them in Central Park. But the whole sixty-year-old question of the preservation of our landscape garden has come up again with the announcement that Commissioner WILLIAMS is to transfer the lower reservoir site to Commissioner WARD. The strongest advocates of park conservation have eagerly welcomed this plan of the Mayor's Committee as a solution of the problem that has arisen, and also as a promise that the integrity of Central Park will not suffer in any way. The design is beautiful. The new part of the park will be spacious and will measurably increase its recreational facilities. We cannot have public baths or stadiums in our single landscape garden, which sixty years of warfare has thus far preserved from the onslaughts of the utilitarians, who ever regard a public park as an unimproved piece of city property on which something should be built. Therefore THE TIMES has welcomed the suggestion of the lagoon and the MacMonnies sculpture, which, backed by a tall column of water rising from the upper reservoir, will form an enduring memorial, an inspiring work of art, not too formal, not too suggestive of LE NOTRE. It will always be surrounded by ample greenery; it will have its flower beds, its winding paths, its grassy terraces. We hope that Mr. PARKER and the other firm advocates of the preservation for all time of Central Park will regard this proposal from the right point of view, as a park improvement which is in no sense an encroachment or a divergence from the original plans.

DISTURBERS, FICTITIOUS AND REAL.

The accounts of sporadic "risings" against conscription here and there in the country may mostly be taken with a grain of salt. In Kansas, in Oklahoma, in North Carolina, in obscure hamlets in various States, the malcontents are said to be threatening. The Appalachian mountaineers, armed to the teeth, were assembling to do violence, in their respective mountainous regions, months ago. Their free souls would never consent to the draft. Romances as of another Shays Rebellion circulated. There was nothing in most of the earlier stories. There is probably as little in most of the present ones.

A crank, a rampant solitary Socialist, a person of fiery tongue, is magnified many diameters. There are many queer characters in remote rural places. They get their little hour of fame or infamy now, and subside. The great body of citizens is sound and patriotic. It speaks for their patriotism that the news collector, raking the United States with a fine-tooth comb, discovers disaffected and violent-minded resisters of conscription, their mutiny enlarged, probably, by local imagination, only in isolated communities. The cities, where the germs of trouble may always be presumed to exist, are quiet as millennial lambs.

The I. W. W., devoted to "big pay, 'bum' work, and sabotage," is the most dangerous source of disturbance. It should be watched vigilantly. The "Reds" of its turbulant membership need watching. Some of them may need punishment. In the Northwestern lumber district, as well as in the copper mines and wheat fields, they mean mischief. Mr. HAMILTON KENDALL, who has studied the I. W. W., writes in The Seattle Post-Intelligencer that in Washington State alone the I. W. W. has "over 10,000 "members among the shingle weav-"ers, loggers, and lumberers." If the Reds among these people or their colleagues anywhere are looking for trouble, the Federal and State authorities should see that they get a generous dose of it.

SHOPPING REFORM.

Who hereafter can doubt that the female of the species is a reasoning and reasonable creature? There are sure signs of ratiocination in the demand of the shopping portion of the population, formulated by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, "that the consumer be granted, "in some form of discount, a just "proportion of the saving which ac-"crues when the customer carries the "purchases." If a shop saves $880,000 a year on its deliveries, why should not those who carry the bundles get, say, half of the saving? Why should the shoppers let the shops have all that money? It has nothing to do with the case that the $880,000 cost is largely imposed by the whims of those who are asked to carry their own bundles. It is equally aliunde that one bargain in five is undone at an additional cost to a single shop of $50,000. It is an immemorial privilege of the ladies to buy whatever they think they want, and to keep such portion of it as they do not change their minds about. That is the condition on which their trade has been solicited.

The Woman Suffrage Association, therefore, is within logic and its rights when it offers to compromise for a share of the economies it enables the pirate shopkeepers to realize. If the bargain hunters had been as ruthless as the shopkeepers, they would have threatened to double the costs they are offering to halve for a share of the saving. The very idea of forbidding buying until your mind is made up is a cruel and unusual withdrawal of an immemorial privilege of those who spend most of what men make or borrow or steal. There would be no joy in shopping if there were to be no returns, and if goods were to be sent only at the convenience of the seller and if the mere wearing for a day or two compelled payment in full, although the garments were only wanted for an occasion. It has nothing to do with the case that the "reform" is thought likely to release 100,000 men for other work, and it is an aggravation that it promises to increase the profits of the natural enemies of spenders. The women are sweetly sensible in their offer to settle the dispute by conciliation. It proves their right to the suffrage, and anything else they want and can get from the men.

SUMMER IN TOWN.

New York has been an unusually interesting town this Summer, its thoroughfares and public places presenting a wonderful picture of animated vitality. People who dwell elsewhere discovered its Summer charm and sightseeing possibilities years ago, and they have been flocking to the metropolis in larger numbers every season, filling the big hotels and often causing the native New Yorker to ask, in astonishment, "Where do all the people come from?"

In many respects the present Summer has been exceptionally lively and diversified in attractions. The war, with the manifold duties which it has unfolded and the personal responsibility suddenly thrust upon so many of our citizens, has lessened the customary family migration to the country. There is a martial ring in the air. The boys in khaki in our streets, the sailor lads, and the cool, white duck uniforms of the naval officers are constant reminders of the nearness to us and the seriousness of that European conflict, apparently so far away but a few months ago. The national colors, waving from the stores and office buildings, apartment houses and private homes, with which are blended, as never before in our history, the flags of England, France, Russia, Italy, and other nations with which the United States is allied, are additional object lessons of the patriotic spirit in the community, while contributing, at the same time, to the brightness of our thoroughfares.

Never before, perhaps, except in the big celebrations, has New York been so picturesque. One has to hark back to civil war days to find suitable comparisons to the interesting scenes and events which have made this Summer so different, in many ways, from its predecessors. The throngs on Fifth Avenue in the retail centre have been more suggestive of an early Spring or late Fall shopping season, and the department stores have reflected the general activity indicative of business going on more than usual. The motor buses always look crowded, and it has been harder than ever to get a coveted top seat, perhaps because they now run nearly to the upper end of Manhattan Island and the excursionists can enjoy a longer ride for the same fare.

The recent extremely hot weather has been powerless to check any of the Red Cross and other relief work. The temporary Summer desertion aspect has been lacking. New York has been very much alive. Its predominating characteristic has been that of work, of well-directed human effort by thousands of individuals striving to do something worth while as their share toward their country's needs. Amid all the spectacular beauty, this personal element rises with true dignity, imparting to the life of the city a nobility of endeavor which in after years it will be pleasing to remember. And as for the heat, there is abundant proof that the stay-at-homes were quite as nearly comfortable when the thermometer was in the high nineties as were the sojourners at seashore and mountain resorts.

COMMONWEALTH OR EMPIRE?

Perhaps the most valuable contribution that the war has as yet given to all nations is the growing sense of nationality united to the spirit of international brotherhood. Even England has been surprised, and happily, to find that the bonds of the British Empire have not only endured the strain of the mightiest of wars but have grown stronger, stronger than she could ever have hoped they might grow under the conception of empire she held a hundred or even fifty years ago. For that great lesson in empire building she has in great part to thank her own mistake of more than a century ago in regard to America. That lesson she took to heart and improved upon it. As a British writer says: "Half a century and "more ago we cast our bread of lib-"erty upon the waters, and after "many days it has returned to us at "Anzac, at Ypres, at Vimy, and in "the presence at our councils of those "who have fed upon it."

As a matter of fact, the term British Empire is now a misnomer, at least if the old imperial signification is still to be attached to the word empire. A new name is needed, commonwealth or some other, more aptly descriptive of that congeries of States which are now held together "without constraint or force," in which respect it differs radically from the German Empire and the conceptions of the State, which, as TREITSCHKE declares, must have the right to merge into one the nationalities contained within itself. As to the German process of merging and the manner of it, the world has a good example today in Belgium, which Germany is seeking to merge into itself, and without possession of which, as the late General VON BISSING declared, Germany must lose the war.

Of the manner in which the British Empire has been molded and blended into the effective whole which is a unit today few Britishers themselves, perhaps, have a definite conception. As South Africa's great man, General SMUTS, recently remarked, the man who finds a proper name for this process and its results will do a real service to the empire. General SMUTS himself gave the idea, even if he cannot properly name it, when he acclaimed Great Britain as the senior partner in a common concern. That is the rôle she is filling today, and the world after the great war will probably see it still further carried out and realized in an Imperial Parliament.

RIGHT ART TRAINING.

Carroll Beckwith Advises Americans to Follow the French.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Magazine Section of July 29th I read that Dr. Beatty reports concerning "a noteworthy work in the field of art" in Pittsburgh, which was begun by the Carnegie Institute and is continued in conjunction with the public schools; and that "students to the number of 5,000 have been in attendance at the Department of Art." It continues by saying that "students about to enter the high school, or upon the active duties and work of life, eagerly seek instruction," &c.

Upon reading further I learn that it "is to teach the appreciation of art, its fundamental and underlying qualities." In other words, the theories.

At the present moment all American eyes are centred on France. Now, in art education the Gallic people are pre-eminent, not only in the processes of education, but likewise in accomplishment. I have yet to hear of anything so vague and so little practical being taught to the young in that great country, where utility in the administration of forces is carried almost to perfection. We are considered a practical people, yet as compared with France in the practical utilization of our gifts and forces we are far behind them, and, as illustrated above, deal in nebulous theories where there should be practical and useful training of the hand and eye. But more of this later.

The reading of the prospectus for the coming season of one of our most important art schools, one in which I myself was an instructor during the first fourteen years of its existence, shows me more convincingly the dominant note of "Modernism" which is now pervading, and doing untold injury to, the art training of the youth of America. This note is illustrated by the phrase which I find emphasized, viz., the fostering of "individuality." It is covered in the prospectus by the following sentences: "Assist the student to cultivate that expression of self, as being the only path leading to great success." "The ultimate end of all study of art must be individuality." While it should be the deep and firm effort of all art education to keep that ultimate end in view, it is exceedingly perversive to implant that notion into the mind of the beginner, for you create a confusion of thought at the very beginning and undermine the discipline which is essential for the youthful training in laying wisely a firm foundation upon which to build the superstructure of an art education. It is undeniable that in art, as in everything else, one must creep before one can walk; gradual and periodic stages must be mastered. It is this unrestrained outpouring of individualism in the minds of students who have not been grounded in the rudiments of drawing that has engulfed our schools with this flow of paint upon canvas which displays neither reason nor order, and is incoherent both to the public and to the producer.

Knowledge and skill of labor are what give value to a work of art. This is only attainable by concentrated and orderly methods of education and the placing before the student of examples and standards which are already recognized and established as the stepping-stones by which he should proceed. But here I find in this same prospectus: "By setting before the student a fixed standard, such as 'prize work,' the student will either consciously or unconsciously be affected by it to the detriment of his own personal development, and will become an imitator of the standards of past years rather than the creator of original and vital personal expression."

After considerable experience in the teaching of youth, which has made good with great brilliancy in after years, I am firmly convinced that the hand should first be taught to be the skilled servant of the mind and the eye to reproduce a concrete object both ably and intelligibly before the eye of the spectator. It is a well recognized fact in my profession that admittedly wholesome examples of this technical accomplishment exist in the works of certain of our predecessors who are beyond dispute. A safe school of art should adopt these and enforce upon the student their study and imitation until he or she has attained a degree of excellence in workmanship that will pass the approval of his or her professional seniors.

This trade mastery should permit him or her then, and only then, to essay a certain degree of original expression, but still under the guidance of a recognized authority. In this manner the art student will proceed rationally and safely.

In the July number of the Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art my fellow-artist Kenyon Cox has an able article on "Workmanship," which I earnestly recommend to the careful reading of every would-be art student.

It is idle and misguiding to urge the expression of temperament upon one who has not attained a language, be it in literature, music, or art, that is comprehensible to one's fellow, as a channel through which an emotion can be expressed. This casting off of the formula which has been always recognized in the past is going to be a disastrous handicap to the would-be producer. To hold up the workmanship of the Aztec as preferable to contemplate and imitate than that of Benvenuto Cellini is cruel to the aspirant and produces the thought in the mind of the onlooker that there is a motive behind it, and that that motive is to crowd these paying schools by giving the pupils easy tasks, where more difficult problems would send half the art students back to the offices or sewing rooms where they belong.

The French Government maintains free schools, and here is the application of the beginning of this letter, where the proper rudiments of drawing are taught. A hundred channels of occupation are open to one coming from "Les Petites Ecoles." They are under the direction of the ablest artists of France, who are paid by the Government a very small salary. But these artists are safe men who recognize the conventions that have been established by the ages. No experimenter is allowed to tamper with the innocent student who is striving to get the skill to earn a living. No palpitating emotionalism is allowed to dilute the thoroughness of his learning how to draw a block foot. I admit that this is no new or original object, but if a boy of 12 can do it with neatness and proper dimensions, and shade it with clean tints, he has already got the mastery of one of the rudiments and is prepared to proceed to a second. This second step up the ladder is regulated to his needs and ability and based on the experience of those who have traversed the road before. There is no experimenting. Given a foundation of this character, a Delacroix can set sail upon a sea of Romanticism that will change the current of French thought and art, but his work will always be logical and able. Do not imagine that there is any short road to the mastery of this most difficult profession, but look at the methods and example of our ally, France, from whom the American people are just beginning to realize how much they can learn.

CARROLL BECKWITH.

Onteora, July 30, 1917.

THE PARK MONUMENT.

Objections to the Plans for Sunken Gardens and Fountain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES has always been so stanch a champion of the spirit in which the Central Park was conceived that it is with a sense of disappointment that I read its editorial article of yesterday, "No Place for Pageants," which labors to reassure park lovers and defenders that the proposed insertion into the site of the southern reservoir of the ample MacMonnies fountain, together with a great setting of monumental accessories, is in accordance with the wise original purpose of the park founders.

To me this conclusion seems so plainly out of line with TIMES doctrine heretofore that I think I can detect in the article's somewhat detailed anticipation of objection a lurking apprehension that the project is indeed open to the very criticism which it seeks to forestall.

Appropriate as the MacMonnies group may have been to the great civic centre of its construction, its proposed location in the Central Park, with extensive surroundings of Versailles accompaniments, can only serve to obliterate one of the too few examples of openness within the park limits.

Even a plain, unbroken meadow would be more lastingly satisfactory than an area clogged with the formal ornamentations of Le Notre, of whom it has been well said that he "stole the formulas of garden making from Rome and Florence, but left the poetry behind." They satisfy a desire for regal lordliness little consonant with the intention of our park, which is prized by its discriminating lovers for what it should always be—a bit of restful, soothing greenery—a tiny *rus in urbe* set in the heart of a spreading Babel of steel and stone, and as such ever more needful and more precious with each passing year.

May it not be hoped that the second thought of THE TIMES will range it again where it has heretofore always been—upon the side of those who have continually asked for the park that simplicity of treatment which THE TIMES itself has repeatedly shown to be the only means toward its proper function?

A. D. PARKER.

New York, Aug. 2, 1917.

Conscientious Objectors' Arguments

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The conscientious objectors and pacifists are so few in number that comment on their activity seems hardly worth while, yet it is very trying for the patriotic zeal of the average American citizen to have to tolerate even so much of their anti-Americanism.

The pacifists' argument in defense of their attitude is that we have not been attacked; that it is a European quarrel, and we should refrain from waging war across the pond. Heaven knows they have been attacking us openly for the last three years; committed murder by the wholesale of innocent, helpless women and children upon the high seas; plotted to kill and destroy among us, and yet there are those (Americans?) who either directly or indirectly support such a policy by protesting against the position the United States has been forced to assume.

Since war has been entered upon, (and undoubtedly a just war,) there is no middle course. There is no place for neutrality among us, not even from a conscientious objector or pacifist.

They are either for America or against it. If they persist in fostering and promoting their pacifist ideas, and if the conscientious objector persists in pressing his claims for exemption on that score, they denounce and are willing to sacrifice the lives and liberties of those that are dear to them, and their only fit place would be in the camps of the enemy. They object to killing the enemy themselves, but are perfectly willing that others be killed in order that they may continue to enjoy life and happiness. America is large, but it should be too small to harbor that element.

KARST HOFMAN.

Bar Harbor, Me., July 30, 1917.

WHITE NIGHTS.

Why are the White Nights sent, O Youth—
Why are the White Nights sent?
To walk with the dreams that to you are Truth,
But never with Sleep were blent!
On the argent field of those Nights, upthrown,
What tapestried flowers of flame are strown!

Why are the White Nights sent, O Age—
Why are the White Nights sent?
That you may read—as a lumined page—
Where the dreams and their glamour went!
On the argent field of those Nights, as warp,
What thorns are upthrown—how black, how sharp!

Whoever you are and whatever your lot—
If foolish you be or wise,
Pray that the White Nights visit you not,
With their charm that holdeth your eyes.
For you pay their toll, and the toll you shall rue
(With God is the lidless watch—not you!)

"Why are the White Nights sent?" I cried. . . .
And this song itself was made
While I drifted out toward the morning-tide,
And all in vain I prayed
That the ancient Lord of Sleep bend down
And scatter the poppy from his deep crown!

EDITH M. THOMAS.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CRITICS.

Unfair to the Youth Who Will Make Up the Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung continues to make war on the United States. In an editorial note in today's issue, (Aug. 2,) the editor again pours the vials of contempt on an over-tolerant people. Here is today's sneer:

> Forty-nine is the grand total of all whom the district exemption boards managed to find the first day. The others are either physically unfit, or, if fit, the drafted one insists on his right at last to take care of wife and child, a tender mark of affection which he has hitherto not exhibited. It is not an inspiring picture to be forced daily to read: "Oh, how I burn to fight the Germans—but!—" And on this "but" goes to smash the scheme to stamp a huge army out of the ground. Is it to bring help as quickly as the allies of America demand? Indeed, much will have to be changed, many will have to be taught manhood, before that portion of the youth of America which is fit for service reaches the point where it rushes forward to serve the country.

It is a contemptible insinuation that America's young men are slackers. Americans who know the history of their country know the self-sacrificing heroism that America's youth when called upon has always shown. If there are slackers among us today it is largely the fault of the pernicious propaganda conducted shamelessly by newspapers like this very New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, which here sets itself up as America's sneering critic.

This paper does not stand alone. There are plenty like it. There are the Westliche Post, Der Herold des Glaubens, Der Friedensbote, Amerika, all of St. Louis; there are Vorwärts and the Germania of Milwaukee; there is the Illinois Staats-Zeitung of Chicago; there is the Deutsch-Amerikanische Kriegerzeitung of Cleveland; there is the Arbeiterzeitung of Buffalo; there is the Colorado Herold of Denver.

All over the country they are doing their dastardly work, mocking our people, our institutions, our ideals, endeavoring to steal our strength, to undermine our walls of defense. True Americans they will not influence, but the weak, the wavering, the easygoing, the coward, the slacker, these they can and these they will corrupt with their insidious anti-American jibes as long as we in our criminal tolerance, our sentimental juggling of such phrases as "freedom of the press" leaves them unshackled.

"Freedom of the press!" Americans cherish and will insist on it—for Americans and in defense of American liberties. License in expression they have never tolerated and should not tolerate.

Lest we forget! "Idiotic Yankees" was what the Kaiser's military attaché, Captain von Papen, called us.

We are "idiotic" if in the midst of a terrible war we allow the enemy within our gates to go about slandering the American nation and poisoning the minds of the American people.

HERMANN HAGEDORN
of the Vigilantes.

New York, Aug. 2, 1917.

A Firm Stand on Food Exports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report in today's TIMES of President Wilson's intention to put a drastic embargo upon all fats is most welcome news. It is a positive fact that this is a most severe blow to Germany, but not only must fats be embargoed, but every other sort of food and, in fact, supplies of all kinds. There is no easier or less costly way to beat Germany and win the war than by shutting off necessary supplies to our enemy. European neutrals must be deprived of exports, because directly or indirectly Germany is bound to receive a large part of these exports. It is easy to guarantee that our own shipments will not actually be reshipped to Germany, but how can we prevent neutrals from substituting our food for their own food, which would be shipped to Germany?

We are in a serious war and every legitimate weapon must be used. That these embargoes would be a hardship to European neutrals goes without saying, yet our first duty is to our own cause and we must not be deterred by the complaint of neutrals. If they must have our products for their own existence, let them join us. We must not be influenced by the neutral commissions which are being sent to us. To fail to use this wonderful weapon would be a terrible crime, for that would mean giving aid to our enemy and would be the cause of prolonging the war and sacrificing needlessly thousands of the lives of our own men.

President Wilson is taking a firm stand on the subject, and the press and the country must show the Administration that they have approved and demand the most drastic action for embargoes to neutrals.

It is the selfishness of American industry that has allowed this aiding of Germany. The South wants to get the premium price and sales of cotton. The West wants to get the top-notch price for food, and the East has sought to get all she can for her manufactured products. The whole country is equally to blame. These selfish interests must be swept aside, and this powerful weapon of absolute embargoes on all supplies to neutrals must be wielded to its fullest extent.

W. J. ALFORD, Jr.

Bogota, N. J., July 31, 1917.

Society for the Snubbing of Slackers

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I recently overheard the following:

"Oh, I am so sorry, Mrs. ——. I hear your son has been drafted. He will of course apply for exemption."

Mrs. ——: "If he did I should never speak to him again."

This is magnificent, and as it should be. Illustrated posters representing the above should be made prominent in every town and village. If a mother is prepared to act in such a way to her son, what about the thousands of girls who could prove so strong a factor in this matter? Why not a league, "Daughters of the Nation," or some such title, members of which would have to stipulate to have nothing to do with a slacker? He could not be danced with, walked out with, or even spoken to. Could not some of America's prominent and patriotic women get busy and organize such a sisterhood, which girls would be proud and envious of belonging to? A chief committee in every State, with sub-committees in each place of importance, would soon enroll a vast membership. An artistic design for an emblem, to be worn by all members, could quickly be devised. Subscriptions or joining fees which would amount to no mean sum to go to the Red Cross.

H. D. L.

Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 2, 1917.

A Way to Divide the Nation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The United States Senate seems to be bent upon prohibition legislation, not in the interest of the people as a whole, and certainly not in the interest of the public revenue, but to please a fanatical minority, drunk with the love of rule and regardless of any one's freedom except their own. Neither our allies nor our enemies, even after three years of terrific war, would dream of enacting any such unpopular and unnecessary legislation. For us to perpetrate such foolishness at this time, as a "war measure," before we have actually begun to fight, would not only be to make ourselves ridiculous in the eyes of the whole world, but, far worse, it would surely arouse widespread feelings of resentment and indignation among many millions of our loyal people, both native and foreign born.

To force prohibition legislation at this time, when a united nation is of all things most desirable, is to court disaster.

New York, July 31, 1917. W. C. C.

JUGOSLAVS AND ITALIANS.

Allied Peoples Asked to Pass On the Questions at Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I take advantage of the hospitality of your columns to reply to a letter which appeared in your issue of July 31 under the caption "Italy's Frontiers," by Alexander Oldrini. In this letter mention is made of a Pan-Slav campaign launched throughout this country, its object being the creation of discord among the Allies. If such a campaign actually exists, then Mr. Oldrini should be called upon to furnish the American authorities with all available evidence in order to arrest its further progress.

As a Southern Slav and naturally interested in all Southern Slav work, I beg to volunteer the following information: As is generally known, the Jugoslav Committee of London, with offices in Paris, Petrograd, Odessa, Geneva, and Valparaiso also maintains an office in Washington. The committee is the recognized official mouthpiece of those 7,000,000 Southern Slavs suffering unspeakable brutalities under Austrian rule. Ten of its members, including the President, Dr. Ante Trumbic, President of the Croat National Party in the Diet of Dalmatia, late Mayor of Split (Spalato) and late Member for Zadar (Zara) in the Austrian Parliament, are Southern Slavs of Dalmatia. Others are from Istria, Goricka, Trieste, Rieka, Croatia, Corinthia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Southern Hungary. The aim of the committee is to place before the Allied Powers the appeal for deliverance and unification of all Southern Slavs. Students of the Balkan situation are practically unanimous in their verdict, that according to the principles of liberty and democracy this appeal should not be permitted to remain unheeded. Italian intellectuals admit the justice of this appeal, but owing to Italy's ambitions in the Adriatic, her aims clash with those of the Southern Slavs. Italy covets Dalmatia and bases her claim on so-called natural frontiers. The inhabitants (that is, 93 per cent. of the total population of Dalmatia) claim the right of unification with their brother Slavs on the principle of nationalism. Whether the will of the people should be given priority to the ambitions of Italy will rest with the delegates of the Peace Conference to decide. In the meantime, both Italy and the Southern Slavs should give their respective aims and ideals the widest publicity, in order to permit the allied peoples to form a clear conception of both causes and so more easily determine which of the two is more in keeping with the principles for which the Allies are fighting.

Let it be remembered that over 100,000 Southern Slavs surrendered themselves to the Russian and Serbian armies to take up arms against Austria and assist in the deliverance of their brothers. Many of these have died fighting by the side of our allies. Mr. Oldrini should bear in mind that it is extremely untimely to brag of the deeds of our respective armies while there remains work to be done. We gladly and proudly admit that Italy is doing her share, but if Mr. Oldrini bases the rewards of the peoples on their respective sacrifices, then the realization of the Southern Slav ideals is a fait accompli, for has not Serbia borne almost superhuman suffering without a murmur? And yet her army is still in the field adding fresh honors to her already long list. And for what? For a few miles of territory? Thank God, no! but to free their kindred from Austrian slavery.

EDWARD M. JANITCH.

New York, Aug. 1, 1917.

Fixed Quotas for Doctors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently there has been much said as to the want of volunteers from the medical profession for service in the army. It was stated in The Army and Navy Journal on the authority of Surgeon General Gorgas that 17,000 surgeons would be required. Many are already in the service, more are commissioned, but not called for, and still more have signified their willingness to go, when they can be accepted.

There ought to be some ratio established, the same as for volunteers and draft. If the Medical Auxiliary in the National Defense would take up the matter and let each State, county, and city know the number expected from its respective district, the County Medical Societies throughout the land would promptly act, and within a reasonable time the asked-for 17,000 would be forthcoming.

W. S. FOSTER, M. D.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 2, 1917.

Needs of the Depage Hospital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I appeal once more to the generous American public for the Belgian Red Cross hospital at La Panne. In spite of the handicaps under which they labor the Belgians have created, eight miles from the front, a hospital so fine that it is the model for others. The great laboratory for diagnosis and research is built with the money raised in America by Mme. Marie Depage prior to her fatal voyage on the Lusitania. Her grave is on the dunes near this great ambulance created by the genius of her husband, Dr. Antoine Depage.

I have just returned from La Panne and am filled with admiration for the work done there. This dangerous location, frequently bombarded by enemy airplanes, was deliberately chosen to give the most desperately wounded men the benefit of a fully equipped hospital at once, without the fatal delays and atrocious jolting of the hospital trains. They are brought to the reception pavilion straight from the trenches. After operation and dressing they remain there one night and gain new strength before being moved even across the road to the wards. In consequence the mortality is very low.

The Belgians have lost their country and have not the resources that others have. La Panne needs many things—surgical dressings, rubber equipment, clothing for the evacues, &c. I am in constant touch with the hospital, and appeal to the friends of Belgium for money with which to send them what they need. All drafts sent me will be promptly acknowledged. I can give as reference A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, New York; George McAneny, former Borough President of Manhattan, 19 East Forty-seventh Street, New York, and Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman of the National Surgical Dressings Committee of America, 52 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York. During the last two years, while I was in New York, many friends of Belgium helped me to forward supplies to La Panne. Now that I am nearer by 3,000 miles, I can act to better advantage if those who admire the Belgians as I do, and cherish the memory of Mme. Depage, will continue to supply me with the necessary money.

(Miss) MARTHA R. WHITE.

9 Rue Agar, Paris, June 26, 1917.

To Help a Young Invalid.

As a bellboy Joseph P. managed to pay rent, feed and clothe himself and mother, and save $50 besides, so that when tuberculosis halted his work he had his savings to fall back upon. Urged by the Charity Organization Society to go away to a sanatorium, the independent little fellow steadfastly refused until he was assured she would be provided for and their home of two small rooms kept up. Satisfied at last that this would be done, he was finally persuaded to go away. Already he is improved in health. The promise made to Joseph must be kept and the society appeals for $143 to do this for six months. Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

BANKERS OF NATION TELL OF LOAN WORK

American Association Receives Reports from All Parts of the Country.

MEET WITH MUCH APATHY

Many Allusions to Indifference of German-Americans, Particularly in Farming Districts.

The American Bankers' Association, which did effective work in connection with the Liberty Loan campaign, has received more than 8,000 reports from bankers all over the country which indicate the various local problems that confronted the Liberty Loan workers in different parts of the United States. Some of the reports state that the last campaign was poorly organized in some sections and that not sufficient time was allowed for carrying the selling effort into the rural districts. There are many allusions to the indifference and the opposition of the German-Americans, particularly in the agricultural districts of the Middle Western States.

Much is said of the interest rate in these reports, many of the bankers in small communities comparing it unfavorably with 7 to 10 per cent. prevailing in certain sections. In this connection, emphasis is placed on the fact that people subscribed to the Liberty bonds from motives of patriotism, interpreted as a regard and understanding of the pressing needs of the country. Some of the reports show that weather conditions had a tremendous influence on bond selling in many States, notably Texas, Iowa, and Oklahoma. In the former the absence of rain and in Iowa the presence of it, with consequent muddy roads, made farmers disconsolate in the one instance, and unreachable in the other.

Following are excerpts from letters received by the association:

FROM UTAH.

People did not wake up until the last minute that it was their war. Many said it is a "rich man's war." Distance also served to dull them. It was not close enough. They are loyal and sound, however, and will come through at another time as well or better. The ecclesiastical organizations here made a house to house canvass and did fine work the last week.

FROM IOWA.

No subscriptions from German-Americans whatever. Sixty-six per cent. of total subscribed by Bohemian-Americans. This is a farming section, a large percentage of the farmers being German or German descent. They are not with us. Out of our sixty-odd subscribers but two were Germans or German descent. Wealthy farmers, able to take thousands of dollars of these bonds, refused absolutely to take one. They don't want their boys to go to war, they won't invest in Liberty bonds, and seemingly all they care for is raise a crop, sell it at an enormous price, and pocket the money. Quite a number have withdrawn their deposits in the banks and hidden it away, refusing to put a dollar in these bonds. Had it not been for the banks and what work they did, very few bonds would have been sold.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Too much reading matter sent out—could not find time to look it over. Advertising matter, too much to it—should be in as few sentences as possible, with the facts boiled down. Too many telegrams sent to us, and all of our telegrams were relayed from Elizabeth over telephone, instead of sending by Western Union direct to Westfield. Too many confusing instructions from Federal Reserve Bank and too hard to borrow money there; we were turned down on rediscounts, and cannot see any benefit from doing all the collecting here free and not getting any favors (rediscounts) in return. We have loaned money at 3½ per cent. for three months to every one.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

A big waste in the publicity department, as we had any number of duplicate shipments from the same address in different handwritings and many pounds of paper wasted. Federal Reserve Banks of New York and Boston sending us the same thing, particularly long and expensive telegrams.

FROM IDAHO.

The campaign in Boise and vicinity was very efficiently conducted. As a rate of 7 to 8 per cent. is readily obtained on farm mortgages here, it is very evident that the hearty response was from patriotic motives. The people would not subscribe very heavily for the reason that they expect another call for a loan shortly after this one, with perhaps a higher interest rate.

FROM INDIANA.

The farmers did not respond, and this is a farming community. A little advertising on the part of the Government through the several mail carriers might have been of some help. This came on the people suddenly, and our time for effective organization was too limited. The banks in the country, especially outside the county seat, (fifteen in number,) were a little slow to talk and advise the investment, fearing they would be drawn on to the extent of making them unable to take care of their customers, (the farmers.) Anything which could be done that would gradually withdraw this money from them would make future calls the more easily financed.

FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

Local loan notes are 10 per cent. Banks pay 6 per cent. on time deposits. Nearly every one is paying 10 per cent. on some indebtedness, and we seem to be unable to get the public (locally) to feel that it is their patriotic duty to purchase, and they don't seem willing to lose any money for patriotic purposes. We are having a hard time getting subscriptions. Out here on the prairies there are no wartime demonstrations, and we see no war time demonstrations or war time preparations, and the people do not seem to realize the actual conditions. We have a large German population here, and while the most of them talked loyal they, as a matter of fact, gave plain evidence of having talked it over among themselves and agreed they would not subscribe, but would make excuses; and that is what they did. It made it very hard to secure subscriptions from the Germans, although some of them did subscribe, but their influence was against the bonds.

FROM WISCONSIN.

This is strictly German community. I feel safe to say were I to publicly solicit funds for the Liberty Loan our bank would suffer by dozens of withdrawals. I cannot conceive of any community being as totally devoid of patriotism as the one I am living in. Speakers have appeared here and have been denounced after talking against Germany. We need to make a few arrests here to quiet a situation which promises to enlarge as time goes on. Failed to interest farmers. Variety of excuses made, but we think real reason was unwillingness to loan at 3½ per cent.

FROM TEXAS.

It has been very hard to get the people here interested in taking Liberty bonds. They seem to look at it as a cold-blooded matter of investment, and as long as they can dance with their 8 per cent. Texas maiden, Liberty bonds remain wall flowers. I have tried hard, but in vain, to get them to look at it from a patriotic point of view. They seem to consider it all a dream and vision to think that Germany wants to come here and fight us, and much less want an indemnity from us. They do not relish the idea of fighting a kingly or Kaiser autocracy in favor of another kingly or money autocracy. They seem to dread the idea that if our great liberty-loving and God-fearing nation should be forced to adopt a militarism strong and great enough to overcome German militarism that we would be no better off than the heavy-laden German masses and their allies and foes; whereas, if there were an appeal to Christian human masses and this were brought to an end, that militarism would fade away from its own inertia, and kaiserism and autocracy die with it. But the more it is fed and nourished the more dreadful it grows.

We could not induce any farmers to invest. So many fool speeches have been made over the country lauding the farmer as a great patriot for raising $2 wheat and 25-cent cotton that he now believes he is a patriot equal to the man in the trenches, and, therefore, is not expected to contribute. There are many farmers in this State who will make small fortunes on their crops. We will try to wake them up on the next issue.

FROM OREGON.

All that some people in this section can say is 8 per cent.

FROM LOUISIANA.

If the people of this section were better educated, selling bonds would be an easy matter. Education is coming, but it is a slow process, having had no basis until about seven years ago, when a system of high schools was established. No doubt there is half as much money buried in this parish from the proceeds of the recently harvested potato and onion crop as reached the banks. This condition is due partly to timidity on account of the war and partly as a practice of former habits.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

I'd like to set the people on fire. I found one obstruction that I think is from German influences, viz., some folks telling those that were inclined to take the bonds that they would have to wait thirty years for their money. I had a time to knock it out of some, but I kept at it and intend to keep on the firing line. These folks don't say that the bonds are not good, but you would have to wait too long to get your money back, and that scares them.

The American Bankers Association's campaign was not limited to its members, but took in all of the 30,000 banks and trust companies in the United States. The 8,000 banks which sent in reports secured subscriptions totaling $721,127,512, which represents 1,502,408 individual subscribers. Loans made by these banks on Liberty bonds totaled $52,397,289. Deposits withdrawn for investment in the bonds amounted to $80,681,893, and other securities sold for the purpose of investment in Government bonds totaled $3,671,546. These 8,000 banks are carrying 723,473 individual subscriptions on a partial payment plan.

CONSUL'S REPORT SHOWS BRITAIN'S WAR POLICY

Imports at Port of Liverpool Prove Nation Has Eye Single to Great Contest.

An interesting story of the workings of the war policy of the British Government in connection with the overseas trade of the British Isles is to be found in the report of U. S. Consul Lee Washington, giving statistics of imports from the United States received in the port of Liverpool in the year 1916. When this report is compared with that for 1915 it shows clearly the practical effect of the consistent British endeavor to build up and adapt home industries to carry, as nearly as possible, the staggering burden of the war, to depend on imports of war supplies as little as possible, and then only as supplementary to home production, and finally to cut down to the last possible notch all imports not directly needed to carry on the war, in order to save the vitally necessary cargo tonnage.

In 1915 Great Britain was still in the preparatory, adjustment stage of her colossal task. She was only beginning to realize the necessity and to set about organizing her entire national energies with a single eye to war, and while undertaking this tremendous reorganization she was being compelled, at the same time, to hold up her end in a fight with an enemy who was already highly organized for that purpose. She was, in consequence, obliged to depend far more upon foreign production, during this "hold on" period, than, not merely British statesmanship, but instinctive British self-reliance, approved.

To show how this condition changed as Great Britain, between 1915 and 1916, actually did succeed in reorganizing so as to depend primarily upon her own industries, the imports listed in the consular report for these two years may be divided into three classes. In the first are materials of most direct necessity in war, such as arms and ammunition. In the second are materials equally necessary, but only in a secondary sense, such as raw materials for ammunition manufacture, foodstuffs, and miscellaneous machinery. In the third class are not only things usually classed as luxuries, but also many things whose use, in so great an emergency, can at least be curtailed if not entirely dispensed with.

The tale of the shift to war conditions is told by the import figures in these three classes, each in its own way. First, as British home industries grow up to the task of supplying British armies, imports in the first class may be expected to decrease. Second, imports in the second class may be expected to increase in even greater degree, raw materials to correspond to the growth of war demands, and machinery, because the demand formerly filled by home production has to be filled by imports when the home factories are transformed from the second to the first class. Third, imports in the third class may be expected to show an absolute decrease.

Going down the list of figures for 1915 and 1916, this is precisely what one finds—although not without some apparent striking exceptions, which may, however, be more apparent than real. For instance, imports of moving-picture films, which might be considered a luxury, went up from $1,041,318 in 1915 to $2,382,436 in 1916. Probably, however, the British Government has come to realize the immense importance, in fact, necessity, for keeping people amused for the sake of their efficiency under their terrible strain, so films come in Class 2. Clocks certainly come in Class 2, and sure enough, imports of clocks went up from $59,794 to $133,098.

There is no more striking example of the distinction between Class 2 and Class 3 than in the figures for motor car imports. Imports of motors, not for commercial use,—pleasure cars,—declined from $403,627 in 1915 to $170,618 in 1916, while in the same year imports of motor car chassis for commercial use—motor trucks, that is—went up from $247,022 in 1915 to 1916 figures of $1,189,000! That comes pretty near telling the whole story in a nutshell.

Looking on down the list, you find military, naval and ordnance stores—Class 1—dropping from $2,764,843 to $775,121; boots and shoes—Class 2—going up from $1,615,010 to $2,778,756. Revolvers and pistols—Class 1—drop from $258,683 to $157,620. The list might be almost indefinitely prolonged, but these, perhaps, are sufficient to show what the reorganization for war of a huge industrial country means.

Markets for Japanese Flour.

From Hongkong American Consul General Anderson writes that Japanese flour has been arriving in considerable quantities and is also passing through Hongkong to Europe in large shipments, particularly to Great Britain and Italy. Contracts for 500,000 bags for Italy alone has been announced. London offers for Japanese flour are limited only by cargo space available, Japanese prices for flour being far below parity with other markets. American patent is now quoted in Hongkong at $4.65 local currency ($2.79 gold) per sack and American Cut Off at $3.70 Hongkong currency or $2.22 gold per sack. Japanese second patent is quoted at $3.20 ($1.92 gold) and third patent at $3.15, ($1.89 gold,) and Japanese straight at $3.30 ($1.98 gold) per sack. North China flour is quoted at $3.20 local currency or $1.92 gold per sack. The stock on hand in Hongkong at present does not exceed 200,000 bags, and arrivals are scarcely more than nominal except of Japanese flour.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 4.—Fifteen new corporations having an aggregate capitalization of $97,500 were chartered today. They include:

Dominion Warehouses, Inc., Manhattan, freighting and warehousing, 100 shares preferred stock $100 each, active capital, $500,000; J. A. Palmer, E. H. Ferguson, J. Dekles, 75 Sherman St.

Ohio and Kentucky Distributing Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture whisky, liquors, and spirits of all kinds, $20,000; J. A. Trimble, L. Bloch, C. Frankl, 1,133 Broadway.

Battery Operating Co., Inc., Manhattan, general garage business, $10,000; W. Ritter, C. Simonds, J. L. Burke, 280 Madison Av.

Auto Club Garage, Inc., Buffalo, garage and storage business, $5,000; U. S. McCormack and C. and J. C. Seitz, Buffalo.

Merit Novelty Co., Inc., Manhattan, wearing apparel and trimmings, $5,000; E. Forman, J. M. Kornfeld, H. J. Sloan, 132 Nassau St.

Marceau Gowns, Inc., Manhattan, ladies' wearing apparel, $5,000; H. Levine, M. L. Freeman, M. Rosengarten, 23 East 124th St.

Exchange Contracting Co., Inc., Manhattan, general contracting business, $10,000; L. C. Haggerty, W. H. Vogt, T. J. Ward, 120 Broadway.

Wellworth Supply Co., Inc., Manhattan, importing and exporting business, $20,000; G. F. Kelble, E. A. Sawyer, W Brundage, 249 Wall St.

National Community Music Association, Inc., Manhattan, music publishing, $25,000; E. M. Jones, V. B. Campbell, G. Anderson, 7th Av. and 57th St.

Capital increase: Goldsoll Realty, Inc., Manhattan, $125,000 to $1,000,000.

Capital reduction; Vom Cleff & Co., Manhattan, $125,000 to $75,000.

Dissolutions: Box Co. of America, Manhattan; Oakdale Beach Amusement Co., Dunkirk; Utopian Silver Deposit and Novelty Co., Manhattan; Parie Undergarment Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 4.—Charters filed:

The Lomotive Corporation, manufacture, to sell, and deal in and with motor cars, motor trucks, coaches, airplanes, tractors, &c., $100000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. Haywood, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

American Merchandising Corporation, do a general importing and exporting business, $150,000; Herman Josiah, John J. Gilroy, W. Dewey Lucks, all of New York.

OPENS TWO SCHOOLS FOR BLIND SOLDIERS

A. B. F. B. Institutions for Teaching Them to Earn Their Own Living Now in Operation.

ARE IN SUBURB OF PARIS

One Had Been Fitted Up as Headquarters for Marshal Joffre and His Staff.

PARIS, July 16, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every reader of your paper who has contributed to the American-British-French-Belgian Blind Relief War Fund for Soldiers and Sailors will be glad to learn how the members of the Executive Committee of the A. B. F. B., now in Europe for the purpose, are carrying out the plans to salvage these pitiful wrecks of the war.

They have opened at 35 Rue du Chateau, Neuilly, just outside the gates of Paris, a knitting school for married men. This house, which is surrounded by a large and shady garden, has been placed at the disposal of the A. B. F. B. rent free for the duration of the war and six months thereafter, by which time the last of the blinded inmates will have been trained and started in business for himself. The place will accommodate twelve men at a time. It is in charge of Dr. Cosse, the eminent surgeon, who is also head of the military school for the blinded at Chartres. He contributes his services.

The inmates are picked men, whose industry and discipline are guaranteed. They are taught to make, by means of a special knitting machine, sweaters, socks, and other woolen articles which are in great demand, and therefore command a ready sale. The period of instruction lasts three months. During the last two weeks the man's wife is allowed to come for instruction as a day pupil, so that she can learn to aid her husband. A machine is given to each pupil when he has completed his course. So far twenty machines have been purchased. They cost $150 each.

The peculiar advantage of this institution is that it teaches a trade that can be carried on by husband and wife at home with the greatest facility. Together they easily can earn 300 francs ($60) a month, which in France enables them to maintain themselves and their children in comfort.

The A. B. F. B. has also leased in Neuilly a large property at 27 Boulevard Victor Hugo where blinded officers and others of superior education, who in private life were doctors, lawyers, magistrates, professors, &c., and whose intellectual attainments take them out of the category of the brush and mat makers, and other adepts at common manual labor, will be re-educated to fit them to return to their former professions or to start afresh as stenographers, typists, commercial representatives, insurance agents, interpreters, telephone operators, teachers in primary, secondary and high schools, engineers, &c. Nothing will be asked of them save constant attention, serious effort, and discipline. At the conclusion of their course places will be found for them.

Experience has disclosed that this institution will fill a very special want, and is urgently needed. In recognition of this fact some of the greatest professors in France have volunteered their services as teachers. The rent is being paid out of the private means of one of the officers of the A. B. F. B., so that the fund will be relieved of this expense. The house before the war was a school for young ladies. It contains eighty beds, and otherwise is admirably adapted for the purpose to which it is to be put, as at the outbreak of the war it was fitted up as living and office headquarters for Marshal Joffre and his staff.

The great trouble in France has been that means have been lacking with which to provide the re-educated man with the tools or machinery, or materials he must have in order to earn his living. This lack our fund is commencing to make good and we hope some day to be in a position to see that every man blinded in this war will at least have the possibility given him of becoming useful and self-supporting. As regards Great Britain, conditions in this respect are infinitely better, owing to the splendid response of the colonies, so that the A. B. F. B. is facilitated at present in meeting the greater necessities in France.

Among the devices invented to help blinded men help themselves is a Braille machine of stenogrphy, by means of which the operator can take dictation at great speed and is able later to transcribe it with an ordinary typewriter.

Then a new and very interesting trade is being taught—crystal carving and glass cutting. This is not only most adaptable to sightless men but is also very lucrative. Even men who have lost one arm in addition to their eyes accomplish wonders at it. I saw in England one whose right arm had been amputated, cutting a stopper for a perfumery bottle and making a design on it, and he was doing it very well. Later he will be put to cutting the bottle itself. The trade comprises the cutting of glasses, plates, saucers, finger bowls, decanters, and innumerable other objects.

The two institutions mentioned—of which, because of their essentially practical purpose of transforming once hopeless and helpless heroes into self-supporting citizens with morale restored, we feel sure every contributor to the fund will approve—have been established by the A. B. F. B. But the opening of them is not all. They have got to be maintained, and for this and the other upbuilding work the fund has undertaken much money is required, and required now. Everything that the fund has done to rescue these war wrecks from a living death has been with American money. We ask all readers of this announcement and appeal to rally to the support of the A. B. F. B.'s great work, giving all that they can. It is well known, but will bear repeating, that every single cent contributed by the public which reaches the A. B. F. B. is devoted directly to helping blinded soldiers and sailors help themselves and to no other purpose whatever, all administrative expenses being defrayed from other sources.

CORA PARSONS KESSLER,
Honorary Secretary A. B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, 590 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Expect Resumption of Buying.

In view of the recovery of cotton prices as a result of the last Government crop estimate, indications in the local underwear trade point to a resumption of trading in the lines of lightweight ribbed and balbriggan goods that are offered for next Spring. Not a few buyers had been holding off on these goods because of the high prices named on them at the opening, and their expectations of lower prices later seemed on the way to fulfillment when the turn in cotton came. Now, however, nothing short of the bottom falling out of the market can bring lower goods prices, and buyers who were risking a loss of merchandise by holding off too long are now believed to be "seeing the light."

Long Staple Cotton from Brazil.

A shipment of 35,600 kilos, (78,484 pounds,) of cotton has left Pernambuco, reports Vice Consul J. B. Stewart, for New York, being an unusual occurrence. The cotton is of a grade suitable for special manufacture, and is being shipped here because of the scarcity of the long-staple Egyptian cotton.

$6,400,000 Gold from Canada.

Another shipment of gold from Canada, amounting to $6,400,000, was received yesterday at the Philadelphia mint for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co. On Friday there arrived a consignment of $6,000,000. Further shipments are expected on the present movement. Thus far this year gold imports total $533,400,000.

Leaves Business for Reserve Corps.

Henry P. DuBois, for seven years associated with J. G. White & Co., has resigned as Vice President of the Engineering Securities Corporation, having obtained a commission as Captain in the Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS ARE AIDING THE NATION

Activities of the Secondary Institutions Breathe the Very Spirit of National Preparedness in Present Crisis.

In response to the invitation of THE TIMES, *a number of Principals and teachers of secondary schools throughout the country have written brief articles on what is being done in these institutions to aid and stimulate national preparedness. Some of these articles follow. Others will appear on succeeding Sundays. Heads of other schools of the same class who desire to contribute to the series are invited to mail their articles to the editor of* THE NEW YORK TIMES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I AM glad, indeed, to accept your kind invitation to tell of what is being done at Mount Pleasant to aid and stimulate national preparedness. Here, however, there has been no radical change in our routine since the great war broke out, except that military field work has largely replaced interscholastic games in the physical work of the cadets.

At this school we have for many years been, to the best of our ability, working on those measures of preparedness which now, at the last moment, all schools are adopting in feverish haste. To this end, in our teaching we have emphasized the duty of patriotism, obedience, promptness, respect for authority, readiness for emergency, physical, mental, and moral preparation for the call of duty, whatever that duty might be. Our routine has been military and the training in this department has been serious, with a view to fitting our boys morally and physically for just such an emergency as has now arisen. So well have these lessons been taught and learned at Mount Pleasant that since a state of war was recognized by our Government 69 per cent. of our cadets over 18 years of age have voluntarily entered some branch of the service, and none is left subject to the draft.

When schools open in the Fall our boys who are not then in the service will take up again their routine work here at the school, so far as possible, exactly as before the war. I know of nothing that they can do better to "aid and stimulate national preparedness" than just what they were doing, for physically fit men of character are the crying need in this as in every war.

It may be of interest to your readers to know that the first American to give his life for the great cause under the Stars and Stripes was a Mount Pleasant boy. I refer to Edmond Charles Clinton Genet of the Lafayette Flying Squadron. On April 15, the day before he was killed, Genet wrote me a letter in which, among other things, he said, "We (the squadron) have become the vanguard of our nation, and yesterday we raised the Stars and Stripes for the first time in history on a European battle front."

On May 17 Marshal Joffre wrote to me expressing his hopes "that the spirit of that valiant young American will serve as an inspiration to the boys of Mount Pleasant Academy." It has so served, and I believe this spirit is inspiring many who are not Mount Pleasant boys, and that it alone will do much to "aid and stimulate national preparedness."

CHARLES FREDERICK BRUSIE,
Principal, Mount Pleasant Academy, Ossining-on-Hudson, N. Y.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are living in moments most momentous, filled with fears, alarms, and anxieties, and we realize that the time has come when we must not only conserve our foodstuffs, but conserve our homes, our time, our energy, and our patriotism. We must be loyal to God, to home, and to country. We must be patriots, and patriots must be prepared to answer when the call comes to defend home and country; patriots must be ready to stand for constitutional liberty, and be ready to sacrifice all—if need be—to maintain those principles handed down to us by our fathers.

Lucy Cobb is planning for the coming year to have a Red Cross group connected with the Young Women's Christian Association in the school, where each girl may become a worker in all lines of Red Cross work. Lucy Cobb is planning a training class in thrift and economy under the domestic science course in the school, and Lucy Cobb is planning lessons in first aid under the direction of the resident nurse of the school.

Lucy Cobb is planning to observe all patriotic days, sing patriotic songs, and stress loyalty to our President, his Cabinet, and the Government he represents.

Lucy Cobb is realizing as never before that our country needs patriots not only on the battle line, but patriots on the farms and patriots in the kitchens, patriots in the sewing rooms and patriots in the hospitals.

Lucy Cobb will never be found lacking in any loving, loyal service to God, our country, and humanity.

MILDRED RUTHERFORD,
President of Lucy Cobb Institute.
Athens, Ga.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Culver Military Academy, situated on Lake Maxinkuckee, in Culver, Ind., was probably the first school in the country to extend the campaign for national preparedness actively beyond its own walls.

In the Spring of 1915 this academy established a free camp of military instruction for high school boys of the State of Indiana, who were selected by competitive examinations from the schools of each county. The work consisted of two weeks of intensive training in infantry drill tactics, first aid, signaling, cavalry, map making, interior and exterior guard duty, scouting, and battle exercises.

Owing to the success of this camp, it was repeated in May of 1916, extending the territory of selection of boys to the whole Middle West. Four hundred and ninety-six boys were present in this camp, receiving military instruction from members of the cadet corps of the academy. Under the same plan the academy conducted a training camp for high school students during the first two weeks of May this Spring, enrolling 595 students from the Middle West.

The majority of the 1,290 high school students who have thus received instruction during the last three years at Culver have rendered invaluable assistance after leaving Culver in introducing military training in their local schools. This represents merely one phase of the patriotic work which this Indiana military school has rendered in the cause of national preparedness.

H. I. DURBORAM,
Aid to the Superintendent, Culver Military Academy.
Culver, Ind.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Loomis Institute is participating, officially or through individuals, in nearly every form of service. Several boys are already with the militia or mosquito fleet. A number have left, under the provisions of the State and school law, to work at home at farming. There is compulsory military drill four times a week, under the supervision of one of the Faculty, W. F. Pride, a Major of his college battalion in undergraduate days, who has recently taken examinations for a commission in the cavalry branch of the regular army.

In the matter of agriculture, the school occupies a strategic position, because in addition to the traditional studies it offers a thorough course in agricultural science. Because of the need of increased food production, the school has taken over various additional tracts of land, amounting to about forty acres, besides its own farm of 100 acres, with a dairy herd of twenty milking cows, and a poultry plant of 1,500 birds. Boys in the agricultural course have been released from all school duties except farming, and others are giving liberally of their spare time. Many will stay through the Summer in relays to carry the work on. The processes are the most modern and scientific, with up-to-date machinery, including a 30-horse-power tractor.

Three of the Faculty are furnishing instruction and inspiration in this work, the Headmaster, N. H. Batchelder, being Secretary of the town Food Supply Committee and a consultant with the State Committee; the instructor in agriculture, J. E. Goodrich, being Chairman of the Crop Supervision Committee for the town, in addition to his work at the school, and one of the other men, Arthur Howe, formerly a Yale football Captain, being chief enrollment officer for the Connecticut Junior Agricultural Volunteers, a State-wide movement for agricultural preparedness that already takes one-half of his time, for which the school has released him, and that will during the Summer take all his time.

With this multiplicity of special interests, the school work is not neglected. One valuable service to the country is to see that its intellectual life is preserved, and that boys' energies shall not be so misdirected from their usual tasks that demoralization shall result, as has unfortunately been the case in European countries.

N. H. BATCHELDER,
Headmaster the Loomis Institute.
Windsor, Conn.

Concentration Is Power

Concentration is the ability to control the mind—to focus it upon any task any time. To gain such power is the key to success.

Every failure in school work can almost always be traced to one of the following types of mind:

1. The grasshopper mind—the mind that nibbles at everything and masters nothing.
2. The colorless mind—the mind that is unable to picture or use words. It is the most pathetic of all types, because it is almost wordless.
3. The I-don't-care mind—the mind that has become hardened by discouragement.
4. The timid mind—the mind that lacks self-assertion.
5. The hazy mind—the mind that is never certain of anything.
6. The pre-occupied mind—the mind that is never at home.
7. The giddy mind—the mind which regards all work as useless.

By studying these types of mind, we have been able to accomplish remarkable results.

FOUR YEARS' WORK IN ONE—

From October, 1916, to June, 1917, a boy of 16 made the following record:

Chemistry	87	Algebra I	74	English I	60
Physics	70	Algebra II	74	English II	60
Physiography	60	Plane Geometry	88	Cicero	63
American History	60	Advanced Latin Composition	62		

The summer session is now open and will continue until October 1, 1917. The Principal will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily and will be glad to talk to parents whose children have failed in other schools.

Write for illustrated book containing full information.

Note:—French Lessons Free for Soldiers who are going to France.

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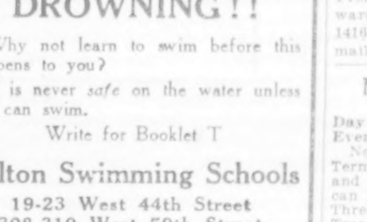

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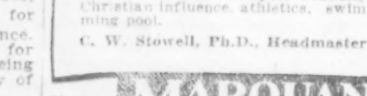

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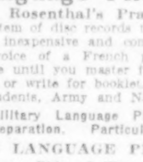

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Classes average eight members, insuring constant instruction.
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Junior School for youner boys, 5 to 13 years.
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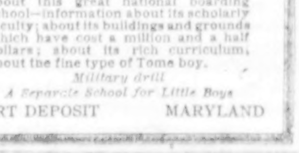

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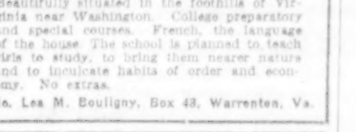

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Newton Academy Box U, Newton, N. J. A military country school for young boys. Catalog. Philip S. Wilson, A.M., Principal.

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July Progress

In July The New York Times published 875,401 lines of advertisements, a gain of 83,450 lines compared with July, 1916, and, deducting Help and Situation Wanted advertisements, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper. The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

Delay Means Loss.

To recover lost property no time should be wasted. Send announcement to the Lost Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

SAYS JUST PAINT BULBS TO MEET HEADLIGHT LAW

No Special Appliance Needed to Comply, Asserts Man Whose Idea Is Embodied in Measure—Federation Approves 28 Devices.

The new automobile headlight law went into effect last week, and there were many inquiries of the authorities and of motor organizations as to what should be done to comply with the law. The New York State Motor Federation reported that its Technical Committee, following a series of tests, had approved of twenty-eight headlight devices as, in its opinion, meeting the demands of the law. In the report of the committee is the following:

"The committee recommends to the manufacturer and automobile owner that all lights at present in use on cars be adjusted to comply with the following conditions: Beam of light shall not rise above forty-two inches to the left of axis of car at points seventy-five feet or more ahead of car.

"Man or substantial object shall be visible at point both sides of the lamps at a distance of ten feet ahead of lamps and ten feet at each side.

"Man or substantial object shall be visible at point 250 feet straight ahead of car.

"Compliance with these conditions will in many instances obviate necessity of purchasing new apparatus."

Macey F. Deming of Tappan, N. Y., who is responsible for the idea contained in the law, says that the law can be complied with in a very simple and inexpensive manner, and that no special appliance is required.

"What confusion there has been," said Mr. Deming, "has arisen from failure to read the law itself and in giving heed to reports of what the law meant. The main requirement is that there shall be a light ahead for 250 feet, but not over forty-two inches high, to the left of the axis of the car, at a distance of seventy-five feet or more. Some of the reports sent out omitted 'to the left of the axis,' and that was entirely misleading, as this is the key to the law, for the principle involved is that each automobile shall light but one-half of the road. Therefore, 'to the left' means that there is no restriction as to the height of the light in front or to the right of the car.

"It is a simple thing to comply with the law, and any car can be equipped to do so in a few minutes and at a cost of but a few cents. This is the way: Paint the right side of the light bulbs green and at the tip of the bulb make a circle of green paint one-half the diameter of the bulb. The paint should cover the right hand side of the bulb, looking with the car, for an arc of 150 degrees. In order to insure quick drying the paint used should be mixed with about one-half turpentine. In placing the bulbs in the reflectors the painted part should extend ten degrees to one side of the vertical centre of the reflector at the bottom. Care should be taken that the bulbs are focused so that the light is thrown far ahead and to the right. The result will be to leave a dark area to the left, as the law calls for, but the reflected light straight ahead and to the right will give plenty of illumination to drive anywhere, and these strong beams will be found to meet the conditions that the light be sufficient to reveal any object in the road 250 feet ahead. By a slight changing of the positions of the bulbs in the reflector the same lamp can be made to comply with the headlight laws in New Jersey and Massachusetts.

"I claim this principle is the solution of the headlight problem. It has to be seen at work in order to be appreciated. I discovered it more or less by accident. When the subject of an automobile headlight law was brought up for this State, I thought as a matter of public spirit, for there is no gain in it for me, that I ought to place the idea before the Legislative Committee having the matter in charge. After a number of demonstrations before Senator Hewitt and others the idea was incorporated into a law.

"At first driving with such lights gives an odd sensation for telegraph poles, fences, and trees are brilliantly lighted, but everything to the left of the centre of the road is in darkness. This causes one to keep well to the right, and the practical effect is to prevent one from 'hogging' the road. To light the left side of the road momentarily a slight turn of the steering gear is all that is necessary. Pedestrians that are overtaken have their backs to the road and are not affected. I have met and passed automobiles, moving vans, horse-drawn vehicles, and pedestrians without throwing any light on them when they were on the right side of the road. By this method of lighting there is no danger of a collision for nothing can be run into which is not in the lighted area."

ELECTRIC TAXIS FOR CITY.

The most recent installation of electric taxicabs is in St. Louis, where six cars make up the nucleus of a fleet, says the Electric Vehicle Section, National Electric Light Association.

The association also announces that an electric taxicab company is now being organized in Mexico City, and that progress is being made in the matter of the initial fleet of about 500 electric taxicabs of the most advanced type, which it is intended to install in New York City.

AUTO TRADE NOTES.

The Hollander Sales and Service, Inc., a new company, with E. R. Hollander at the head, has taken over the old home of the Ford car at 1,723 Broadway and will conduct an agency for the Ford car at that place. Since the Ford Company adopted the policy of doing business through agents in the larger cities the quarters at 1,723 had been used exclusively as a display room for Ford models. Mr. Hollander announces that his company expects to have a new service station, six stories high, ready for use by Oct. 1. The building is now in course of erection on Fifty-fifth Street west of Tenth Avenue.

The general offices of the Lee Tire and Rubber Company will be moved from the present quarters at the factory at Conshohocken, Penn., to New York City, about Oct. 1.

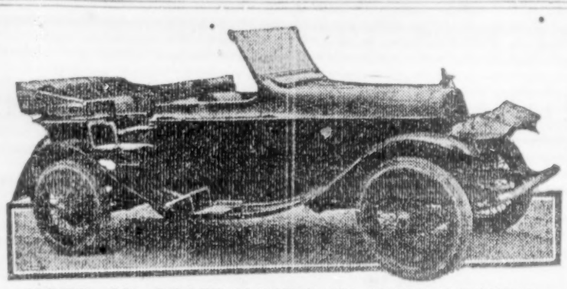
Fred K. Parke, General Manager of the Olympiac Motors Company, has been elected President of the New Pontiac, Mich., Motor Club.

The Cole Motor Car Company will advance prices on all cars Sept. 1.

The Maxwell Company will build a factory at Windsor, Ont., to build cars for Canadian and British trade.

The offices of the Perlman Rim Corporation have been moved from New York City to Jackson, Mich.

The White Automobile Company will erect a $300,000 steel and concrete addition to its factory at Cleveland.



NOTE OF ORIGINALITY IN THIS DESIGN.

Above is shown a new "sport car," put out by the Moon Motor Car Company. The design is marked by original features. The most noticeable is the sweeping curve into which mudguards and running board are converted. The rear doors hinge at the bottom, and when opened outward form two upholstered seats.

HOW TO TRACE CAUSE OF WEAK AUTO SPARK

By WILLIAM H. STEWART, Jr.

A good hot spark decides the difference between a good motor and a poor one. Many a motor has been condemned because of sluggish action, weak power, lack of flexibility and other faults, and the reason laid to faulty design, whereas the trouble was due to a weak spark and the owner did not know it.

The reason for this is obvious. If the spark is not hot enough the explosion loses a great deal of its snappiness and the power suffers in consequence. Other things being equal, the power depends directly upon the heat of the spark. The hotter the spark the stronger the explosion. The other factors referred to are carburetion, lubrication, compression, and cooling. These five factors being necessary for the engine to run and develop full power.

As there are many causes of weak spark it will be well to take them up one at a time. First comes the battery. It may be weak, the terminals and wires may not make good contact and there may be defective spots in the insulation of the wires. Test the battery with a hydrometer every week. It should read 1.275 to 1.300, called twelve seventy-five, and thirteen hundred, the decimal point being neglected in speaking but not in writing the figures. If battery is below this strength you are using the starter on lights too much or the generator is not charging properly. The terminals should be thoroughly cleaned and set up tightly with a wrench or pliers. Then cup grease or vaseline should be smeared over them to prevent corrosion by the acid in the battery, which has a tendency to creep in between the surfaces and to insulate them with a layer of sulphate. The wires should be examined occasionally and any spots which show chafing should be covered with friction tape.

The next place is the coil. If the secondary winding is punctured or the condenser leaks, the spark will be too weak for ignition. This may be caused by a defect of manufacture but is usually caused by a wire dropping off of a spark plug. The ignition current is being produced just the same and having its regular path interrupted it must jump somewhere. As the spark is strong enough to jump over a quarter of an inch it may find a path inside of the coil. Once it punctures the insulation the spark will not jump the spark gap since it has a shorter circuit inside. There is no remedy for this condition so a new coil must be obtained. So make sure that the spark plug wires are properly secured at all times. Also look to the terminals on the coils, as a weak spark will certainly follow if they become loose or dirty.

The interrupter must also make firm contact or the battery current will not develop its full strength. The contact points must be clean, they must open the right distance and the spring must be strong. Clean the points occasionally by drawing a piece of fine emery cloth through them and make sure that the points open the distance advised by the manufacturer.

The distributor next requires attention. Current may leak through accumulations of dust and oil outside or inside. If outside, the spark may be seen and heard. Sometimes it may be heard jumping inside. Dust should be removed with a soft cloth dipped in gasoline. It does not offer a very good path to the current, but once a spark jumps through it the dust is scorched, forming carbon which is a good conductor. Distributor brushes worn away, or broken, or loose roter, will also cause trouble. See that all the distributor wires are firmly fastened and that no worn spots exist in the insulation.

Last, but not least, are the spark plugs. They may give trouble because of carbon, leaky core, spark gap out of adjustment, and corroded points. A carbonized plug should be cleaned with gasoline, using an old tooth brush. The plug must be taken apart for this, which gives an opportunity to inspect the core. If the porcelain is cracked a new core is needed. The spark gap should be adjusted to approximately one-thirty-second inch and the points touched up with emery cloth. Never use emery on the porcelaine core, as this roughens it, causing carbon to accumulate more rapidly than before.

So test the spark occasionally to see if all is well. Remove a sparkplug wire while engine is running and hold it not more than one-quarter inch from plug to avoid damage to coil. If a good hot spark is shown at each plug you are reasonably assured of proper ignition.

USE WAR PRISONERS TO BUILD HIGHWAYS

Proposed to Put Men Who Are Captured by United States Troops at Work on Road Construction

George P. Coleman, State Highway Commissioner of Virginia, in advocating a military marginal highway, as proposed in the Chamberlain-Dent bill, now before Congress, says:

"It has been suggested that war prisoners can be logically employed in military road construction, and one finds himself very much inclined to agree with the suggestion of the National Committee on Prisons that we utilize whatever foreign prisoners we now or will possess. Most of these men will undoubtedly be kept in Southern States, where the need of trunk road construction awaits the earliest possible attention.

"A marginal highway, along the Atlantic Coast, the Gulf of Mexico, the Southwestern border, and the Pacific slope, and, later, along the northern boundary line, should receive the indorsement of all the people in this country interested in its protection and its future development. All of us are possibly alive to the fact that roads are necessary for military purposes, but very few people realize that in the construction of the important highways of this country many years will be consumed. Therefore, it is important that this great work should be started at an early date and pushed with as great rapidity as possible to its final completion.

"Furthermore, if the National Government relieves a State of that road which has the greatest military worth, it still remains the bounden obligation of the commonwealth to supply a comprehensive State system of the most important intercounty roads and then to give some aid to the counties in the building and maintenance of the lesser roads. It is almost impossible to say positively what roads may meet the military emergencies, and in consequence there must be a corelated plan, the cost of which must be shared by the National Government and State and county."

CONVICTS LIKE ROAD WORK.

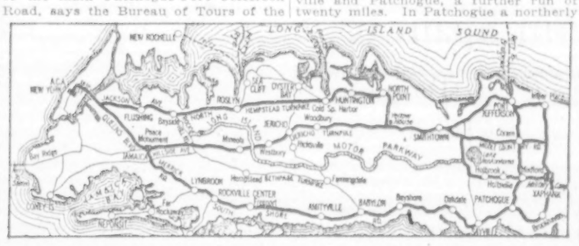
The investigations of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor into the reliability of convicts at work on roads or farms show that the vast majority of the sane and able-bodied men now confined in penal institutions, if properly handled, can be depended upon to perform the tasks set for them without the slightest fear of their escaping, says a notice sent out by the National Committee on Prisons, and continues:

"In Colorado, prisoners in six large road camps are constantly employed in the construction of roads. In eight years they have built what Warden Tynan calls '1,500 miles of probably the most perfect highway in the world.' They are also farming thousands of acres of land which produce food used by the State institutions."

AUTO ROUTE TO NEW ARMY TRAINING CAMP

Yaphank, Seventy-five Miles From New York, Near Middle of Long Island, Reached By Several Roads.

Yaphank is located in the middle of Long Island, about seventy-five miles from New York, on the road running north and south between Miller Place and Brookhaven, about four miles east of the main Patchogue-Port Jefferson Road, says the Bureau of Tours of the



COMPILED BY AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA.

Automobile Club of America, which prepared the following information regarding this new camp: The location appears excellent for a large camp—in open country, dotted with oaks and pines, approached by several good automobile routes from New York and within a mile or two of a mainline railroad.

Either the main north shore route via the North Hempstead Turnpike and Jericho Turnpike to Port Jefferson or the Merrick Road to Patchogue may be used, and the road from those points across the island taken to Coram or Medford Village, from which a local road leads to Yaphank. A more direct route follows the Jericho Turnpike direct to Smithtown and thence by the Middle Country Road to Coram and south to Medford and Yaphank; still another is to take the Long Island Motor Parkway to Lake Ronkonkoma and continue by way of Holbrook and Holtsville to Medford and Yaphank, or north via the Middle Country Road and Coram.

From the Automobile Club of America, on West Fifty-fourth Street, the exit from New York leads over the Queensboro Bridge across to Long Island City, where Jackson Avenue is followed through Corona to Flushing and thence through Bayside, Douglaston, and Manhasset to Roslyn, twenty miles out, and along the North Hempstead Turnpike via Brookville, and Cold Spring Harbor to Huntington, thirty-four miles from New York. At Northport, six miles further on, the route turns south through East Northport and joins the Jericho Turnpike at the well-known landmark, the yellow house, where it turns left and continues through Smithtown Branch to Port Jefferson, sixty-two miles from the start. From this point the Patchogue road leads south through Coram to Yaphank, making a total distance of seventy-five miles.

The route along the south shore of Long Island follows Queens Boulevard from the Plaza in Long Island City to Hillside Avenue, Jamaica. There it swings left and at the Peace Monument turns right into Bergen Avenue, which becomes the Merrick Road, and continues through Rosedale, Valley Stream, Lynbrook, Rockville Centre, Freeport, and Amityville to Babylon, thirty-nine miles from the clubhouse. From there the South Country Road is followed east by way of Bayshore and the Islips to Sayville and Patchogue, a further run of twenty miles. In Patchogue a northerly turn on Medford Avenue is made for Medford Village, three miles along the Port Jefferson Road, where the road turns to the right at the church, for Yaphank, totaling sixty-five miles for the run from New York.

Automobilists using the Motor Parkway route to Yaphank, start as for the South Shore route as far as Jamaica, but continue along Hillside Avenue to Rocky Hill Road, where a left turn is made for the main entrance to the Parkway. The charge for admission to the Parkway is $1 for the car and party, with privilege of leaving and returning. A clear run along the winding course of this exclusive motor road leads for about forty-five miles to Lake Ronkonkoma, from which the road south via Holbrook, Holtsville, and Medford, or north by way of Coram, is then followed to Yaphank, a distance by this route of sixty-nine miles from New York.

The route which utilizes the Jericho Turnpike and Middle Country Road is probably the most direct way to reach the Yaphank Camp. Queens Boulevard is followed from Long Island City to Jamaica, where Hillside Avenue is taken through Floral Park and Hyde Park to Mineola, twenty miles from New York. From that point the fine surface of the Jericho Turnpike provides a splendid run of twenty-four miles by way of Wheatley Villas and Jericho to Woodbury and past the yellow house to Commack and Smithtown. At this point the route bears right via the Middle Country Road direct through Coram to the Miller Place-Brookhaven Road, where a turn south is made for the camp at Yaphank, a distance of sixty-four miles from the clubhouse in New York.

New Automobile Club.

The New York State Automobile Association has decided to put a branch in New York City, to be known as the New York City Automobile Club. E. Blum will be in charge and the first bureau for touring information to be established by the organization will be in the Majestic Hotel.

NEW 24-HOUR RECORD.

Stock Car Covers 1,900 Miles In Test Run at Sheepshead.

A new twenty-four-hour world's auto record was made at Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Wednesday and Thursday of last week. The mileage covered was 1,900, beating the former record by eighty-one miles. The trial was conducted under the supervision of the Contest Board of the American Automobile Association. The new record was made by a Chalmers stock chassis, with motor of 3¼-inches bore by 4½-inches stroke and a piston displacement of 224 cubic inches. A racing body was mounted on the car. It was driven by Joe Dawson. For a few hours during the run he was relieved by his teammate, Joe Gardham. The average per hour for the entire distance was 79 1-6 miles.

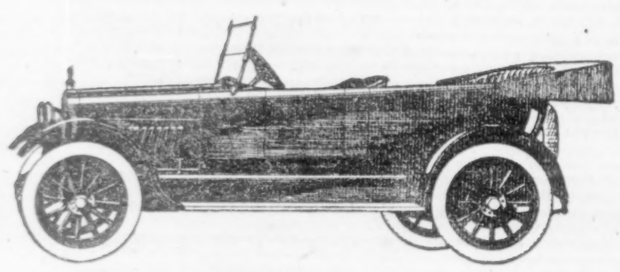
The records as kept by the officials of the A. A. A. are as follows:

Hour.	*M.P.H.	Miles.	Hour.	*M.P.H.	Miles.
1	83	83	13	82	1,041
2	82	165	14	77	1,118
3	79	244	15	79	1,197
4	82	326	16	79.5	1,276
5	80	406	17	77	1,353
6	80	486	18	76	1,429
7	79	565	19	77	1,506
8	82	647	20	76	1,582
9	79	726	21	80	1,662
10	77	803	22	78	1,740
11	78	881	23	79.1	1,819
12	78	959	24	82	1,900

*Miles per hour.

Velie Six
A Profitable Investment
With its famous construction values the Velie Six is the finest kind of investment. It is a profit-payer in the value it maintains as a piece of merchandise. You can use your Velie constantly in the hardest kind of service—as long as you wish—and its re-sale value will still be so high that you make a big profit considering what the car has done for you.
Eight Body Styles to Meet Every Individual Requirement.
5-Passenger Touring Car, $1,185
7- " (124-inch Wheelbase), $1,650
Immediate Deliveries.
GARLAND AUTOMOBILE CO., 1888 Broadway, at 62d St., N. Y. Phone Col. 5506

Lexington
MINUTE MAN SIX



Only Six Days to Save $60

Don't delay—buy your Lexington Minute Man Six at once and save $60.

To maintain the superior quality of Lexington cars in the face of rising material costs we are forced to increase the price August 10th.

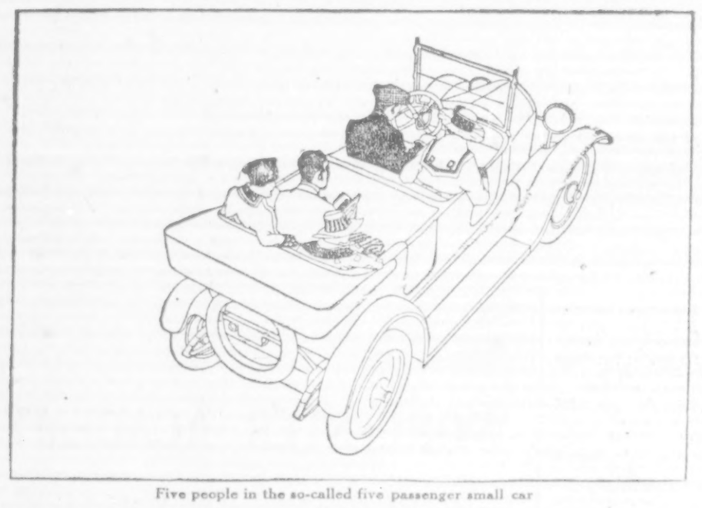
Our business is booming—more Lexingtons being bought every day, every month, and every quarter than ever before—because you get *more* car and *better* car for your money in the Lexington.

Come in at once and see this remarkably handsome and commodious car; 116 inch wheelbase; six cylinder engine with the patented Moore Multiple Exhaust System that greatly increases power and conserves fuel.

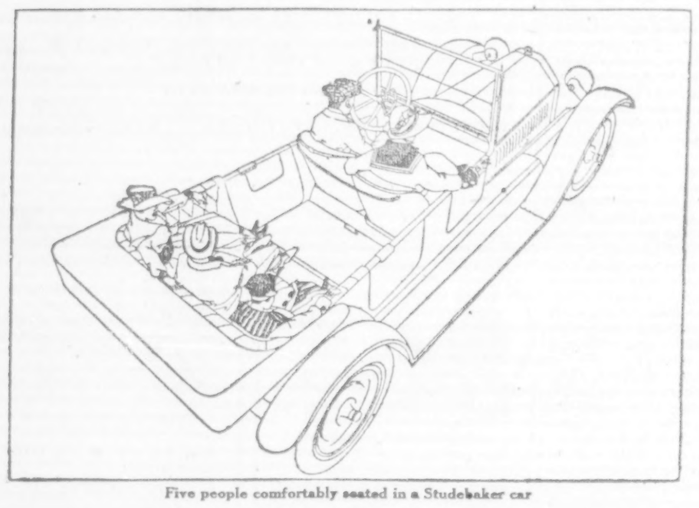
The price will advance August 10th from $1285 to $1345.

Only six days left. Take advantage of it.

Lexington Motors New York Corp.
1840 Broadway, New York — Phone Columbus 1260
1170 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn — Phone Decatur 1561
The Lexington-Howard Co., Mfrs., Connersville, Ind., U. S. A.



Five people in the so-called five passenger small car



Five people comfortably seated in a Studebaker car

Is the Small Car an Economy When You Have to Sacrifice So Much?

NEXT to buying a home, a car is perhaps the largest purchase you'll ever make. It involves real money. It ought to be correspondingly considered.

Certainly $750 to $1250 is too big a sum to spend just on some friend's recommendation or some salesman's talk. Look at it as an investment. Think of next week, next month, next year.

Think whether you are going to climb out of the new car a week from now, tired and cramped because it is too small for touring—whether you are going to be able to take a few friends on a trip and have them comfortable—whether the car will stand up for years of hard service and ALWAYS be ready for use, and if you should desire to resell or trade in, will have the least possible depreciation from its original price.

Think of the future — think of the way you would buy your home—how you wouldn't let a few dollars stand between you and perfect satisfaction — then decide whether it is true economy to buy a car that you will soon find lacks the essentials of motoring satisfaction.

When you buy such a car you may save a little money on the original price, but you *must* make sacrifices.

In a Studebaker car you get power enough for any hill, power that will pull you through the deepest mud and sand; comfort at any speed, roominess that small cars do not have; and high quality materials and accurate workmanship combined with the accessibility and adjustability that actually make upkeep and operation charges for a period of three years *less than those of any small car.*

Think it over. Then see the car that is built to give *all* the necessary essentials at the lowest possible price, the car with a twelve months' guarantee.

There will be no change in Studebaker models this year, but the increased cost of materials and labor may force Studebaker to make an advance in prices at any time without notice.

Studebaker

Four-Cylinder Models

FOUR Roadster	$ 985
FOUR Touring Car	985
FOUR Landau Roadster	1150
FOUR Every-Weather Car	1185

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

The Studebaker Corporation of America
New York Showrooms, 56th and Broadway
Brooklyn Branch, 1291 Bedford Ave.
Bronx Branch, 361 East 149th St.
New York Telephone, Circle—1400.
Brooklyn Telephone, Decatur—1484.
Bronx Telephone, Melrose—4195.

Six-Cylinder Models

SIX Roadster	$1250
SIX Touring Car	1250
SIX Landau Roadster	1350
SIX Touring Sedan	1700
SIX Coupe	1750
SIX Limousine	2600

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

Section 3 | SPORTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS | Section 3

S SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1917. S

BOLAND SHUTS OUT WAVERING YANKEES

Bernie Scores Tenth Victory Without a Defeat Over New York as a Tiger.

TY HAS BUSY DAY AGAIN

Gets Homer, Tallying Bush Also, as His Part of 3 to 0 Count—Donovan Suspended.

The easiest thing that young Bernie Boland of Detroit does is to beat the Yankees. He pitched a shut-out game against them yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Bernie saw to it that the Yanks didn't get any runs, while Ty Cobb took it upon himself that the Tigers got their share. This is the tenth straight game that Boland has won against the Yankees since he joined the Jennings brigade a few seasons back.

Boland gave the Yanks one lean, lonesome hit yesterday, and Terrible Tim Hendryx got that when he whanged a single to left in the sixth. Only two Yanks had a chance to see what the scenery around second base looked like. Hendryx got on through Bush's error in the fourth, and went to second on Peckinpaugh's out. Hendryx didn't have a chance to explore the territory along toward third because the inning was over too soon.

When Hendryx got the Yanks' only hit in the sixth there was only one out, but Maisel and Peck both skied to Veach, and Tim never left first. In the ninth the Yankees started a wee bit of a rally. That is, the rally consisted of a couple of bases on balls by Boland. With one out Peckinpaugh ambled, and the crowd of 15,000 got all excited and cheered themselves with the idea that the Yanks were going to start something. This excitement grew to fever heat a moment after when Pipp got a pass. That put Peck in a position to see what second base looked like.

Baker's Hit Falls Short.

It surely looked like a promising layout with two runners aboard the sacks and only one out when Frank Baker came to the bat. He hit the ball a mighty smash, and it went sailing on a line to right field. The populace was on its toes howling like mad as the ball pointed its nose to the stand. The drive didn't have the carry, however, and Harry Heilman nabbed it. Armando Marsans was the Yanks last chance to save the tribe from a whitewash, but his rocket to centre was caressed by Cobb.

The Yanks had to survive yesterday without the smile of Bill Donovan. The American League is afraid that Donovan is living up to his nickname, Wild Bill, so he has been indefinitely suspended again. It was because of a run-in with Bad Bill Dineen a few weeks ago that Wild Bill was suspended by Ban Johnson, and, as Dineen chased him from the game again Friday, the Yank pilot has wrapped another stiff sentence about himself.

On Friday Umpire Dineen chased Donovan, Shawkey, and Nunamaker from the game and yesterday Silk O'Loughlin began waving his authority all over the meadow and fired Ray Caldwell and Paddy Baumann. The ball players say that it is getting so bad that it will soon be necessary to get an order from the Supreme Court to talk to the umpires, while the umpires say that the ball players are getting so impudent from the heat that nothing can please them.

If Solomon was around now he might make a decision about which of the contending parties is right, but under the present-day method of making decisions only one side is right. That is the umpire's side of the question.

Farrell in Charge.

In the absence of Donovan, Duke Farrell was in command of the Yankee detachment. Once Duke walked his 300 pounds out to Silk O'Loughlin and held converse with him. Alongside of Duke, Silk looked about as big as a peanut, but O'Loughlin won the argument because he had the loudest voice.

Ty Cobb and his bat gave the big house of folks an entertaining afternoon. In the first inning, with Bush on first, Ty slammed a homer into the grand stand and got a hero's reception when he cashed in with the run. Twice after that Cobb got on first, and both times he tried to steal second, but both times was thrown out by Al Walters. Cobb also did some extra fine fielding and pulled down flies in left centre and right fields, covering more ground in the outer terraces than he ever did here before in one game.

The new Yankee mascot Snowball Walker, is a sad mascot these days. His charm doesn't work against the Tigers at all. He has a new uniform, which he wore for the first time yesterday. It is a pale cream color, which stands out in strong contrast to his brunette complexion. He also has a red white and blue cap.

When Cobb first appeared here this season, the first wrangle he had with Charley Herzog was still fresh in the minds of New York fans, and Tyrus was anything but popular. Now that the Georgia Gem is leading the whole world in hitting the ball, all that is forgotten and Cobb was cheered and applauded when he stepped to the bat in the first inning. A moment later he cudgled a home run into the right field grand stand.

Caldwell Passes Bush.

Bush started out by graciously receiving a pass from Caldwell. After Vitt skied to Pipp, Cobb delivered his homer and pushed the Corsairs two runs in front. Veach got a pass and was forced by Heilman. Caldwell caught Heilman napping off first, and he was run down between the bases after a merry chase.

Caldwell's wildness was responsible for another Detroit run in the third. After Boland flied to Hendryx, Bush walked for the second time. Vitt lofted to Miller and Cobb waited for a pass. Bob Veach smashed a single to right centre, scoring Bush and sending Cobb to third. Veach traveling as far as second. Heilman ended the activity when he rolled a harmless grasser to Pipp.

The Yanks got out of a dangerous-looking difficulty in the fourth. Burns singled to centre and was forced by Young. Yelle smashed a hit to left, Young beating Miller's throw to third, while Yelle got to second.

Oscar Vitt Goes Out.

After Boland fanned, Bush walked and filled the bases. It was now up to Oscar Vitt, who relieved the tension of the crowd when he ballooned to Marsans for the third out.

A violent storm of trouble broke out about the head of Silk O'Loughlin in the sixth. While Pep Young was at the bat O'Loughlin called a ball on one of Caldwell's pegs, which Ray believed should have been a strike. When Caldwell waved his arms in utter despair at the decision, Silk ordered Caldwell out of the game. Paddy Baumann came from the bench with his black eye and had too much to say to suit O'Loughlin, so Paddy joined Caldwell in the hike to the clubhouse. In the absence of Manager Donovan, Coach Duke Farrell held the reins of government, and he tried to pacify the umpire, but of no avail. Ray Fisher took his own sweet time about reporting to take Caldwell's place, and during the lull in activities the crowd broke out in a storm of hisses against O'Loughlin. Silk worries as much about hisses as a millionaire worries about pennies.

The score:

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	2	2	1	1	2	Hendryx,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Vitt,3b	4	0	0	0	0	Maisel,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Cobb,cf	2	1	1	5	0	Peck'gh,ss	3	0	0	5	5
Veach,lf	2	0	1	5	0	Pipp,1b	2	0	0	9	1
Heilman,rf	3	0	0	2	0	Baker,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Burns,1b	4	0	1	9	0	Marsans,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Young,2b	3	0	0	0	2	Miller,lf	3	0	0	3	0
Yelle,c	4	0	1	5	0	Walters,c	3	0	0	4	2
Boland,p	4	0	0	0	2	Caldwell,p	1	0	0	0	3
						Fisher,p	1	0	0	0	1
						aNunamaker	1	0	0	0	0
						Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total.....	28	3	5	27	6	Total....	30	0	1	27	16

a Batted for Fisher in eighth.
Errors—Bush, Young.

Detroit ....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Yelle. Home run—Cobb. Sacrifice hit—Heilman. Left on bases—New York, 6; Detroit, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2. Base on balls—Off Caldwell, 7; Fisher, 1; Boland, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Caldwell, 4 hits, 3 runs in 5 1-3 innings; Fisher, 1 and 0 in 2 2-3; Love, 0 and 0 in 1. Struck out—By Caldwell, 2; Fisher, 1; Love, 1; Boland, 4. Time—1 hour, 47 minutes. Umpires — O'Loughlin and Dineen.

BASEBALL.

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 3; New York, 0.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
(First game)
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3
(Second game.)
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 2.
(Eleven innings.)
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 4; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	66	37	.641
Boston	60	38	.612
Detroit	54	47	.535
Cleveland	55	49	.529
New York	50	48	.510
Washington	43	57	.430
St. Louis	38	64	.373
Philadelphia	35	61	.365

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	60	31	.659
St. Louis	53	46	.535
Philadelphia	48	42	.533
Cincinnati	55	50	.524
Chicago	51	50	.505
Brooklyn	47	47	.500
Boston	41	53	.436
Pittsburgh	31	67	.316

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

WHITE SOX WIN TWICE.

Take Two Games from Mackmen by 7 to 3 and 4 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Drives for extra bases played a big part in Chicago's two victories here today, the scores being 7 to 3 and 4 to 3. The home team outhit the visitors in the opening event, but the White Sox bunched their safeties to better effect and two of their triples were important factors in deciding the contest.

In the second game a triple by Gandil with the bases filled in the eighth inning won the game. The Chicago team left here tonight for Detroit, where it will play a game tomorrow.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leib'ld,rf,cf	5	1	1	1	0	Jamieson,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Weaver,3b	5	2	2	0	1	Grover,2b	5	1	3	2	1
E.Collins,2b	3	1	1	5	3	Bodie,lf	4	0	1	2	1
Jackson,lf	5	2	3	2	0	Strunk,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Felsch,cf	3	1	2	0	0	McInnis,1b	4	1	1	8	0
J.Collins,rf	1	0	0	1	0	Schang,3b	4	1	2	1	1
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	12	1	Haley,c	4	0	2	8	0
Risberg,ss	3	0	0	2	4	Dugan,ss	4	0	1	1	1
Schalk,c	3	0	0	3	1	Myers,p	3	0	0	0	3
Benz,p	0	0	0	0	1	bWitt	1	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	2	0	0	1	4						
aMurphy	1	0	0	0	0						
Total...	35	7	10	27	15	Total....	38	3	12	27	7

a Batted for Benz in second.
b Batted for Myers in ninth.
Errors—Risberg, Grover, Myers.

Chicago ....1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 2—7
Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Jackson, Bodie, Dugan. Three-base hits—Jackson, Felsch, Gandil. Stolen bases—E. Collins, Schalk, Risberg, Weaver. Sacrifice hit—J. Collins. Sacrifice fly—E. Collins. Double play—Risberg, E. Collins, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Myers, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Benz, 2 hits and 1 run in 1 inning; Cicotte, 10 and 2 in 8; Myers, 10 and 6 in 9. Struck out—By Cicotte, 1; Myers, 7. Wild pitches—Myers, 2. Time—1 hour 56 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and McCormick.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Leibold,rf	4	0	2	2	0	Jamieson,rf	5	2	1	2	1
Weaver,3b	5	0	1	2	0	Grover,2b	4	0	1	2	6
Collins,2b	4	1	0	1	1	Bodie,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Jackson,lf	4	1	0	5	1	Strunk,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Felsch,cf	4	1	2	2	1	McInnis,1b	4	0	1	14	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	2	6	1	Schang,3b	3	0	1	2	4
Risberg,ss	4	0	2	1	1	Meyer,c	3	0	1	3	3
Lynn,c	1	0	0	6	0	Witt,ss	4	0	1	4	3
Schalk,c	0	0	0	1	0	Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	2
Williams,p	2	1	0	1	3	bHaley	1	0	0	0	0
aMurphy	1	0	1	0	0						
Total....	33	4	10	27	8	Total....	33	3	8	27	19

a Batted for Lynn in ninth.
b Batted for Johnson in ninth.
Errors—Risberg, Grover, Myer, Witt.

Chicago ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0—4
Philadelphia ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Two-base hit—Grover. Three-base hit—Gandil. Home run—Bodie. Stolen base—Jamieson. Sacrifice hits—Lynn, Williams, Meyer. Double plays—Jackson and Lynn; Witt, Grover, and McInnis, (2;) Jamieson and McInnis. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 2; Johnson, 3. Earned runs—Off Williams, 3; Johnson, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Williams, (Schang.) Struck out—By Williams, 4; Johnson, 2. Wild pitch—Williams. Time—2 hours, 5 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Hildebrand.

Mamaux Denies Report.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4.—Al Mamaux, Pittsburgh National League Club pitcher, under suspension for alleged infractions of club rules, today in a statement given out here denied reports from Chester, Penn., last night that he had signed to play with the Upland Club of the Delaware County League, a so-called outlaw organization operating in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 8; Toledo, 0.
Louisville, 13; Columbus, 9.
Milwaukee, 7; Kansas City, 6.
St. Paul, 6; Minneapolis, 4.
(First game.)
St. Paul, 9; Minneapolis, 4.
(Second game.)

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 5; Syracuse, 3.
Scranton, 3; Binghamton, 2.
Elmira, 4; Reading, 2.

Eastern League.

Portland, 7; Worcester, 4.
New Haven, 9; Hartford, 0.
(Forfeited.)
Springfield, 9; Lawrence, 3.

REGAN IS ENIGMA TO GIANT BATSMEN

Cincinnati Pitcher Holds New York Safe While Reds Gain Victory, 4 to 1.

SCHUPP VICTIM OF DEFEAT

Star Twirler Batted Freely by Home Team—Error Saves Visitors from Shutout.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—Tables were turned at Redland Field today and as a result of the topsy-turvy condition it was the Reds who looked the coming champions, while the Giants were routed. The score was 4 to 1. To Mike Regan goes the lion's share of the credit. The youngster pitched a perfect game of ball and kept the famed batters from New York helpless throughout the game.

Four widely flung hits marked the hit column of the Giants, and they only escaped the disgrace of a shutout by virtue of an error by McKechnie that started the seventh inning. Herzog singled in the first, Holke got on in the seventh, Herzog grabbed another hit in the eighth, and Lobert won one in the ninth. For the balance of the way the path of the Giants was beset with pitfalls.

For the Giants Ferdinand Schupp proved the mark he has been all season for the Reds. Ferdie may, indeed, be a southpaw of parts, but if so the locals are thoroughly conversant with each part and can dismount and assemble them at will. Eleven hits in the seven innings Schupp worked is ample proof of this assertion.

Regan Wobbly at Start.

Regan started in none too impressive style with a bizarre line-up behind him. Sherwood Magee played left, McKechnie short, and Shean second. Burns promenaded. Herzog sent him to second with a single to right. Kauff sacrificed. Zimmerman then whiffed amidst cheers, and Fletcher grounded to the box. Fletcher threw out both Groh and Roush. Magee, on his first appearance as a Red batter, drove a triple to right center, but was left on Chase's foul to Gibson.

There followed for the Giants many hitless innings—the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth. In only one of these frames did the aliens threaten. Kauff opened the fourth with a difficult bounder to Chase and Hal threw wild to Regan, covering first. Zim hit another sizzler to Prince Hal, and again the Red first sacked tossed high, this time trying for a force of Kauff at second. Fletcher forced Zim, short to second, Kauff going to third. Robertson lined right into Shean's hands, and Dave's toss to first doubled up Fletcher for the side out.

A Cincinnati run was rushed over in the fourth. Chase started the inning with a line drive to left, making third by hard running and a ten-foot slide. Zimmerman, who put the relay on Hal a fraction of a second too late, took high exception to the ruling of Umpire Byron and unloaded a warm argument. The result was the banishment of Zimmerman and Lobert took the vacant place. Griffith bounced to the box and was out, Chase wisely sticking to third. McKechnie delivered with a sacrifice fly to right, Chase scoring.

Schupp Sent to Shower.

Schupp was bombarded from the boards in the seventh. Wingo pelted one through the box and over second. Regan flied to right. Groh hit through Schupp. Roush hammered the ball for two sacks to left, Wingo scoring, and Groh camping on third. Magee sacrifice, flied to centre, Groh scoring. Chase singled to centre. Roush fleeing over and Hal going to second on the throw-in. Griff ended the inning with a roller to Fletcher.

Anderson pitched the eighth and last and was not scored upon although rapped by Shean for a single.

The single Giant run came in the seventh. Lobert lined to McKechnie, but the ball bounced away, and Honus was safe. Fletcher forced him, Shean to McKechnie. Robertson was tossed out by Regan. Holke singled to centre, Fletcher scoring. Gibson grounded to Chase.

The score:

CINCINNATI, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	4	1	2	0	4	Burns,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Roush,cf	4	1	2	1	1	Herzog,2b	4	0	2	2	2
Magee,lf	3	0	1	1	0	Kauff,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Chase,1b	4	1	2	15	0	Zim'man,3b	2	0	0	0	0
Griffith,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Lobert,3b	2	0	1	0	1
McK'nie,ss	3	0	1	1	1	Fletcher,ss	4	1	0	3	7
Shean,2b	4	0	2	3	5	Rob'tson,rf	4	0	0	5	0
Wingo,c	4	1	1	3	0	Holke,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Regan,p	4	0	0	0	5	Gibson,c	3	0	0	2	0
						Schupp,p	2	0	0	0	1
						aWilholt	1	0	0	0	0
						Anderson,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	34	4	12	27	16	Total....	31	1	4	24	11

a Batted for Schupp in the eighth.
Errors—Chase, 2; McKechnie, Fletcher.

New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 .—4

Two-base hits—Groh, Roush, Lobert. Three-base hits—Magee, Chase, Herzog. Sacrifice hit—Kauff. Sacrifice flies—McKechnie, Magee. Double plays—Herzog, Fletcher and Holke; Shean and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cincinnati, 8. First base on errors—New York, 3; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Regan, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Schupp, 11 hits and 4 runs in 7 innings; Anderson, 1 and 0 in 1; Regan, 4 and 0 in 9. Time—1 hour 43 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.
First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	4 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0	6	9	0
Baltimore	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	0

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 1 0 4 0 1 1 2	9	12	6
Newark	0 0 0 4 2 2 0 0 0	8	12	2

AT RICHMOND.
First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	4 4 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	9	10	2
Richmond	1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0	4	10	1

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Richmond	1 0 1 0 2 0 0 .	4	8	2
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	5	3

AT ROCHESTER.
First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0	4	12	1
Rochester	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1	3	7	2

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0	3	9	1
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	0

AT TORONTO.
First Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 3 2 0 0 0 1 0 3	9	13	0
Toronto	0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0	4	14	4

Second Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 .	2	9	0
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	1	3	0

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Providence	61	40	.604
Newark	59	41	.590
Baltimore	60	44	.577
Toronto	59	44	.573
Rochester	50	56	.472
Buffalo	46	60	.434
Richmond	39	63	.382
Montreal	39	65	.375

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
(No games scheduled.)

Southern Association.

Chattanooga, 7; Atlanta, 4.
(First game; 11 innings.)
Atlanta, 1; Chattanooga, 0.
(Second game; 7 innings.)
New Orleans, 4; Memphis, 1.
(First game.)
Memphis, 3; New Orleans, 1.
(Second game; 7 innings.)
Birmingham, 5; Nashville, 2.

RIXEY WILD; CUBS WIN.

Chicago Bunches Hits and Beats Phillies by 5 to 1 Score.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Chicago made it two straight from Philadelphia today by winning, 5 to 1. The locals bunched hits behind Rixey's wildness for their scores.

The visitors were saved from a shut-out when a walk to Killifer, Schulte's double, and a sacrifice fly netted a run in the seventh.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Wolter,rf	3	1	1	3	1	Paskert,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Mann,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	3	1
Doyle,2b	5	1	2	4	1	Stock,3b	4	0	1	0	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	0	[illegible]	0	Cravath,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	7	1	Luderus,1b	4	0	0	8	2
Deal,3b	4	0	1	0	0	Whitted,lf	4	0	3	5	1
Killduff,ss	2	1	0	0	1	Evers,2b	4	0	1	0	2
Wilson,c	3	1	1	5	1	Killifer,c	3	1	0	3	1
Carter,p	2	0	1	0	2	Rixey,p	2	0	1	3	2
						Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aSchulte	1	0	1	0	0
						Mayer,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bNiehoff	1	0	0	0	0
Total.....	30	5	6	27	7	Total.....	32	1	8	24	9

a Batted for Lavender in seventh.
b Batted for Mayer in ninth.
Errors—Killduff, 2; Bancroft, Evers.

Chicago ....0 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 .—5
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Rixey, Stock, Wilson, Doyle, Schulte. Sacrifice hits—Paskert, Mann, Carter. Sacrifice fly—Paskert. Double plays—Merkle, (unassisted;) Whitted and Killifer; Williams and Doyle. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 10. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Carter, 2; Rixey, 6; Lavender, 1; Mayer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 4 hits and 5 runs in 5 2-3 innings; Carter, 1 run; Lavender, 1 and 0 in 1-3; Mayer, 1 and 0 in 2. Struck out—By Carter, 3; Mayer, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

TYLER HOLDS PIRATES SAFE.

Hit Hard in Third Inning, but the Braves Get Game by 6 to 3.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4.—Boston again defeated Pittsburgh today, 6 to 3. Tyler was hit hard in one inning, the third, when four hits and an error by Tragesser produced three runs. Jacobs allowed four hits and three runs in the first and second innings, Steele replacing him in the third.

He allowed only one hit in seven inning, but a pass, an error, and a wild pitch scored two runs in the sixth, another coming in the seventh on a pass, an error, and an out at first.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH, (N.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Mar'ville,ss	4	1	1	4	5	Bigbee,lf	3	1	[illegible]	2	0
Powell,cf	5	0	0	5	0	aJ.Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
Rehg,rf	3	1	0	1	0	Carey,cf	4	1	1	5	0
J.Kelly,lf	4	0	1	3	0	King,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Konetchy,1b	3	1	1	9	0	Boeckel,3b	2	0	0	1	1
Fitzpat'k,3b	4	2	1	0	2	Ward,2b	3	0	2	0	5
Rawlings,2b	4	0	1	2	3	Debus,ss	3	0	1	2	1
Tragesser,c	4	0	0	3	2	G.Kelly,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Tyler,p	2	0	0	0	0	Schmidt,c	4	0	1	3	0
						Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Steele,p	4	1	1	0	4
Total....	33	6	5	27	12	Total....	31	3	8	27	12

a Batted for Bigbee in ninth.
Errors—Tragresser, Debus, G. Kelly, Steele.

Boston ....1 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—6
Pittsburgh ....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Schmidt. Stolen bases—Maranville, J. Kelly, Rawlings. Sacrifice flies—Rehg, Boeckel. Double plays—Rawlings, Maranville, and Konetchy; Maranville, Rawlings, and Konetchy. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on error—Boston. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 3; Jacobs, 1; Steele, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Tyler, 8 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; Jacobs, 4 and 3 in 2; Steele, 1 and 0 in 7. Hit by pitcher—By Tyler, (Boeckel, Debus.) Struck out—By Tyler, 3; Jacobs, 1; Steele, 4. Wild pitches—Steel, 2. Time—1 hour 59 minutes. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day.

LAVAN'S BLUNDERS COSTLY.

Although Outhit, Senators Overcome Browns by 5 to 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Washington took the second game of the series from St. Louis, 5 to 3, although outbatted by a wide margin. Lavan's errors were costly.

The score:

WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Menosky,lf	3	2	1	2	0	Shotton,lf	5	0	2	4	1
Foster,2b	4	0	1	4	4	Austin,3b	4	0	0	4	1
Milan,cf	4	1	1	1	0	Sloan,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Rice,rf	4	1	0	2	0	Pratt,2b	4	1	2	2	2
Shanks,ss	2	1	1	2	2	Smith,cf	3	1	2	2	0
Gharrity,1b	3	0	2	11	0	Severeid,c	4	0	2	2	1
Leonard,3b	3	0	0	1	3	Magee,1b	4	1	1	8	2
Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	4	0	Lavan,ss	2	0	1	0	2
Ayers,p	3	0	1	0	1	aRumler	1	0	0	0	0
						Hamilton,p	0	0	0	0	1
						bHale	1	0	1	0	0
						Davenport,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Koob,p	1	0	0	0	1
						cJacobson	1	0	0	0	0
						Martin,p	0	0	0	2	1
						Johnson,ss	2	0	1	0	0
Total....	29	5	7	27	10	Total....	36	3	12	24	12

a Batted for Lavan in seventh.
b Batted for Hamilton in ninth.
c Batted for Koob in fourth.
Errors—Ainsmith, Lavan, (2.)

Washington ....3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 .—5
St. Louis ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Shanks, Menosky. Stolen bases—Shanks, (2,) Gharrity, Magee. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Gharrity. Double plays—Shanks, Foster, and Gharrity; Shotton and Pratt. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 5. Bases on balls—Off Davenport, 2; Koob, 1; Martin, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Davenport, 1 hit, 0 run in 2-3 inning; Hamilton, 3 and 1 in 2; Koob, 1 and 0 in 2 1-3; Ayers, 12 and 3 in 9; Martin, 2 and 1 in 3. Struck out—Ayers, 3; Martin, 1; Hamilton, 1. Passed ball—Ainsmith. Time—1 hour 48 minutes. Umpires—Owens and Nallin.

RED SOX BEAT INDIANS.

Leonard Outpitches Coveleskie, the Champions Winning, 3 to 2.

BOSTON, Aug. 4. — Leonard outpitched Coveleskie in an eleven-inning game today, Boston winning from Cleveland, 3 to 2. Gardner was passed in the eleventh, Lewis sacrificed, and Shorten singled to left, scoring Gardner with the winning run.

The score:

BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Graney,lf	4	1	0	1	0
Barry,2b	2	1	1	2	2	Chapman,ss	4	0	1	5	2
Hoblitz'l,1b	4	0	0	6	0	Speaker,cf	5	0	1	3	0
Gardner,3b	3	1	0	3	1	Roth,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Lewis,lf	3	1	2	0	0	Harris,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Shorten,cf	4	0	1	5	0	Wambs's,2b	4	0	0	3	4
Scott,ss	2	0	1	4	2	Evans,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Agnew,c	4	0	0	11	1	O'Neill,c	3	0	0	2	3
Leonard,p	4	0	1	0	3	Coveleskie,p	4	0	2	0	3
Total.....	30	3	6	33	9	Total....	36	2	5*	31	15

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Barry, Lewis.

Boston ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Barry, Lewis, Speaker. Stolen bases—Graney, Barry. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzel, Gardner, O'Neill, Shorten, Scott, (2,) Lewis. Sacrifice flies—Lewis, Graney. Double plays—Harris and Chapman; Chapman and Harris. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Cleveland 5. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 2; Coveleskie, 5. Earned runs—Off Leonard, 1 run in 11 innings; Coveleskie, 3 in 10 1-3. Struck out—By Leonard, 8; Coveleskie, 2. Time—2 hours 27 minutes. Umpires—Moriarty and Evans.

JOSH DEVORE, MILKMAN.

Old Giant Ball Player Rushing the Cans on a Milk Route.

Josh Devore, at one time a near idol at the Polo Grounds, when a member of the Giants' team and cavorting about in right field, has at last given up the game and is now running a milk route in Chillicothe, Ohio.

While playing the national game Josh was a charmer for world's series money, getting into the cash division twice with the Giants and once with the Bostons. Never a great player, he was, however, a favorite with the bleacher contingent and had a warm corner in the hearts of most of them.

Devore knew enough to save some of his money and has now invested in a ready-made milk business, serving the lacteal fluid to his customers without too much water in it, in order to hold trade and procide the wherewithal which will come to him no longer from the world's series gate.

These Sales Are for Monday and Tuesday

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

Midsummer Furniture Sale

A Big List of Bargains Signalizes the Opening of Its Third Week

Let no one who contemplates furnishing the home, in whole or in part, fail to see what is on sale in our Furniture Department this week.

Our offerings are such as make it a matter of the greatest importance that the Greenhut sale should be included in your shopping itinerary.

The revised prices on every piece of furniture represent economies of 10 to 40 Per Cent.—surely an object in these difficult times.

Here is a representative value:—

Savings of 10 to 40 Per Cent in This Sale

$135 Jacobean Oak Four-Piece Dining Room Suite $95

(Illustrated Above). The construction, material and finish are of the finest. The Buffet is 54 inches long and 22 inches deep; French plate mirror, 8x42 inches. The China Closet is 44 inches wide and 61 inches high. The Extension Table is 48 inches in diameter, extends to 6 ft. The Serving Table is 38 inches long and 19 inches deep. Splendid value in a high-grade suite at a low price. MANY OTHER SUITES AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES. Also Furniture for every part of the house at exceptional economies.

Grass Matting Rugs

Cool Floor Coverings for Summer in the Famous "CREX" and "DELTOX" Makes.

For use in town or country home there is no floor covering on the market more suitable.

Sanitary, durable and woven in the most artistic designs, these Grass Matting Rugs are most desirable.

"Crex" New Herringbone Rugs.

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft	$10.75	$9.25
8 x 10 ft	$9.25	$7.25
6 x 9 ft	$6.50	$4.75
4 ft. 6 x 7 ft. 6	$4.50	$3.25
36 x 72 in	$2.25	$1.75
30 x 60 in	$1.75	$1.40
27 x 54 in	$1.45	$1.15
24 x 48 in	$1.10	90c
18 x 36 in	65c	55c

"Deltox" Grass Matting Rugs.

Size.	Regularly.	Sale Price.
9 x 12 ft	$9.75	$7.95
8 x 10 ft	$8.25	$6.20
6 x 9 ft	$5.75	$4.30
4 ft. 6 x 7 ft. 6	$3.75	$2.85
36 x 72 in	$1.95	$1.47
30 x 60 in	$1.45	$1.10
27 x 54 in	$1.25	90c
18 x 36 in	55c	39c

Cottons Are "Up"

But Prices Are Considerably "Down" in Greenhut's August Sale of Staple and Decorative Linens and Cottons

Wash Cloths, Towels, Sheets, Bed Spreads, Scarfs, Shams and Centerpieces; Napkins, Table Cloths, Japanese Luncheon Cloths. Table after table piled high with worthy linen and cotton goods of all kinds. This is the result of months of far-sighted buying. Hundreds of purchases gathered from many sources,—all offered in this sensational economy event, which will be inaugurated tomorrow. For every item printed here you will find a dozen equally good bargains displayed.

6c to 8c Turkish Wash Cloths—these have slight mill imperfections, but for all practical purposes are as good as any that you can buy at full prices.......... 3 for 10c

8c Woven Initial Wash Cloths—made of Terry cloth, pink or blue; each.......... 5c

12½c Hemmed Huck Towels—Cotton huck with red borders; each.......... 9c

Hemmed Huck Towels—500 dozen in this lot. Large size linen finish cotton towels, with red borders; each.......... 12½c

35c and 39c Union Linen Huck Towels—300 dozen, hemstitched Union linen huck towels; each.......... 21c

35c to 39c Turkish Towels—a manufacturer's seconds; white and colored stripes and plaids; sale, each.......... 21c

75c and 85c Bath Towels—each at.......... 50c

Large size, extra heavy bleached Turkish towels, 2-ply yarn; some of these are as large as 26 x 54 inches.

79c Bed Sheets—size 54 x 90 inches before hemming; bleached muslin; each.......... 59c

Full Sized Bed Sheets—size 81 x 90 inches before hemming; soft finish bleached muslin; if bought today would sell at $1.25 each. (Limit of 6 to a customer. No mail or telephone orders filled); each.......... 79c

Decorative Cotton Scarfs, Shams and Centerpieces—regular prices 50c and 75c. Bonnaz embroidered white and colored centerpieces, and shams; over 50 different patterns to choose from; each.......... 39c

Crash Toweling—bleached cotton crash toweling; blue borders; yard.......... 8c

$1.95 and $2.25 Bed Spreads—500 full size Crochet Spreads; hemmed or scalloped; each.......... $1.49

$1.75 Hemstitched Linen Scarfs—18 x 54; all pure Irish linen; each.......... $1

Bleached Kitchen Toweling—3500 yards of Irish cotton crash toweling; white and colored borders; imported to retail at 15c; sale, yd.......... 10c

Napkins—½ dozen 18-inch mercerized damask napkins; 5 choice patterns; one-half dozen.......... 59c

$1.25 Mercerized Hemstitched and Scalloped Edge Table Cloths—70 inches long; each, at.......... 79c

$1.50 Blue Printed Japanese Luncheon Cloths—large assortment of patterns for your choice; each.......... $1

Sale of Refrigerators

Of Standard Makes
At Reductions of 25 to 30 Per Cent.

Selling refrigerators of standard makes at such reductions now is like offering dollar bills at a discount. The special prices quoted are less than manufacturers' wholesale prices today.

BUT THIS CLEARANCE IS AN ANNUAL OCCASION AT GREENHUT'S—One during which thoughtful people take occasion to install a sturdy, serviceable refrigerator—one that will give years of service, at a time when it can be bought for the least money.

Positively these bargains cannot be duplicated in New York.

Many of these refrigerators were made specially for Greenhut's by The Alaska Refrigerator Co.; others are the product of The Odorless Refrigerator Co. Choice of latest Lift Cover, Apartment House and Side Icer styles.

Our Guarantee—Your Protection—Goes with Every Purchase

Make no mistake—this is the greatest sale of refrigerators announced since our similar event of a year ago.

Make.	Height.	Ice Cap.	Lining.	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Universal Side Icer	44 in.	75 lbs.	Enamel	$23.75	$17.75
Universal Side Icer	45 in.	90 lbs.	Enamel	26.65	20.00
Universal Side Icer	47 in.	100 lbs.	Enamel	29.50	22.00
Universal Side Icer	49 in.	125 lbs.	Enamel	32.75	24.75
Model Side Icer	45 in.	90 lbs.	Porcelain	46.35	35.00
Model Side Icer	47 in.	110 lbs.	Porcelain	51.60	38.70
Grand Side Icer	42 in.	70 lbs.	Enamel	20.65	15.65
Grand Side Icer	44 in.	75 lbs	Enamel	22.65	17.00
Grand Side Icer	46 in.	100 lbs.	Enamel	28.00	21.00
Leader Apartment House	50 in.	65 lbs.	Galvanized	15.65	11.65
Leader Apartment House	54 in.	90 lbs.	Galvanized	18.45	14.00
Leader Apartment House	50 in.	65 lbs.	Enamel	17.35	13.35
Model Apartment House	50 in.	65 lbs.	Enamel	21.40	16.00
Model Apartment House	54 in.	90 lbs.	Enamel	25.35	19.00
Grand Apartment House	56 in.	150 lbs.	Enamel	23.95	17.95
Grand Lift Cover	46 in.	90 lbs.	Enamel	19.00	14.25

The following refrigerators are seamless porcelain lined:—

Make.	Height.	Ice Cap.	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Universal Side Icer	42 in.	70 lbs.	$31.60	$23.00
Universal Side Icer	44 in.	75 lbs.	35.10	24.60
Universal Apartment House	50 in.	65 lbs.	25.90	18.15

Nottingham Lace Panels

Regularly $1.75
Monday and Tuesday at $1.39

These come in medallion and filet effects, white and ecru, 48 inches wide and 2½ yards long.

SCRIM BED SETS—at Lowered Prices

Full size; white and ecru; some plain hemstitched and embroidered; others with Cluny insertion edge and motifs.

ECRU (full size). Reg.	Sale Price	Reg.	Sale Price	WHITE (full size). Reg.	Sale Price	Reg.	Sale Price
$2.95	$2.45	$6.50	$5.50	$3.75	$2.95	$10.50	$9.25
$3.75	$2.95	$7.50	$6.50	$6.50	$5.50	$10.95	$9.75

American Porcelain Dinner Sets

Complete Service for 12 Persons,
Regularly $14.95, Reduced To-morrow to ... $10.95

A really exceptional offering. The pattern is unusually good-looking in a very neat conventional border design.

All the most desirable pieces are included—three platters, bread and butter plates, sugar and creamer.

7-Piece Water Set, at $1.95

This comes in a needle etched design. Set consists of 3 pint jug and 6 tumblers to match.

A Large Assortment of *Milk, Lemonade and Iced Tea Glasses*
a Dozen, at 59c to 98c

Flour---Sugar---Potatoes

And other groceries specially priced for Monday. This is an excellent opportunity to stock up for the month of August or longer. Mail and telephone orders filled promptly. Telephone Chelsea 4000. Daily free wagon delivery service to all points in Greater New York and to more than 700 suburban towns and seashore resorts within a radius of thirty miles. Call or write for free copy of our latest Grocery Catalogue, also Grocery Order Post Card book, containing 10 postals for ordering Groceries by mail.

Peas and Beans

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
White Kidney Beans	1.95	98c
Green Split Peas	2.25	1.15
Black Turtle Beans	1.45	75c
Cranberry Beans	1.75	88c
Fancy Lima Beans	1.95	98c
Yellow Eye Beans	1.95	98c
Scotch Green Peas	1.55	80c

New Potatoes

The best selections in the market. barrel, $4.25; bushel, 60-lb. bag, $1.75; peck, 15 lbs.......... 45c

Our Own Roasting

Shadow Lawn Coffee; 1-lb. net-weight canister.......... 35c

Circle Blend Coffee; 5 lbs.......... $1.10

Flour

Fountain Premium Patent Flour; ⅛-bbl. bag.......... $1.89

Half barrel, $7.65.

Now is the time to order a supply of Flour for the summer and fall months, while you can obtain the best Flour made from Old Crop Hard Wheat.

Ox Tongues

Selected Young Ox Tongues fresh from the smoke house; Special, lb.......... 25c

Sold with Grocery orders

Fresh Cereals

	10 lbs.	5 lbs.
Rolled Oatmeal	72c	37c
Pinhead Oatmeal	85c	43c
Best Farina	$1.15	58c
Fresh Corn Meal	75c	38c
Scotch Ground Oatmeal	85c	43c
Fresh Cracked Wheat	$1.15	58c
Granulated Hominy	75c	38c

Sugar

Best Refined Granulated; 25-lb. cotton bag.......... $2.15

Limit—25 lbs. Sold with Grocery orders amounting to $2 and upward. Sugar, Hams and Flour excepted.

Hams

Armour's Shield Hams, Dold's Celebrated Hams, Morris' Mild-Cured Hams. Special, lb. 27c

Laundry Soap

P. & G. Gold Soap; Babbitt's Best Soap; Box 100 Bars, $5.90; 10 Bars.......... 60c

Grape Fruit

Marmalade. Normanna brand; dozen $2.10; reg. 25c jar.......... 18c

Bacon

Armour's Star Bacon: selected strips; lb.......... 42c

Armour's Shield Bacon, whole strips; special, lb.......... 37c

Fresh Fruits

Lemons—juicy, thin skin fruit; dozen.......... 60c

Oranges—sweet, juicy, thin skin fruit; 5 dozen, $1; dozen.......... 22c

Peaches—ripe; Georgia fruit; large till.......... 69c

Plums—red, green or blue; large till.......... 65c

Melons

Watermelons, large, red ripe, sweet, juicy melons; each.......... 59c

Cantaloupes, sweet, ripe Georgia fruit; Dozen, $1.10, Each.......... 10c

Assorted Vegetables

Solid Packed Tomatoes; New Pack Spring Spinach, Fountain Marrowfat Peas, Chef Brand Cut Stringless Beans, Van Camp's Red Kidney Beans, Sinclare Lima Beans, Mixed Vegetables for Soup; dozen, each or assorted, $1.75; No. 2 size can.......... 15c

Teas for Icing

Fountain blend India-Ceylon Tea, Red Label; 5 lbs., $4.35; reg. $1 1-lb. can.......... 89c

Mixed Teas, Black Teas or Green Teas blended to order; 10 lbs., $4.75; lb.......... 50c

Filled books of "Sperry" Gold Stamps are redeemable for $2.50 worth of merchandise in any department, or for $2 in cash at the S&H Office on the Fifth Floor. We give S&H Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double S&H Stamps Till 12 o'clock; Single S&H stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

KENNER STAKES GO TO OMAR KHAYYAM

Great Crowd Sees Wilfred Viau's Entry Win on Saratoga Track.

GOOD DAY FOR EASTERNERS

George W. Loft's Papp, at 8 to 1, Captures the Rich United States Hotel Event.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 4.—Two great horses further impressed the racing public with their prowess when Wilfred Viau's Omar Khayyam won the Kenner Stakes and George W. Loft's Papp captured the United States Hotel Stakes at the meeting here this afternoon. There was a notable crowd to see the running of these two important races, and the attendance was far greater than on the opening day. The weather was perfect and the track in the best of condition.

Both of the stake winners added to the reputation of the East, as Papp, in scoring his hard-won victory in the two-year-old event, outfooted K. D. Alexander's Escoba, the young pride of the West, while Omar Khayyam gave weight away to every one of the small field, which included the Westerner Midway. It may not be exactly proper to credit Omar Khayyam to the East, as this winner of the Kentucky Derby was bought by Mr. Viau, a Canadian, at the sale of C. K. G. Billings's horses in the Spring, but since that time his racing has all been on the Eastern tracks, where he has taken into camp last year's two-year-old champion Campfire and the Belmont crack Hourless.

Sixteen After Big Stakes.

Carrying a value of $8,975 to the winner, the United States Hotel Stakes hold greater interest than the Kenner Stakes, a revived fixture, which only attracted four starters, while sixteen ambitious two-year-olds turned out for the scramble over six furlongs. The racing public has been slow to recognize that Papp is a horse of quality, and in his recent efforts which resulted in victories in the Whirl and the Flash Stakes he has been allowed to go to the post an outsider in the betting. Even his owner, George W. Loft, was not sweet on the chances of the son of Peter Quince, and he was allowed to go to the post for today's race at the good odds of 8 to 1.

By reason of his recent victories Papp was asked to carry 130 pounds, the same weight shouldered by Willis Sharpe Kilmer's Sun Briar, which had the distinction of beating Lucullite. The Western crack, Escoba, got in with three pounds less, and the only other colt asked to concede weight was August Belmont's Drastic. By common consent of the experts the race was supposed to be among the lightweights, which had either 115 pounds or 112 pounds to carry, and the Macomber entry, War Machine, was selected as the most likely candidate and held favorite at 18 to 5.

There was a great scramble when the field of sixteen left the post, the worst sufferer being Gifford A. Cochran's Bughouse, which broke far behind the others. Happy Go Lucky, the hope of the Whitney stable, was favored by the break, and, away flying, he cut out the pace for the first furlong, when Sun Briar rushed up and quickly took the track away from him. Bully Boy and Drastic were in contending positions at that time with Papp coming over from the outside rail and waiting his time to make his rush.

War Machine Left Behind.

War Machine also had been left behind in the fast early pace and there was great surprise when W. R. Coe's Nutcracker, an imported colt, was seen to be following Sun Briar in the run around the turn. As the leaders hit the stretch Papp was in fifth place with Drastic and Nutcracker following close on the heels of Sun Briar. The Kilmer entry showed no signs of weakening until the last sixteenth, when Drastic came up flying on the outside. Bully Boy and War Machine were still struggling in a vain effort to cut down the lead of Sun Briar when little Allen on Papp found an opening on the inside. The son of Peter Quince appeared to sense then that he had a chance, and while Drastic was subduing Sun Briar from an outside position, Papp began shooting up on the inside. Breaking out from the flying mass, the race in the last 100 yards resulted in a struggle between these two, and the gallant Papp showed his mettle when he stretched out in the last few strides and gained the victory by a neck. The despised Nutcracker also held on long enough to take show money, half a length behind Drastic and the same distance in front of Sun Briar. Bully Boy was fifth, War Machine sixth, and then came the Western crack Escoba. The others straggled in far behind the winner.

Omar Khayyam Carries 131 Pounds.

As in the case of Papp, there was a disposition to overlook the sterling performances of Omar Khayyam when the Kentucky Derby winner appeared as one of the four starters for the Kenner Stakes, an old Saratoga fixture for three-year-olds that has been revived this year. It is true that Omar Khayyam was carrying 131 pounds, more weight than has been carried to victory by any other winner of the event, which was first run in 1870, but even with that the friends of the great imported son of Marco were more than willing to accept the odds of 9 to 10 offered against him.

A. K. Macomber's War Star, another imported horse, was responsible for the liberal odds, as with only 109 pounds to carry he had been well tried and was thought able to give the three-year-old champion a good race. Andrew Miller's Ticket and the Western colt Midway were the other starters. The distance of a mile and three-sixteenths was calculated to test the stamina of contestants, and there was no effort made to set a fast pace. War Star, with his light burden, danced to the front, with Midway next, while Omar Khayyam was content to rate along two lengths behind all the way along the back stretch. It was when going around the turn that Omar Khayyam made his first move, and Butwell brought him along slowly, so that on entering the home stretch he had passed Midway and was ready to take up the battle for first place with White Star. At the eighth the pair were on even terms, and that was all that the followers of Omar Khayyam wanted. With Butwell just keeping him up to his work, he strode along majestically and freely, never allowing War Star to gain back an inch of the margin he obtained in this spurt. He was under control when he passed the judges a length to the good in the good time of 2:01 4-5.

Crowd Sees Many Upsets.

There were many upsets during the afternoon, the first coming in the opening event, when Gifford A. Cochran's Fairy Wand defeated a smart field of fillies that included G. W. Loft's Julialeon. In the Ballston steeplechase the Folly Farm's Bonny Laddie was favorite, but finished outside the money, the honors going to W. R. Coe's filly Bet, which was capably handled by Med Henderson.

G. F. Muller's Cleek won the fifth race at odds of 10 to 1 and Eddie McBride's Paul Connolly was first in a field of nineteen in the last event, with 15 to 1 quoted against him.

Mr. Loft gave all the credit for the victory of Papp to his trainer, Max Hirsch, and to Jockey Allen. Among the first to congratulate Mr. Loft was the breeder of the colt, J. O. Keene of Keeneland Stud, Kentucky. Mr. Loft gave $3,700 for the son of Peter Quince as a yearling and, as he has won the Whirl, Flash, and United States Hotel Stakes in a row, there is reason for his claim that he owns one of the best two-year-olds of the year. Papp comes from a stout maternal line, his first dam being Phoebe G., by Mazagam, while his second dam is Amy J., by Bendoran; next dam, imported Fair Recluse, by Galliard, and the next dam, imported Royal Nun, by Hermit.

The victory of Omar Khayyam in the Kenner Stakes adds to the interest which is being shown in a possible meeting betw. en this crack son of Marco and Mr. Belmont's great colt Hourless. It was the consensus in the paddock and clubhouse that Omar Khayyam's performance stamped him a real high-class three-year-old. As Mr. Viau has bought for $20,000 the brown colt Westy Hogan, by Dick Finnell, out of Carrie Jones, he now has a pair of first-class three-year-olds to carry his colors.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For three-year-old fillies; by subscription of $10, with $801.66 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.
*Fairy Wand, Gifford A. Cochran's ch. f., 114 pounds, by Star Shoot-Countess Wanda, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (L. McAtee) ....1[3]
Marie Miller, G. A. Marshall's ch. f., 111, by Abe Frank-Burnie Bunton, 2 to 1, and even, (W. O'Brien) 2½
*Queen of the Water, Gifford A. Cochran's br. f., 107, by Water Boy-Pianutess, 2 to 1 third, (M. Rowan) 3½
Julialeon, Columbine, America, Verdant, Pleasant Dreams, Diversion, Federal Girl, and Avis also ran. Swan Song scratched.
*Coupled as Cochran entry.

SECOND RACE—The Ballston Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; by subscription of $10, with $800 added; about two miles. Time—1:22 2-5.
Bet, W. R. Coe's b. f., 4 years, 138 pounds, by King James-Nancy D., 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (M. Henderson) ....1[3]
Crest Hill, M. L. Schwartz's b. g., 5, 138, by Simmons-Allie Darden, 5 to 1, and 5 to 2, (W. Booth) ....2[5]
The Brook, H. W. Sage's b. f., 4, 135, by Troutbeck-Hattie, even money third, (E. Klenk) ....3[1]
Tetan, Shannon River, Bonny Laddie, and Wolferton II. also ran. Warlock scratched.

THIRD RACE—The United States Hotel Stakes; for two-year-olds; by subscription of $50, starters to pay $100 additional; guaranteed value $7,500; six furlongs. Time—1:14 2-5.
Papp, G. W. Loft's ch. c., 130 pounds, by Peter Quince-Phebe G., 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 4 to 5, (L. Allen) ....1[nk]
Drastic, August Belmont's b. c., 123, by Hastings-Dragnet, 5 to 1, and 5 to 2, (J. Butwell) 2½
Nutcracker, W. R. Coe's br. c., 112, by Thrush-Roman Slave, 8 to 1 third, (C. Fairbrother) 3½
Sun Briar, Bully Boy, Escoba, Bantry, Thistle, American Eagle, Happy Go Lucky, Turf, Sein Fein, Jusqu'au Bout, Sycamoor, and Bughouse also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Kenner Stakes, for three-year-olds; by subscription of $25, starters to pay $50 additional; one mile and three-sixteenths. Time—2:01 4-5.
Omar Khayyam, Wildred Viau's ch. c., 131 pounds, by Marco-Lisma, 9 to 10, 1 to 5, and out, (J. Butwell) ....1[1]
War Star, A. K. Macomber's br. c., 109, by Sunstar-Verne, 9 to 10 and out, (M. Buxton) ....2[3]
Midway, J. W. Parrish's ch. c., 117, by Ballet-Thirty-third, out for third, (F. Murphy) ....3[1½]
Ticket also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $801.67; one mile. Time—1:40 2-5.
Cleek, G. F. Muller's br. g., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Yankee-Gutta Percha, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (M. Rowan) ....1[2]
Queen of the Sea, Woods Stockton's ch. f., 3, 100, by Sea King-Cantaloupe, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, (W. Crump) ....2[4]
Mannchen, R. T. Wilson, Jr's, br. g., 3, 105, by Olambala-Madchen, even money third, (J. McTaggart) ....3[8]
Eulogy, Onwa, Dovedale, Precise, Sir Richard, and Miss Kruter also ran. Sir Wm. Johnson and New Haven scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; purse, $701.67; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.
Paul Connolly, E. McBride's br. c., 106 pounds, by Ballot-Lampover, 15 to 1, 6 to 1 and 3 to 1, (A. Shuttinger) ....1[3]
Golden Glow, F. D. Weir's b. c., 112, by All Gold-Rainy Daisy, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, (G. Molesworth) ....2[2]
George Washington, Quincy Stable's ch. c., 101, by Celt-Sallie Washington, 7 to 5 third, (M. Rowan) ....3[8]
Royal Hart, Bajazet, Woodthrush, Reveler, Perta, Saint's Bridge, Dianthea, Thrills, Parlor Maid, Cruelty, Grey Eagle, Donnarelle, Shasta, Laggard, Garonne, and Betona Million also ran. Dr. Muck scratched.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards, selling; one mile. Swan Song, 106 pounds; Dorcas, 111; *First Ballot, 89; *Lady Rotha, 115; *Julia L., 108; *Zamora, 94; *Voluspa, 99.

SECOND RACE.—The Glen Falls; for three-year-olds and upward; highweight handicap; six furlongs. Pan Maid, 98 pounds; Top o' the Morning, 139; Desmond's Day, 108; the Cock, (imp.,) 107; Ima Frank, 110; Duettiste, (imp.,) 97; Saadi, (imp.,) 100; Whimsy, 110; Startling, 114; Home Sweet Home, 102; Pan Zareta, 142; High Noon, 120; Marie Miller, 109; Figinny, 112; Hwfa, 100; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 112; Willdee, 102; Tom McTaggart, 112; Barry Shannon, 98; Gun Rock, (imp.,) 95; Viewpoint, (imp.,) 103; Crimper, (imp.,) 124; Gloomy Gus, 111.

THIRD RACE.—The Troy, for two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs. Sixteen to One, 106 pounds; *Green Gold, 97; *Albert A., 92; Fragonard, 108; Jack Hare, Jr., 112; Recount, 104; Ilma Schoor, 94; Umatilla, 100; *Edith F, 89; *Trophy, 97; *Star Spangled, 97; Dawn Star, 106; Aztec, 97; Queen Margot, 105; Stella Mia, 100; *Salvestra, 94; Grey Eagle, (imp.,) 104; Corydon, 102; Stitch in Time, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upwards; handicap; selling; one mile. Eulegy, 112 pounds; Wiseman, 117; Black Broom, 114; Jack Mount, (imp.,) 108; Sasin, 120; Aldebaran, 118; Cheer Leader, 117.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions; five and a half furlongs. Fragonard, 119 pounds; High Cost, 121; Drill Master, 106; Herold, 110; Dal Rose, 107; Night Wind, (imp.,) 110; Peerless One, 114; Rubber, 2d, (imp.,) 106; Mr. Dooley, 110; Panaman, (imp.,) 106; Nib, 106; Azalea, 107; Currency, 110; Approval, 106; Parrish, 106; Kuklux, 106; Memories, 2d, (imp.,) 103; Tumble In, 107; Guess Work, 103; Wyoming, 106; Aurum, (imp.,) 106.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, claiming; one mile. Flash of Steel, 99 pounds; Battle Abbey, 108; Hanobala, 11; *Passing Fancy, 101; *Lady Moll, 106; Burlingame, 116; *Beaver Kill, 111; *Queen of the Sea, 100.

*Apprentice allowance claimed. Weather clear; track fast.

FISHER BUILDS NEW COURT.

Indianapolis Has Best Indoor Tennis Plant in the Country.

Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis, known to yachtsmen hereabouts as the owner of Shadow III., the express cruiser which won the big race at the Biscayne Bay (Fla.) regatta last Winter, is the President of the Indianapolis Speedway, owner of a stable of racing automobiles, and continues to be a tennis enthusiast. Mr. Fisher has earned some note by having a squash court located in his automobile sales building in the heart of the Indianapolis business district, in which he and his friends have mid-day sessions at that rather strenuous sport.

A number of New York sporting enthusiasts who have recently been his guests, helped dedicate a new tennis court he has built on his place which is said to be the largest and finest indoor tennis court in the country. It is a structure 120 by 60 feet with an oval roof of glass which rises to a height of forty-five feet over the centre of the court, and twenty-eight feet over the net posts. Brick walls eighteen feet in height on all four sides support this roof of three-eighths-inch glass, and the inside space about the outside the double court line is twelve feet, with twenty-one feet back of the base lines. The clay is kept in perfect condition as the tennis house is fitted with both heating and lighting facilities so that games may be nduiged in at night as well as day. Mr. Fisher is to have an indoor tournament this Winter about Christmas time, before he goes South for his annual bit of power boat racing at Miami.

Scenes at the Opening of the Saratoga Racing Association's Meeting

FINISH SARATOGA HANDICAP ROAMER, SPUR, TICKET, GEORGE SMITH.

ROAMER, WINNER OF SARATOGA HANDICAP BUTWELL UP.

OVER THE WATER JUMP AT SARATOGA.

VETERAN JOCKEY VICTOR.

After Thirteen Years' Retirement Madden Again Rides Winner.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Otto Madden, a veteran English jockey, scored a remarkable comeback last Thursday, when, after thirteen years' absence from the saddle, he steered Major Waldorf Astor's Sunny Jane to victory by half a length in the classic Oaks Stakes of the value of $5,000 at Newmarket. Madden came out of his retirement this year owing to the shortage of jockeys caused by the call to the colors.

Lord D'Abernon's Diadem, ridden by Frank Rickaby, was second, four lengths ahead of J. Larnach's Moravia, with E. Wheatley in the saddle. Eleven horses faced the starter. The betting was Sunny Jane 4 to 1, Diadem 7 to 4, and Moravia 100 to 8.

COLTS AT SARATOGA BRING FANCY PRICES

J. W. McClelland Pays $10,000 for a Bay Youngster by Vulcain-Rosetree II.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—The high-water mark for recent years in yearling sales was reached this afternoon, when at the auction held in the racetrack paddock under the auspices of the Powers-Hunter Company J. W. McClelland gave $10,000 for the bay colt by Vulcain-Rosetree II., which was one of the youngsters sent up from the Belle Meade stud. Many others of the Belle Meade yearlings brought good prices, especially those by the imported sire, Assagai, but the Vulcain colt had a $5,000 margin over any other horse sold.

The secret of the brisk bidding for the Vulcain youngster was the fact that, being out of Rosetree II., he is a half-brother to the great Roamer, which manages to impress the racing public with his quality with great regularity.

John E. Madden's yearlings, bred at Hamburg Place, were disposed of at the same time and brought good prices. The best of the Madden lot was a chestnut colt by Ballot-Majolica, which was purchased by Willis Sharpe Kilmer for $5,000. The best prices follow:

PROPERTY OF BELLE MEADE STUD.	
Bay colt, by Vulcain-Rosetree II.; J. McClelland	$10,000
Br. f., by Ballot-Colomal; J. W. McClelland	2,500
Ch. f., by Trap Rock-High Flown; E. McBride	550
B. c., by Assagai-Touch Not; J. W. May	4,600
B. f., by Assagai-Valeriana; J. W. McClelland	2,000
Ch. f., by Trap Rock-Hortensia; E. McBride	500
B. c., by Assagai-Nevada; Walter M. Jeffords	1,000
B. f., by Assagai-Alpaca; E. M. Burke	500
B. c., by Assagai-Luckless; E. McBride	1,000
Br. f., by Sain-Florentia; H. Watterson	850
B. f., by Assagai-Niaxus; H. Eugene Leigh	600
B. f., by Assagai-Hawksight; C. Buxton	625
PROPERTY OF J. E. MADDEN.	
Br. c., by Plaudit-Lintella; J. W. May	1,500
Ch. c., by Ballot-Majolica; Willis Sharpe Kilmer	5,000
Ch. c., by Fair Play-Lucile B. L.; Brighton Stable	2,600
Ch. c., by Ormondale-Cherryola; Brighton Stable	1,600
B. c., by Trap Rock-Canet; J. W. May	1,400
Ch. f., by Ballot-Blush Rose; Willis Sharpe Kilmer	2,800
B. c., by Ormondale-Miss Canale; H. Moody	650
Ch. c., by Ormondale-Lacrimae; R. R. Egan	700
B. f., by Ormondale-Catherine Carson; S. Walker	700
B. c., by Sir John Johnson-Frankness; John Miller	1,600
B. c., by Sir John Johnson-Mariti; J. D. Carr	1,000
B. c., by Sir John Johnson-Cremorne; Brighton Stable	500
B. f., by Sir John Johnson-Quack; M. Henderson	700
Br. f., by Sir John Johnson-Danceress; C. Buxton	650

GOSHEN LOSES POINT CUP.

Local Horsemen Surrender Amateur Trophy to Boston Reinsmen.

Mineola and Goshen horsemen came back from the third annual race meeting of the Junior League of Amateur Driving Clubs held at Boston rather disappointed with the outcome, as the Metropolitan Club of Boston got away with the Point Cup, defeating the Nassau Club, its nearest rival, by 61 points. The Goshen Driving Club of Goshen, N. Y., made up mainly of men in business in this city, had held the cup the first two seasons of the existence of the league, but had nothing which could make much of a show against the Boston trotters and racers over the Charles River Speedway, though they did win the City of Boston Cup.

Nassau Clubmen came back well pleased with the fact that they won the League Cup, the principal trophy of the league meetings. This was won by Marion Toddington, in the class for 2.15 trotters, in straight heats, though the Boston horsemen owned four of the six horses which trotted against her. The Nassau Clubmen also had a practical agreement that the next annual races of the league will be held at the Mineola, L. I., track next Summer. All that is needed to clinch the over-the-coffee arrangement made at Boston will be the official confirmation at the annual meeting of the league in this city this Fall, and that is practically certain.

YOUNG JUMPERS TO MEET.

Blanks Issued for Three-Year-Old Event at Locust Valley.

Frank J. Bryan, Secretary of the Piping Rock Racing Association, has issued blanks for the Harbor Hill Cup for three-year-old steeplechasers, which will be run at the Autumn meeting at Locust Valley.

In continuing the classic among American steeplechase events, Clarence H. Mackay, who donates each year the purse of $3,000 and the plate, which has a value of $500, shows his sincere interest in cross-country racing. At various times the racing of three-year-old jumpers has been opposed by a few men, but the more practical devotees of this branch of racing are in favor of the early tests for jumpers.

Mr. Mackay this year considered a change of conditions, but after a careful review of the wishes of all the more prominent owners he decided an alteration would be unwarranted.

New friends of the sport are found and with old ones seek a better grade of horses. Some of these do not get to the post in the Harbor Hill, but the good it does is in evidence, for it means their use later on as four-year-olds, and even in later years, to make more popular cross-country racing.

The Maryland Jockey Club will give a three-year-old steeplechase this Fall. This as a sequence to the Harbor Hill is certain to make competition keener than ever, as this event will also have an added value of $3,000.

Entries for the Harbor Hill will close on Aug. 21 with Frank J. Bryan, 18 East Forty-first Street.

POLO MATCH IS ABANDONED.

Argentine Team Unable to Come for International Contest.

Although the national championships and other tournaments have been declared off for this season, the Polo Association of America has quietly been conducting arrangements for matches with an Argentine team in the East during August and September. A letter arrived from South America stating officially that the team will not come during the present year at least. It was signed by J. D. Newman, who played with the Argentines in Southern California two seasons ago, and is well known in this city. The letter was addressed to William A. Hazard, Secretary-Treasurer of the Polo Association.

INGARA TROTS IN 2:11¼.

Green Stallion Shows Great Promise at Mount Clemens Track.

Ingara, which recently trotted in 2:11 1-4, over a half-mile track at the Mount Clemens, Mich., meeting, is an absolutely green trotter, eight years old, and a son of Bingara. The fact that this horse—foaled in Missouri, out of Emily, 2:11, a discard from Ed Greers's racing string—had speed was first discovered while driving him over the snow in Canada last Winter, where mid-Winter racing over the ice tracks frequently uncovers good ones.

At the Michigan track Ingara won the last three of a four-heat race in 2:11 1-4, 2:13 1-4, and 2:16 1-4, going the first half of that second heat in 1:03 1-4, because his driver did not know how to husband his speed. The little stallion was eased up in his last two heats, after beating his field, and simply jogged home.

Drivers who saw the performance say that Ingara is the heaviest muscled little horse they ever saw, splendidly mannered, capable of being placed anywhere, and with all the earmarks of a stallion which has a good chance to smash all sorts of standing records when properly trained and handled by an expert reinsman.

MARYLAND RACE DATES SET.

Season Opening at Havre de Grace Sept. 15, Closes at Bowie Nov. 30.

At a meeting of the stewards of the Jockey Club, held recently, the dates were allotted for the Fall Maryland circuit, which is under the control of the Jockey Club. The Maryland season will open on Sept. 15 at Havre de Grace. On the opening day only Havre de Grace will conflict with the Belmont Park Fall meeting, which closes on the same day. Laurel, Pimlico, and Bowie will follow in order. The dates are:

Havre de Grace—Saturday, Sept. 15, to Saturday, Sept. 29, thirteen days and three Saturdays.

Laurel—Monday, Oct. 1, to Wednesday, Oct. 31, twenty-seven days.

Pimlico—Thursday, Nov. 1, to Tuesday, Nov. 13, eleven days and two Saturdays.

Bowie—Wednesday, Nov. 14, to Friday, Nov. 30, fifteen days and two Saturdays.

EDDIE T. STARS AT DONGAN HILLS

Rewards Backers by Coming Home with Good Margin on Brooks, the Favorite.

Players of "good things" were rewarded yesterday at the fourth day's racing of the Staten Island Agricultural Society's meeting at Dongan Hills, S. I., when Mrs. T. Trovata's Eddie T., a four-year-old bay gelding, came home a winner of the fourth race, with a goodly margin on the favorite, J. E. Davis's Brooks. The victory of Eddie T. came more or less as a surprise to the large crowd watching the day's sport, for, although he was regarded with considerable favor, there was some skepticism in choosing him over the favorite. The staying powers of the Trovata entry were brought home, however, when the race had been well under way and there was no sign of Eddie T. losing his position among the leaders. Up to the time the field made the back turn into the stretch, Eddie T., with Jockey Taplin up, held his own, and then, as the stretch was reached, Taplin let his mount out to his utmost ability, to win by two lengths. The same distance separated Brooks from Preston Lynn, which finished in the order named.

The result of the races of the previous day had its effect on the enthusiasts who did not make the trip to Saratoga, and the result was that the biggest crowd of the meeting was in attendance. About 4,000 persons occupied the lawns and grand stand and in the space allotted for the purpose were parked hundreds of automobiles.

The day's sport started off with favorites winning the first two events, but there it stopped. The racing colors of R. T. Wilson were flashed past the judges' stand in first position for the third time during the meeting, in the second race, when Jockey Garrison brought Scabbard, a favorite, home a winner in the closest race of the day. This event, for two-year-olds at about five furlongs, attracted nine starters, and as the barrier went up the Nassau Stable's colors, worn by McGraw on Go To It, flashed out in front. Around the track and up to the homestretch Go To It showed the way to his eight rivals, but there R. Newman's Little Boy moved into the van position, closely followed by Scabbard. The latter uncorked a spirited dash down the stretch to the judges' stand, which ended in the Wilson entry getting first honors by a neck, while Little Boy was just about a nose ahead of Go To It.

Jockey McGraw had a successful day, riding three winners and getting a third place. In the first event McGraw rode Margaret L., the favorite, to victory by three lengths over W. T. Duane's Fielder. In the third race McGraw had the mount on the Parkvale Stable's Masque, and after leading from the start won by two lengths from the favorite, T. Keene's Sureget, and in the closing event of the day McGraw scored a thrilling victory on Cousin Dan.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens and winners of one race; claiming; purse, $350; about six and one-half furlongs. Won by Margaret L., Quincy Stable's ch. f., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Ballot-Miss Crittenden, (McGraw,) 4 to 5, 1 to 3, and out; second, Fielder, 3, 105, (Mulcahey,) 7 to 5 and 7 to 10; third, Ponce de Leon, 3, 110, (Gordon,) out. Time—1:25 2-5.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse, $350; about five furlongs. Won by Scabbard, R. T. Wilson's br. c., 109 pounds, by Helmet-Roman Gold, (Garrigan,) 4 to 5, 2 to 5, and out; second, Little Boy, 111, (Taplin,) 3 to 5 and out; third, Get To It, 97, (McGraw,) 4 to 5. Time—1:02.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won a race of the value of $500 in 1916 or 1917; claiming; purse, $350; about five furlongs. Won by Masque, Parkvale Stable's blk. f., 4 years, 109 pounds, by Disguise-Chancery, (McGraw,) 5 to 7, 7 to 10, and 2 to 5; second, Sureget, aged, 110, (Taplin,) out and out; third, Baron de Kalb, aged, 108, (Alexander,) 1 to 2. Time—1:02.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse, $400; one and one-sixteenth miles. Won by Eddie T., Mrs. T. Trovata's b. g., 4 years, 117 pounds, by Golden Maxim-Maid of Promise, (Taplin,) 3 to 1, even, and 2 to 5; second, Brooks, 4, 117, (Nicklaus,) out and out; third, Preston Lynn, 6, 117, (Mulcahey,) 3 to 5. Time—1:52 1-5.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of two races in 1917; claiming; purse, $350; six and one-half furlongs. Won by Cousin Dan, Quincy Stable's b. g., 101 pounds, by Heno-Sanel, (McGraw,) 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and out; second, Teetotal, 102, (Mulcahey,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5; third, Daybreak, 100, (McKnight,) 1 to 3. Time—1:26.

Spencer to Race Kramer.

Arthur Spencer, national cycling champion, will meet Frank L. Kramer, the former title holder, in a one-mile match race at the Velodrome in Newark today. It will be the best two out of three heats.

LAUREL TO OFFER $36,500 IN STAKES

Popular Maryland Track Prepares for Record Meeting in October.

BEST HORSES ATTRACTED

Class of Handicap Field Again Expected to Start in Historic Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

LAUREL, Md., Aug. 4.—The Maryland State Fair Corporation has announced the most ambitious program of its history for its coming Autumn meeting of twenty-seven days of racing at Laurel Park. Twenty-two stakes are to be decided between Oct. 1 and Oct. 31, and they will have a total value in added money of $36,500.

There will be six stakes for horses 3 years old and over, with an aggregate value of $11,000—the National Handicap, $2,500 added, one mile and a furlong; Washington Handicap, $2,000 added, one mile and a furlong; Baltimore Handicap, $2,000 added, one mile and a sixteenth; Dixie Handicap, $1,500 added, one mile and a quarter; Anne Arundel Selling Stakes, $1,500 added, one mile and a furlong, and Howard Selling Stakes, $1,500 added, one mile and a sixteenth. The stakes exclusively for three-year-olds will be the Ellicott City and Carrollton Handicaps of $1,500 each at one mile and a sixteenth and six furlongs, respectively.

Twelve thousand dollars will be added in the eight stakes announced for horses of all ages in purses of $1,500 each. These stakes will be the Liberty Loan Highweight Handicap, six furlongs; Martha Washington Handicap, for fillies and mares, one mile; Blue and Gray Handicap, six furlongs; Columbus Handicap, six furlongs; Prince George Handicap, one mile; Laurel Handicap, six furlongs; Georgetown Handicap, six furlongs, and Canvasback Selling Handicap, six furlongs.

The two-year-old specials are the Maryland and Potomac handicaps, six furlongs and one mile, respectively, and the Annapolis stakes, six furlongs, of $2,000 added each, and the Blue Point selling race, $1,500 added, five and a half furlongs. Steeplechasers of the first class are provided for in the Royal Blue and Chevy Chase Handicaps, races of two miles and two miles and a half, respectively, that will pay $1,500 each.

These stakes will close Aug. 25. The new ones are the Liberty Loan, Martha Washington, and Blue and Gray Handicaps. The Baltimore, Washington, and National Handicaps are Laurel's oldest and most popular fixtures for horses of mature age, the Baltimore and Washington having been instituted in 1911 and the National in 1912. The Baltimore has been won by The Manager, Ten-point, Stromboli, The Finn, and Boots, the best handicap horses of their several years.

Popular features of Laurel racing in the past have been the events for horses of all ages, which admit two-year-olds to competition with matured campaigners, even over distances of ground. It was in the Potomac Handicap, Laurel's mile dash for two-year-olds, that Spur discovered to the public a year ago last Fall the quality that was to make him the smartest three-year-old of 1916. Spur did not win the Potomac, but he finished a bang-up second to King Neptune, which was something of a two-year-old at that time.

Last Fall Laurel's overnight purses were $700 and $800. They will be bigger this coming Fall, but the management has not yet decided just what sums will be offered. The Directorate at Laurel has adopted the scheme of offering many stakes of moderate value and making generous contributions to overnight races for the purpose of effecting the widest possible distribution of its prizes among the horsemen of all classes who patronize its meetings.

SADDLE HORSES TO COMPETE

$10,000 in Prizes Offered for Competition at Louisville.

A thoroughly national as well as thoroughly American competition for a world's championship for saddle horses will be held at the Kentucky State Fair grounds just outside Louisville Sept. 10-16, with total prizes of $10,000, the largest amount ever offered for a competition for a single class of American saddle horses.

This competition is to be open to all five-gaited saddle horses in the United States of any age and all sexes. The money will be divided into four purses, the first of which is open to stallions, divided into purses of 50, 35, 15, and 10 per cent. for the four placed horses. There will also be classes for mares and geldings with a similar subdivision of the purse for the four ribbon winners. Finally there is to be a championship class with the four ribbon winners in the three classes only eligible to competition for this grand championship, with the title of "the best saddle horse in America" as the premier to be fought for.

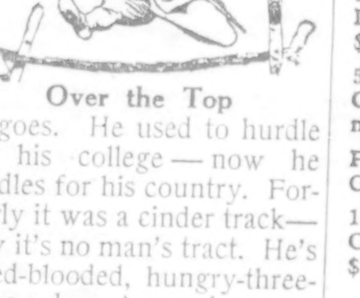
The judges will be selected by the State Boards of Agriculture of the States of California, Missouri, and Kentucky, the three States which admittedly excel in the production of the gaited saddle horse.

This competition will bring together the best lot of saddle horses ever seen in one show ring in the world in the belief of horsemen; even of those who prefer the park type of horse which most New Yorkers affect in place of the gaited horse with its lope and fox trot added to the gaits of the riding school and bridle path.

Already about 200 sadle horses in California, Tennessee, Missouri, and Kentucky are being prepared for the ordeal which will bring great honor to owner, trainer, and rider of the winner as well as to the horse itself.

Mixed Foursomes Attract Golfers.

Thirty couples engaged in mixed foursomes over the Van Cortlandt Park golf links Friday after contributing to the Red Cross Fund. It was the first of a weekly event of its kind to be held throughout the remainder of the Summer and during the Autumn. Miss Fryberg and F. J. Ferguson were the winners of both gross and net prizes. They finished with a card of 91, 24—67.



Over the Top

he goes. He used to hurdle for his college—now he hurdles for his country. Formerly it was a cinder track—now it's no man's tract. He's a red-blooded, hungry-three-times-a-day American—athletes make ablest soldiers—we equip both.

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ASK ROADS FOR HORSES.

Safer Footing Demanded on State and National Highways.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Now that a military marginal highway, bordering the Atlantic, Canadian, Pacific, and Mexican boundaries has been seriously proposed as a national enterprise for preparedness by the War Department, the New York State Association of Horsemen has been stirred to renewed activity. Safe roads for horses and particularly the addition of side roads to the macadam and concrete roads being built for automobilists are the primary reasons for the existence of the organization. Its members now propose to press for a decent and comfortable footing for horses alongside all State roads. On these New York has already expended or planned to expend $120,000,000, and most of these State roads are far from acceptable to horsemen, some, as a matter of fact, often absolutely unsafe although the annual expenditure for upkeep and repair of the 20,000 miles already built reaches an average of about $8,000,000.

The Marginal Highway bill proposes to co-ordinate State and county highways with their belt road around the whole country through a system of interlocking radial highways. The State Association of Horsemen has laid before Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, the necessity of providing on either side of the wide road made primarily for military traffic, suitable roads for horse-drawn vehicles and for horseback riders, on the theory that the automobile may not last forever while the horse certainly will, as he is not dependent on the supply of gasoline.

Their proposition meets with the indorsement of military men, who desire this great Marginal Highway to be adaptable to the movement of masses of cavalry and such artillery as has to be horse drawn. Congressman Mott of the Thirty-second New York District has been asked to represent the desires of the horsemen of his State in the House of Representatives when the bill to be prepared by the War Department is ready for presentation.

Meantime the association is preparing for a campaign in the State Legislature at the session next January when the bill for the side roads on the present State road system is pressed for passage. Senator Walton of Kingston will have charge of the matter for the Association of Horsemen, and the association expects to secure the support of the majority leader, Senator Elon R. Brown of this city, where the side roads movement originated, and where it is a very live subject, as it is in all agricultural and farming districts.

Motor drivers are as a whole favorable to the scheme as side roads would not only widen the highways, but remove the slower traffic from the centre as the more desirable footing for horsemen would be on these side roads. The New York State Association of Horsemen will institute a campaign of education necessary to get their desires before the general public and so give zest and strength to their plans.

NEW FALL RACING MEET.

Three Weeks' Combination Program at Aqueduct.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—An extended session of racing for New York was assured this afternoon, when at a meeting of the stewards of the Jockey Club it was decided to allot dates for a Fall meeting to the Queens County Jockey Club. The meet will start on Sept. 17, immediately after the close at Belmont Park, and will continue until Oct. 6.

Application had been made for dates by the Metropolitan and Empire City Jockey Clubs in addition to the Queens County organization, and the three weeks' meeting granted will be a joint one, the three clubs sharing the expenses and the possible profits. The selection of Aqueduct as the place to hold the Fall meeting was because of the steeplechase course, which is missing at both Jamaica and Empire City.

The Fall meeting at Aqueduct will conflict for two weeks with the meet at Havre de Grace, and for one week with the meet at Laurel.

Many Entries for Shoot.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.—Entries for Grand American Handicap are pouring in at the rate of 100 a day, officials said today. The event will be held at the South Shore Country Club during the week of Aug. 20. Entries will close tomorrow. Indications are that the entry list will exceed 800.

TITLE SWIM WON BY MISS OLGA DORFNER

Philadelphia Girl Successfully Battles Current of Delaware at Shawnee.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Aug. 4.—The women's national 440-yard swimming contest, under the auspices of the Shawnee Country Club, this afternoon was won by Miss Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia. A gallery of 1,000 persons witnessed the event from canoes in the river and from the shady banks. Weather conditions were ideal, a cool, brilliant day bringing the Delaware to a glass-like surface.

After a hard battle with a nine-mile current in the shore-to-shore 440-yard course, Miss Dorfner touched the tape in 7:53 2-5. Pitted against the winner were Miss Lillian Cannon, Baltimore's champion; Miss Lucy Freeman of New York, and Miss Bessie Ryan of Philadelphia, 1917 national champion for 100 and 220 yards.

Miss Freeman, who has a powerful stroke, suffered from the current hazard and reached the line in 8:45, after having been carried twenty-five yards down stream. Her quick recovery enabled her to take second place from Miss Ryan, who reached and passed the line, but was forced to recover a fifteen-yard stretch before the judges would be satisfied. Her time was 9:01 1-5.

The medals for the diving contest were awarded Miss Becker, first; Miss Dorfner, second, and Miss Freeman, third. The handicaps were well scaled in the 100-yard handicap event, and the order of finish was Miss Becker, Miss Insinger, Miss Cannon, and Miss Meehan. The rescue race was won by a narrow margin when Miss Elizabeth Becker, the rescuer, safely towed to the finish line Miss Bessie Ryan.

MORE YEARLINGS FOR SALE.

McDowell to Offer Get of The Manager at Auction.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—Major Thomas Clay McDowell of Lexington will figure in the carnival of thoroughbred sales here as a contributor of yearlings, when on Tuesday he offers to the highest bidders through the Powers-Hunter Company of New York, his 14 Ashland bred yearlings—10 colts and 4 fillies. He will formally introduce to the thoroughbred buyers of the country a young stock horse of unusual promise in The Manager. This son of Voter is a member in the female line of one of the stoutest families in the American stud-book, his dam having been Bracegirdle, a daughter of Fonso and Peg Woffington; the latter was the dam of that famous distance runner, David Garrick.

The Manager is a horse of ample size, splendid bone and muscular development and admirable temper. He was a racer of speed and great endurance. As a two-year-old he scored notable victories in the Breeders' Futurity and Harold Stakes, and at three years he won the Canadian derby and defeated, at a big disadvantage as regards weight, a field of the smartest matured campaigners in the United States in the Washington Handicap at Laurel.

The first of the Manager's offspring are two-year-olds this season. Perhaps as many as a dozen colts and fillies claiming him for sire are in training, and half of these have started. St. Augustine, Plum, Olivewood, and American Eagle are the most conspicuous of his winners. The clockers at Saratoga and in the West pronounce St. Augustine the smartest two-year-old in Major McDowell's stable.

The colts by The Manager in the coming sale are from Acushla, Alanarka, Caution, Fleeting Fashion, Lucky Locket, and Mirth, all of them vigorous young mares of breeding and promise. The fillies are from Affable, Applause, and Tenahwa. The Caution colt, which is an own brother of St. Augustine, has attracted much attention at Saratoga and in Kentucky.

Other stallions that will be represented in the sale are Sain, Stalwart, Transvaal, Ballot, and Toddington, the last named being the sire of that highly competent Western performer of the current season, Opportunity. The Sain colt, which is from Belle of Ashland, the dam of Feminist, is a youngster of robust physique and splendid proportions. Ballot's contribution will be a strapping filly of uncommon bone development from School Mistress, daughter of Hamburg and The Task and a half sister of Sain.

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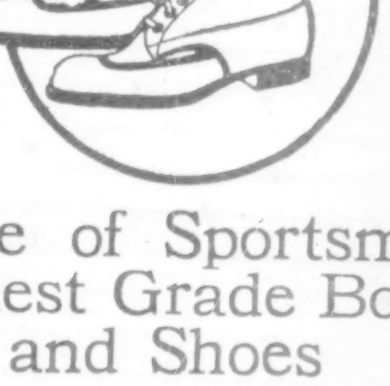

A Sale of Sportsmen's Highest Grade Boots and Shoes

UNEXPECTED and important event. The circumstances which created this sale don't occur once in a blue moon. When Mr. David T. Abercrombie consolidated with us his group of fine shoes overstocked our own lines in a good many instances. You get the benefit—right in the middle of the camping and hunting season. Reductions are unusual because they are based on our costs of early 1916 before recent advances took place.

10 Inch All Round Lightweight Boot—$7.75. Formerly $9.00
15 Inch Soft Toe Boot—$8.75. Formerly $10.50.
14 Inch Double Sole Leather Lined Boot—$10.25. Formerly $13.50.
5 Inch "Penobscot" Moccasin. One Piece Vamp—$3.95. Formerly $5.25.
Pullman Slippers, Fold Like a Glove—$1.50. Formerly $2.25
10 Inch Oil Tanned Timber Cruiser — $7.50. Formerly $8.50.
12 Inch Winged Toe Prospector's Boot—$10.25. Formerly $13.00.
"Ike Walton" Hunting Boot—$10.50. Formerly $12.00.
Men's "Rangeley" Moccasin—$4.50. Formerly $5.50.
Women's "Rangeley" Moccasin with Duflex Sole and Heel—$4.50.
Women's Moccasin Boot—$7.50. Formerly $10.00.
Women's 12 Inch Camping Boot—$7.75. Formerly $10.00.
Women's Moccasin Hiker—$5.50. Formerly $7.00.

Thirty-four different lots in all comprise the unusual sale. The majority of these have complete run of sizes for early buyers.

SHOE DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR
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MORE NET LAURELS GO TO MISS BROWNE

In Brilliantly Played Match Coast Woman Again Defeats Miss Bjurstedt.

BATTLE CLOSELY FOUGHT

Champion, Several Times Near Victory, Finally Succumbs by 1—6, 6—4, 7—5 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 4.—Miss Mary K. Browne of Los Angeles achieved another triumph over Miss Molla Bjurstedt, women's national champion, on the turf courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club this afternoon, defeating her Norse rival in a brilliantly played three-set match at 1—6, 6—4, 7—5. As a test of tennis skill, it was the finest contest the women have played since Miss Browne came East to challenge the undisputed sway Miss Bjurstedt has enjoyed for three years. The match held an element of suspense that kept the big gallery keyed to a high pitch of excitement.

In the opening set Miss Bjurstedt had better command of her strokes than did Miss Browne, and the Norse girl fairly romped away with the opening laurels. She was hitting the ball hard and true, while Miss Browne was struggling against the handicap of attempted placements to the side lines and baseline which kept skipping out of court.

Final Sets Decisive.

The second and third sets, however, held a different situation. Miss Browne steadied quickly as the second set was under way, and from then on it was a stern struggle in which there was little to choose between the two women. Just the margin necessary to victory, however, rested in Miss Browne's possession.

The start of the third set found Miss Bjurstedt trying with all her might to hurry the contest to a quick conclusion, and she did succeed in running off a lead of 3 games to 1, but there she was halted, while Miss Browne won a game. The next game fell to Miss Bjurstedt when she broke through Miss Browne's service, and with the set at 4 to 2 she seemed certain of victory.

It was just at that point that Miss Browne rallied all her skill to stay the attack that was all but overwhelming her. Miss Bjurstedt was attempting by deep and accurate driving to keep her rival from the net, where she was at her best with sharp cross-court volleys, and it succeeded. However, every now and then the California woman grasped the opportunity for an advance to the barrier, and her successful sorties in this direction, combined with increasing steadiness on her ground strokes, proved too much for Miss Bjurstedt.

Inman and Mahan Triumph.

The round robin doubles tournament which ended today resulted in a triumph for Fred C. Inman and Lyle E. Mahan. This team went through the event with an unbroken record of victories. They were hard pressed in their final match, which was against the veteran Holcombe Ward and Howard A. Plummer.

The first set went to 7—9 in favor of the latter team, and it was so fiercely contested that both teams were fatigued. There was an amazing recovery of strength on the part of Inman and Mahan in the second set, which went to them at 6—0, and they managed to gain the decision in the third set at 6—4.

Both Inman and Mahan played tennis beyond ordinary attainment in achieving victory. Mahan was especially effective at the net, and Inman played a sparkling game both in the forecourt and backcourt. His strokes were never hurried, but were sent with just enough sting and direction to make them difficult to handle.

Two other doubles matches were played this afternoon. Karl H. Behr and Nathaniel W. Niles took the honors from Frederick B. Alexander and Elliott Binzen at 6—3, 7—5, and thereby completed their tournament play with three victories and only one defeat, the latter by Inman and Mahan.

Behr and Niles defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Bernon S. Prentice in a three-set match at 6—2, 2—6, 6—4. Pell played especially well in this contest, and with Prentice was on the verge of victory only to have it snatched away by the brilliancy of Behr in the critical moments of the last set.

Usually it is the men's tennis that overshadows that of the women, but there was a reversal of conditions in today's tournament. It was evident that the spectators came because they wanted to see Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt play, and the reward was such a women's tennis match as is seldom seen.

It was apparent from the outset that Miss Bjurstedt would not consider averse a revenge against her California rival. She was possessed apparently of a confidence in her ability, and the way she drove roughshod through the first set was convincing that Miss Browne would have a heavy task if the final laurels were to rest with her.

Miss Browne Begins Slowly.

Miss Bjurstedt began service, and was immediately broken through because of her own errors, but she replied in kind to Miss Browne when the latter was serving, and from then on forced her way ahead by the indomitable play for which she is famous. The rallies were long, but Miss Browne did not then possess the shots which would finish off the points against her rival. Her volleying, usually so accurate, was amiss, as well as her driving game, and shots that should have been points for her accrued to Miss Bjurstedt because of errors, most of them outs. In the entire first set the Californian made only three placement points.

Miss Browne started service in the second set and took a love game. A long deuce contest gave the second game to Miss Bjurstedt, and Miss Browne's service was effective in the third game, so that the score stood 2—1 in her favor. Miss Bjurstedt was broken through in the fourth game, but by retaliating and winning her own service with clever placement shots, the match stood at 2—all. Long driving duels in which each player made remarkable gets were a feature of the seventh game, which Miss Browne won.

The eighth game saw the turning point in this set, and it was the most remarkable game that was played in the match. It eventually fell to Miss Browne, Miss Bjurstedt's double fault being the deciding point. Repeatedly Miss Bjurstedt held the vantage point, but just as persistently Miss Browne brought it back to deuce until she earned the verdict. After this Miss Browne lost her own service, but she broke through Miss Bjurstedt by clever playing in the tenth game and won the set.

Miss Bjurstedt Leads Again.

Miss Bjurstedt swept along on the high road of sucess at the start of the third set, but her lead of 4—2 on games was not enough to discourage Miss Browne, who began placing her drives so that the Norse girl was forced to race from side to side of the court. As a result she was forced into many errors, and Miss Browne began to pull up.

Four games in a row fell to Miss Browne so that she was leading at 5—4, the rally being typical of that with which Miss Browne stole away a victory from Miss Bjurstedt on the coast last Winter. On her own service Miss Bjurstedt made it deuce. The Norse girl led at 40—15 in the following game, but lost the lead, and Miss Browne had the vantage game.

The next game against Miss Bjurstedt's service was taken at love, the Easterner being apparently fatigued by the strain of the contest and unable to summon her strokes to her command. The final point of the match was a soft placement that Miss Browne sent over the net when Miss Bjurstedt was near the baseline.

The summaries:

Miss Mary Browne vs. Miss Molla Bjurstedt.

FIRST SET.

Miss Browne	4	0	2	1	3	3	3	3	1	6—1
Miss Bjurstedt	2	4	4	4	5	5	5	1	5	9—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Miss Browne	7	14	8	0	0
Miss Bjurstedt	7	5	8	0	1

SECOND SET.

Miss Browne	3	4	4	4	1	2	4	11	0	4	38	6
Miss B'stedt	0	6	0	1	4	4	2	9	4	2	32	4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Miss Browne	7	15	11	0	0
Miss Bjurstedt	11	15	10	0	1

THIRD SET.

Miss Browne	1	2	3	4	1	4	4	4	4	1	5	4	37	7
Miss Bjurstedt	4	4	5	1	4	2	2	2	1	4	3	0	32	5

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Miss Browne	7	15	8	0	0
Miss Bjurstedt	12	12	10	0	0

RECAPITULATION.

	Sets.	G.	Pts.	Nets.	O.	P.	S.A.	D.F.
Miss Browne	2	14	81	21	44	27	0	0
Miss Bjurstedt	1	15	93	30	32	28	0	2

Round Robin Doubles.—Fred C. Inman and Lyle E. Mahan defeated Holcombe Ward and Howard A. Plummer, 7—9, 6—0, 6—4. Karl H. Behr and Nathaniel W. Niles defeated Frederick B. Alexander and Elliott Binzen, 6—3, 7—5. Behr and Niles defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Bernon S. Prentice, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4.

Women's Exhibition Singles.—Miss Mary K. Browne defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, 1—6, 6—4, 7—5.

MAN GETS TENNIS TITLE.

Long Island Player Victor in Connecticut Singles.

NORFOLK, Conn., Aug. 4.—Alrick Man, Jr., of Richmond Hill, L. I., won the Connecticut State patriotic tennis tournament here today in straight sets, defeating Frederick Major of New York, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

TENNIS RELIEF FUND GROWS.

Exhibition Matches Between Leaders a Big Success.

So great has been the success attending the series of tennis exhibitions in aid of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association's campaign to equip three ambulance sections for service in France that only a few open dates remain between now and Sept. 23, when the tour by those players who have devoted themselves to the cause comes to an end. By that time the tennis experts will have played in many of the cities of the middle West as well as those of the East.

The exhibitions began in Utica and will end in Kansas City, or at least that is the last date scheduled now. Starting from Utica, matches were played at Plainfield, Westfield, Greenwich, Glen Ridge, the Knickerbocker Tennis Club of Brooklyn, and at Seabright.

Today the exhibiton players will compete at the Nassau Country Club, and tomorrow they will be at Southampton for a five-day stay, coming back to New York for matches at the Crescent A. C. next Saturday and Sunday. They will go to the Longwood Cricket Club at Boston for the week of Aug. 13. On Sunday, Aug. 19, they play at Gedney Farms, and beginning Monday, Aug. 20, are to compete in the national patriotic tournament at Forest Hills.

Then follow matches at Montclair, Rochester, Cleveland, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, and Kansas City.

Of particular interest in these exhibition matches is the play of Miss Mary K. Browne of California and Miss Molla Bjurstedt. They have a series all of their own for the Julian S. Myrick trophy. Others who are contributing their services to the cause are Frederick B. Alexander, Harold Throckmorton, Karl H. Behr, Robert Lindley Murray, and John R. Strachan.

Sale of French Thoroughbreds.

SARATOGA, Aug. 4.—A sale of French bred thoroughbred yearlings was held in the Fasig-Tipton sale paddocks after the races today. The best price paid was for a bay colt, Drennus, by McDonald II.-Boussolo, which was knocked down to Thomas Welsh for $1,000.

DODGERS' WINNING STREAK IS BROKEN

Meadows Cuts Short Triumphant Journey by Blanking Superbas, 3 to 0.

TRIPLES DEFEAT SMITH

Betzel and Baird Upset Brooklyn Pitcher with Long Hits in Early Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—After compiling a string of seven consecutive victories the Brooklyn Dodgers ran afoul of a bespectacled pitcher in the person of Leo Meadows here today and succumbed to defeat by 3 to 0. Brooklyn got only as many hits as the Cardinals had runs at the end of the pastime.

Sherrod Smith tried to emulate Meadows in pitching efficiency, but triples by Baird and Betzel and a flock of one-base drives by the rest of the local troupe discouraged him. Johnson, O'Rourke, and Mike Mowrey, who batted for Smith in the eighth, were the only visitors to hit safely during the game.

The only chance the Dodgers had to score was in the third inning. A decision by Umpire Bransfield, who ruled that Smith interfered with Jack Miller's throw to complete a double play while a run was scooting over the plate, prevented the tally. There was no kick on the decision, as it was plain even to the Dodgers that Smith had manoeuvred in a purposely clumsy manner.

O'Rourke opened this frame with a single to centre, the Dodgers' only clean blow of the day. O. Miller popped to Meadows trying to bunt. Meadows lost the plate pitching to Smith, and Sherry drew a walk. Olson hit to Betzel, who tossed to J. Miller, forcing Smith, and when Sherry bumped the shortstop Bransfield ruled the batter out. Miller heaved the ball to first in spite of Smith's interference, and the throw was wild, O'Rourke scoring, but the run being annulled.

The Cardinals began hammering Smith from the start, but were unable to score until the second inning, when Cruise singled and raced the rest of the way on Baird's triple. In the third inning, with two out, Miller and Long singled, and Miller stole third, which put him in position to score when Cruise beat out a slow grounder to Olson. The final tally came in the fifth on Betzel's triple and Jack Miller's sacrifice fly.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
J. Smith, lf	4	0	1	2	0	Olson, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Betzel, 2b	4	1	1	2	2	Daubert, 1b	4	0	0	7	1
J. Miller, ss	3	1	2	6	2	Myers, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Long, rf	4	0	2	0	0	Stengel, rf	3	0	0	1	0
Cruise, cf	4	1	2	2	0	Johnston, lf	4	0	1	3	1
Paulette, 1b	4	0	1	12	0	Cutshaw, 2b	4	0	0	2	0
Baird, 3b	2	0	1	2	0	O'Rourke, 3b	3	0	1	0	3
Snyder, c	2	0	0	5	0	O. Miller, c	1	0	0	4	1
Meadows, p	3	0	1	1	1	aZ. Wheat	1	0	0	0	0
						M. Wheat, c	0	0	0	0	0
						S. Smith, p	1	0	0	0	4
						bMowrey	1	0	1	0	0
						cHickman	0	0	0	0	0
						Russell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	3	10	27	11	Total	30	0	3	24	12

a Batted for O. Miller in eighth.
b Batted for S. Smith in eighth.
c Ran for Mowrey in eighth.
Error—Baird.

St. Louis	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hits—Baird, Betzel. Stolen bases—J. Miller, Snyder, Johnston. Sacrifice fly—J. Miller. Sacrifice hit—Baird. Double play—Betzel, J. Miller, and Paulette. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off S. Smith, 1; Meadows, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Smith, 10 hits, 3 runs in 7 innings; Russell, 0 and 0 in 1; Meadows, 3 and 0 in 9. Struck out—By Smith, 2; Meadows, 4. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield.

HITTING SIGNS PROFITABLE.

American and National League Players Have Won $500 This Season.

After an absence of three years the Bull Durham signs have reappeared in over 100 baseball parks throughout the United States. Every time a player hits one of these signs with a fly ball during a regularly scheduled league game he receives a check for $50 from the American Tobacco Company. Up to July 1 these signs had been hit forty-eight times, so that the fortunate ball players have netted the sum of $2,400 extra money. The figures for the American and National Leagues follow:

New York American: The sign was hit on June 17 by William Jacobson of the St. Louis team.

New York National: The sign was hit on June 20 by Edward Fitzpatrick of the Boston team.

Brooklyn: The sign in this park has been hit twice. On May 14 it was hit by Dodie Paskert of the Philadelphia team, and on May 25 by Baird of the St. Louis team.

Philadelphia National: The sign in this park has been hit six times, which is the record. Cravath of the Philadelphia team hit it twice, the first time on April 18 and the second time on May 21. The sign was hit by Hornsby of the St. Louis team on May 11, and by Wheat of the Brooklyn team on April 24. J. Wilhoit of the Boston team hit the sign in the Philadelphia Park on May 3. George Burns of the New York team hit the sign in the Philadelphia Park on June 27.

The signs in the Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Washington Parks have not as yet been hit. The players in the American and National Leagues have earned $500 this season.

UMPIRE ON UMPIRING.

Billy Evans Discusses Profession in Book Recently Issued.

For the benefit of any one who aspires to become an umpire at the national pastime, Billy Evans, well-known as an arbiter in the American League, has compiled a book of 150 odd pages which tells all about the hazardous profession. Umpire Evans's volume has been recently published and constitutes a valuable addition to Spalding's Athletic Library.

Fans may have always assumed it as an accepted fact that they know more about plays than the umpire who is employed to make the decisions on them. The book by Billy Evans explains how far the umpires agree with them. He says, for instance, "A lot of people say that umpires are not human. It is human to err—and umpires err. If they made as many mistakes as most fans insist they do, they would indeed be very human." Mr. Evans does not treat of the rest of the Shakespearean saying, but since the fans rarely forgive it might be adduced that the fans are hardly divine, although umpires are human.

However, Mr. Evans discusses a large number of important technical points in a lucid manner, especially under the heading of "knotty problems," and presents an angle of the game of baseball in which every fan is interested.

MATCH FOR CRICKET TITLE.

New York and Frankford Compete for Halifax Cup on Aug. 8.

New York and the Frankford Cricket Club of Philadelphia will play off for the intercity cricket championship, and, incidentally, for the Halifax Cup, on neutral grounds on Aug. 8 and 9, according to a decision of the committee of the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia, held yesterday.

St. Martin's, the home of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, was selected for the contest, which will decide the tie for first place between New York and Frankford in the annual competition. Two days were allotted to this match in order to avoid a draw, in case complete innings for each side are not played on the first day.

The rival teams wound up the regular series with a score of five wins and one defeat apiece, the losses being sustained at each other's hands. Germantown was placed third and Merion fourth.

ELEVEN YACHTS OFF ON A 65-MILE RACE

Light Winds for the Racers as They Leave Echo Bay for Stratford Shoal Run.

Eleven yachts started from Echo Bay at 3:45 yesterday afternoon for the sixty-five-mile race to Stratford Shoal Light and return, and will try to finish the run some time this evening, but more probably on Monday morning, unless the wind comes up stronger durfng the night than it was at any time yesterday.

The start was set for 3 o'clock yesterday, at which time the New Rochelle Yacht Club's Regatta Committee, E. H. Tucker, O. H. Chellborg, and W. H. J. Ehler, were at anchor off the entrance to Echo Bay in Commodore Marsland's motor yacht Guardia.

The wind was then so light that the starting time was at once set back for a half hour to give the yachts lolling in the harbor a chance to work up to the starting line. But it was not until fifteen minutes after that that the light breeze from the northeast had sufficient force to warrant sending the yachts on their long moonlight sail out through the Sound to and just beyond Bridgeport Harbor.

The first of the fleet away were the two big sloops of the rating class, G. P. Granbery's P sloop Anita, and Theodore S. Clarke's Q sloop Arvia, which sailed against each other for the chief prize.

The first yawl class race of the season was on when three of these good-sized fellows went away, also racing on a rating allowance. They were S. G. Ellis's Bonita, O. J. Karsch's Feu Follet and J. L. Mitchell's Mediator.

H andicap class boats sailing in one division made up the third class and consisted of these single stickers: F. E. Raymond's Arcadian, A. J. Dealey's Ogeemah, T. I. Grace's Red Wing, V. P. Krauss's Kenmuir, P. C. Pfeiffer's Clare, and Cornelius Shield's Barbara, the latter one of the Larchmont Interclub yachts, and the baby of the fleet.

All the adventurous yachts got away on the port tack with sails rather close-hauled for a reach out into the waters of mid-sound, where they hoped to catch the usual late afternoon southwest breeze. The tide was at ebb and so working against the sailors who faced the certainty of its being against them until about 7 o'clock. That, barring an unexpectedly favorable wind, foretold a long night of drifting and a tedious trip to the light. Over toward the Long Island shore there was a forbidding stretch of flat, placid, mirror-like water in which the racing skippers could plainly see the big Larchmont Club's class O racers practically becalmed while making the second leg of their race.

When the Guardia headed back to her anchorage off the New Rochelle Yacht Club house last evening, the fleet was barely moving through the water, with every one aboard the competing craft bravely whistling up a breeze, and trying to keep up their courage. A shift of wind, light but promising, came from the southward just as the moonbeams began to silver the waters of the Sound.

RANI SAILS HOME FIRST.

Leads Arrow Class Yachts in Indian Harbor Clash.

Special to The New York Times.

Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 4.—The Rani, owned and sailed by Commodore Clifford D. Mallory, was first to finish among arrow class yachts over the mile course at Indian Harbor Yacht Club this afternoon. Summaries:

Start, 3:33 P. M.

Yacht.	Owner.	Finish.
Rani,	Clifford D. Mallory	4:47:20
Commodore,	A. G. Hanan	4:48:15
Hawk,	Ralph E. Saven	4:51:15
Jack o' Lantern,	L. H. Dyer	4:52:28
Bubble,	R. F. Bailey	4:53:10
Snapper,	John D. Chapman	4:54:10

SEA BIRD GETS THE PRIZE.

Defeats Oriole on Her Handicap in Brooklyn Y. C. Regatta.

In order to keep an unbroken record of annual regattas the Brooklyn Yacht Club sent a delegation to the Atlantic Yacht Club yesterday afternoon and started three handicap yachts and two knockabout boats in the sixty-first annual regatta of the club. The fleet was the smallest that ever raced in the annual fixture of the oldest incorporated yacht club in the United States.

The wind was light and from the south when the Regatta Committee set the course signals, calling for a run from Sea Gate to Bensonhurst, a gybe and a broad reach to Fort Hamilton and a beat home. As the wind did not hold true, the contest proved nothing but a merry-go-round, with no windward work at all.

The light airs were just made for Sea Bird, the limit boat of the handicap division. The little craft kept well up with the others, and although last across the finish line, she won by 3 minutes and 18 seconds, corrected time, from Oriole, the first boat to finish. In the knockabout division, Poke Along was no match for An-X and was badly beaten.

The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS.

Start, 3:00. Course, 3.65 Miles.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Oriole, R. Rummell	4:09:82	1:09:32
Katharine, J. Miles	4:09:39	1:09:39
Sea Bird, J. W. Christiansen	4:10:03	1:10:03

Corrected time on Sea Bird, 1:05:11; Oriole, 1:08:29; Katharine, 1:09:39.

KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 3:15. Course, 3.65 Miles.

An-X, R. Fitzgibbons	4:23:20	1:08:20
Poke Along, F. Finn	4:32:14	1:17:14

MORGAN WINS WITH SHARK.

Light Winds Interfere with Races of the First Class.

Ensign Junius Spencer Morgan, U. S. N. Reserve Corps, sailing Shark, won the first race of the third series for fish boats, under the auspices of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club over the Oyster Bay course yesterday. The wind was so light that only Shark and Pompano finished.

The summary:

FIRST RACE—THIRD SERIES.

FISH CLASS. Start, 3:50.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Shark, J. S. Morgan	6:10:57	2:20:57
Pompano, W. H. Appleton	6:21:02	2:31:02
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	Did not finish.	
Skate, Good and Smith	Did not finish.	

HUSKIE LEASED BY DURYEA.

Harcourt Yacht Trophy Winner to Race at Marblehead.

George R. Duryea of Greenwich, Conn., has leased the R class yacht Huskie from her owner, Captain A. Francis Breed of Brookline, Mass., who is one of the men at Plattsburg, and so unable to race his craft. Huskie won the Harcourt Trophy for R boats sailed for last season off Marblehead, Mass. Mr. Duryea has a Summer residence at Marblehead and will race his yacht there against the new Rogue, which is thought to be the fastest of her class yet designed, and the Timandra, which has just been brought East from the Great Lakes.

Timandra was known as Banshee on the Lakes, and was so fast as to make it useless for other boats of her size and class to race against her. Last year's Corinthian Club champion, Jack Tar, has been equipped with a Marconi rig to race against Huskie and Timandra in a series of races to be sailed during August. Idefin and Beta, both of the same type, will be ready to race against the trio, so that the Marblehead contingent is sure of some lively sport in this class.

MANY CRAFT LICENSED.

Navy Department Keeps Record of Motor Boats in Operation.

Owners of motor boats have been quick to follow the requirements of the Navy Department calling for the licensing of all vessels engaged in the navigation of waters of the naval districts of the United States or in the navigation of defensive sea areas. Beginning July 1 it became necessary for owners of all vessels to take out licenses in order to operate their craft. It is evident that the Navy Department has no intention of placing undue restrictions upon traffic, nor did the authorities strive to curtail the use of pleasure boats, but at the same time conditions make it vital that the department be cognizant of the character of all vessels navigating the waters of the United States.

Owners of motor boats have been required to obtain license application blanks in which particulars concerning the boat and name and address of owner are asked for. A character certificate is also required. To simplify matters and to make it easy for the boat men, application may be made through the officers of any regularly organized yacht or motor boat club and many have undertaken to obtain their licenses in that way.

There are fourteen naval districts in the United States. Seven of them are on the Atlantic Coast, two on the Pacific Coast, two on the Great Lakes, and the Eighth District covers all of the Gulf of Mexico, with the exception of the west coast of Florida. To facilitate the handling of the situation the various naval districts have been subdivided into sections, each with an officer in charge of the licensing of motor boats.

The Third Naval District extends from New London, Conn., (Goshen Point,) to and including Barnegat, N. J. The district is divided into nine sections, the headquarters of which are as follows: New Haven, Conn.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Port Jefferson, L. I.; Montauk, L. I.; West Sayville, L. I.; Cropsey Avenue and Bay Seventeenth Street, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Whitestone, L. I.; Tompkinsville, S. I.; Cropsey Avenue and Bay Seventeenth Street, Bath Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Application for licenses may also be made at Room 10, Barge Office, New York City, in person or by writing to the license officer there in charge. Owners of vessels located about New York may apply for licenses at the above address or to the Section Commander at Bath Beach, Tompkinsville, or Whitestone.

HERRICK GETS NEW CRAFT.

Harvard Coach Names 62-Foot Submarine Chaser Apache.

Members of the Eastern Yacht Club are beginning to receive from the Herresheff Company the unit of eight 62-foot submarine chasers, which they ordered built on approval of the naval constructors. Robert F. Herrick, the Harvard rowing coach, has the first of this type of yacht, which has the civilian name of Apache and will retain it until the Government takes over the craft, when it will largely lose its identity in a mere number.

Apache, in her trials recently, developed a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, a mile and a half more than her speed guarantee. She has the general appearance of power boats of her type, with the single exception of her stack. On gasoline craft the stack is generally purely ornamental in character, though sometimes used as a ventilator. On the Apache the stack is used as a hatchway, an altogether unique idea of Captain Nat. G. Herreshoff. The door is on the after side of the stack, leads to the cabin, and so does away with one or two hatches. It is a practical sort of thing, which appeals to yachtsmen, and one of the new stacks may be seen on one boat of the unit owned by Felix M. Warburg of this city.

An 80-foot steam yacht building for Richard S. Russell may be the flagship of the unit when it passes into the Government patrol service.

HOWELL WINS AT CHESS.

Brooklyn Player Takes Three-Cornered Tourney at Havana.

C. S. Howell of the Brooklyn Chess Club and former New York State champion, who played successfully against Great Britain in the Anglo-American cable matches, was the winner of the three-cornered tournament with Juan Corzo and Rafael Blanco just concluded at the Havana Chess Club. Up to the last two games, which were adjourned, the indications were that the contest would result in a triple tie, but Howell succeeded in cleverly drawing a curious ending with Blanco, in which the latter had the advantage of a queen against two minor pieces.

The extra half point thus obtained placed Howell in the lead by the narrowest margin, his final score being 3½ to 2½. The American made most of his points at the expense of Corzo, against whom he won two games and drew one. With Blanco he lost the first and drew the next two games. Corzo, on the other hand, defeated his countryman, Blanco, by 2½ to ½, while getting but half a point from Howell. The adjourned game between Corzo and Blanco was won by Corzo.

The following is the final standing:

Players.	Won.	Lost.
Howell	3½	2½
Corzo	3	3
Blanco	2½	3½

HALPINE WINS AGAIN.

Runs Brilliant Mile Race at N. Y. A. C. Weekly Meet.

Running one of the best races of his career, Terry Halpine of the Morningside A. C. yesterday thrilled a large crowd by his victory in the one-mile run at the weekly games of the New York Athletic Club, held at Travers Island. Starting with an allowance of 75 yards, Halpine judged his pace well and remained with the leaders of a big field until the finish line was reached, when he threw himself across the tape to win from Sydney Jackson of the St. Christopher Club by a matter of six inches. Jim Mitchell, the Winged Foot runner, was in third position. The winner did the distance in the fast time of 4:24 4-5.

Arthur L. Engels of the New York A. C., who won the 75-yard indoor metropolitan hurdles championship last season, registered a close victory in the 120-yard low hurdles event, winning from Eugene B. Sanger, a clubmate, with an advantage of about one foot. Engels started with a handicap allowance of two yards in this event, and was virtually the scratch man. His time was 0:14 2-5.

Another event which was negotiated in fast time was the 440-yard run, handicap, which was won by Patrick Feerick, New York A. C., in 0:51 2-5. Feerick had a handicap allowance of five yards. The summaries:

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Patrick J. Feerick, New York A. C. (5 yards); Thomas Clowry, Paulist A. C., (17 yards), second; Walter Powe, Alpha P. C. C., (6 yards,) third. Time—0:51 2-5.

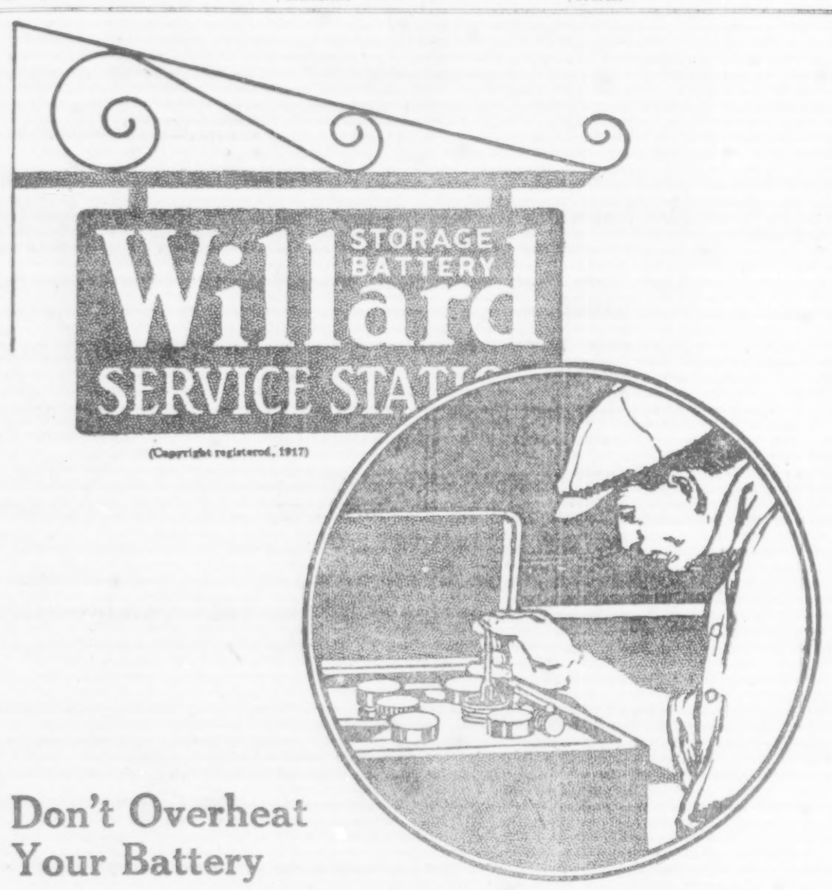
One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Terry Halpine, Morningside A. C., (75 yards); S. Jackson, St. Christopher Club, (79 yards,) second; James J. Mitchell, New York A. C., (113 yards,) third. Time—4:24 4-5.

120-Yard Low Hurdles Race, Handicap.—Won by Arthur L. Engels, New York A. C., (2 yards); Eugene B. Sanger, New York A. C., (8 yards,) second; James C. Lincoln, Jr., New York A. C., (9 yards,) third. Time—0:14 2-5.

Two-Mile Run, Scratch, for Track Novices.—Won by William Robinson, Mohawk A. C.; H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., second; Joseph Daly, Macomb's A. C., third. Time—10:35.

Colgate to Play Football.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 4.—Colgate University's football team, minus many "C" men, who are in their country's service, will open its season on Oct. 6 with Bucknell and play the entire schedule, with the possible exception of the Yale game. Colgate meets Syracuse in the big struggle of the year on Nov. 18.



Don't Overheat Your Battery

In summer, when you're not using your lights a great deal and when the motor starts easily and quickly—be careful that you do not overfeed your battery.

Overfeeding means overheating, and continued overheating means the *ruin of the battery*.

When you're touring, or running your machine a great deal, take the battery's temperature occasionally, and if it is getting up to 100° and over—burn all the lights until it has cooled down.

Or if you haven't a thermometer, let us take your battery's temperature.

Next time you're near, come in—our battery experts will be glad to explain overheating thoroughly. Ask for the Willard Booklet—"Are You Overheating Your Battery."

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We have a rental battery for your use if yours needs repairs.

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COLE 8

Announcing
An Increase In Price

On September 1st the prices of all Cole Eight models advance.

Cole Eights purchased for delivery on or before September 1st will be delivered at the present prices which are listed below.

Present Prices

Seven Passenger Cole Eight Touring Car,	$1795
Four Passenger Cole Eight Roadster,	$1795
Four Passenger Cole-Springfield Tourcoupe,	$2295
Cole-Springfield Four-Door Toursedan,	$2495

Prices f. o. b. factory

Colt-Stratton Company

Broadway at 57th St. Phone Columbus 7101

Cole Motor Car Co., Indianapolis, U. S. A.

BROOKLYN: Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, 20 Halsey St., at Bedford Ave.

NEWARK: Wallace Motor Car Company, Clinton and Avon Aves.

ATHLETES QUALIFY IN BIG WAR GAME

Army Officers Tell Coach Metzger College Recruits Are Well Equipped for Soldiery.

NEW TRAINING FOR MEN

Professional Coaches See Conditioning System Entirely Different from That Expected.

This is the fifth of a series of articles by Sol Metzger, coach of the Washington and Jefferson football team, covering the effect on the war upon athletic situation in this country.

Our reserve officers' training camps remind me for all the world of a big college, scientifically managed; one with an immediate and definite purpose in view. They are to be compared in no small measure to the college football team preparing for the "big game." This was my first impression. It is the impression of the men in these camps who have played the game. There is such a difference between army and civilian life that the regular army officers training the men in these camps have found a comparison of war preparation to athletic training a forceful way of driving home their teachings.

A Captain at Fort Niagara won by this means when his company failed. "Men," he said, "this is discouraging. This mistake is my fault or your fault. Most of you have been athletes. Now this is the biggest game you ever played. Many more human lives and nations are at stake. We are prepared we make mistakes." Then he cited an example of a charge in France. The Captain made no mistake—he got his men into the German trenches without loss. Another Captain made a mistake—his command was wiped out. Needless to add, this company appreciated a comparison in language it knew.

There was an informal discussion between certain athletic men and army officers at a meeting of the Athletic Research Society last Winter. These army officers held the view that the Varsity letter men of the various colleges would not make good soldiers. They were pressed for reasons—blood pressure, enlarged hearts, and so on. There were no facts to substantiate this view. None have been discovered to date. Indeed, the army officers today are warm in their praise of the athletes in the camps.

Men Appear Young Again.

There are two impressive things about these camps: The men in them who have passed 30 years look two or three years younger than when you last saw them before entering, and you feel the slacker. This war game is the most interesting game ever. These men had ever played, and they so impress you with it. When they are dropped for physical reasons they are very much broken up over their downfall. If they are near Canada, as the men at Fort Niagara are, these dismissed usually go over to Camp Borden, near Toronto, to make another try with our nearest ally.

All of these men have been through a more rigorous schedule than they ever before attempted, but it has built them up. They are strong, confident and radiating health. This army training is giving us an ideal type of man. One and all—even the older men in camp who have been successful in business and professional life—have absolute faith in their regular army officers. They tell you that the United States Army officer is the squarest man they ever met, that this is the squarest game they ever went up against.

I have purposely set down these impressions of the reserve officers' training camps first because I want to bring out the fact that the army knows its business of getting men in perfect condition as to body and mind. It has gone even further. The men in these camps wearing uniform for the first time have a higher moral view of life than before they entered camp. They realize their uniform stands for country, and they take just pride in this.

Now any attempt which has been made, or is to be made, for the improvement of the physical welfare of these men or of those to enter later camps must consider these facts. The army hardly needs athletic trainers and coaches to condition these men, or to keep them in health, or to fit them for war. And the men in these camps, including the athletes, know this.

No Intercamp Meets Needed.

The army has its own views in regard to athletics and physical training. These views do not tally with the college view. It is necessary to have this view before one can serve the country in this matter. The army has no need for intercamp competition. Those men who have written about the All-America teams gathered in various camps, which are to meet this Fall, have been dreaming. The army unit is the company and intercompany athletics have and will be promoted with the idea in view of promoting company spirit and in giving healthful recreation and exercise for a large body of men.

The army has no need for intercollegiate competition—that is athletic games between the men who represent one college and those who represent another college who are in the same camp. And the army does not propose to feature its leading athletes, nor the names of the colleges they represent, in whatever games are planned. There was some of this at the start of the present encampments.

Indeed, the army is a silent service. It taboos publicity in any form. There is no way at the different camps of getting a list of the various college athletes. No matter how brilliant the athlete, he is listed as a member of Company 2, in the inter-company games, not as so-and-so of Chicago or of Harvard.

There is another point about army athletics it is well to remember. There is little if any time for practice. The men in camp are busy from 5:30 each Monday morning until Saturday noon, with few intermissions. There is not the time for intensive coaching in sport as in our various colleges. The teams that play must be chosen at random and with the idea in view of getting as many men into the games as is possible.

No Time for Added Exercise.

I asked at one of the camps what they were doing in the way of physical training and athletics outside their regular routine of drills, calisthenics, and hikes. The men smiled. The answer given explained the smiles. It seemed that one of them had brought his Indian clubs and dumbbells to camp for the purpose of exercising every morning before mess. He did—just one morning. After that he, like the others, knew that the officers were taking care of that.

The Y. M. C. A. physical directors and the few civilian aides appointed by the "Fosdick Commission" have to get this whole view of the army toward athletics before they start work. They also must act through the commander of each camp—first obtain his approval of their plans. It is a new field and an experimental one. It is also difficult to distinguish between the purpose of the two representatives who are to carry on this work. In fact the work is so closely allied that Coach Stagg of Chicago found the Y. M. C. A. covering it entirely at Fort Sheridan.

Indeed, it will take time to decide whether either of these representatives is needed. At present the Y. M. C. A. has the field well covered. They have co-operated with the officers and are working out a plan of athletics by means of a committee with representatives from each company. This work, calisthenics and the supplying of athletic equipment, has been the Y. M. C. A. physical directors' field. In some camps these men are teaching swimming to all the men—with an idea to the submarine menace.

The athletic coach and trainer must develop his own field. Dr. Henry Williams, the Minnesota coach, may have found it at Ft. Snelling, where he has been at work giving instruction in football coaching to those men at this camp who have played football. This, with the idea that when the draft army and National Guard camps are assembled these men will be able to take charge of this sport.

These coaches and trainers are working under the handicap of publicity. It is unfortunate their comings and goings are noted. That the men in present reserve officers' camps have the army view of publicity is clearly shown by the following incident: A Philadelphia paper carried a dispatch about the Philadelphians at Ft. Niagara being noticeable in a certain parade. When that was read in camp the universal comment was, "No wonder, the whole crowd was out of step."

The plan of having college coaches and trainers at various camps may have a far-reaching and unexpected effect. The mere fact that our draft may show how physically unfit we are as a nation will bring to a head the fact that more attention must be centred on this point in our scheme of education. The army must have men who are physically fit. It has the scheme of keeping them so and of greatly increasing their health, courage and morale.

Surely the various trainers and coaches who make a profession of physical fitness and who visit these camps cannot well stay without learning something of value from the army system. Would it not be profitable to the nation to have them incorporate some of this lesson in their work at the different colleges when they return to their former duties? This is the broad field we are tending toward. It is one of the benefits we should derive from war.

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LARSEN FAILS IN JUMP.

Unable to Equal His Unofficial Record at Special Event.

Word has been received at the national headquarters of the Amateur Athletic Union that Clinton Larsen, Utah high jumper, failed in his recent special trial to better the world's record held by Edward Beeson of California. Larsen several weeks ago cleared the bar with the pegs registering 6 feet 8 inches. The jump was made in an exhibition, however, and according to A. A. U. rules could not be accepted. As a result a special event was staged a few days later with Alma Richards and several other good jumpers competing against Larsen, but the latter was not quite on edge, and the best he could do was 6 feet 4 inches.

Richards carried Larsen along to 6 feet 2 inches, where he was forced to retire with a sprained ankle. Larsen then cleared the bar two inches higher and had it placed at 6 feet 8 inches, at which point he failed in three attempts. He had no difficulty in winning the broad jump with a leap of over twenty feet, however, and his admirers predict that he will set a new world's record in the high jump before the Summer is over.

AUTUMN HORSE SHOW PLANS

New Features in Prize Lists of the Outdoor Exhibitions.

Prominent among the Horse Show prize lists recently issued is that for the New York State Fair show at Syracuse, Sept. 10 to 15, inclusive. The prize list provides a large number of competitions for several different breeds of horses. There is a total of 61 events, of which 5 are for roadsters, 16 for heavy harness horses, 11 for harness ponies, 11 for saddle horses, and 13 for hunters. There is a class for troopers' mounts, which is a timely innovation this year, and the Jockey Club Breeding Bureau offers $400 as a special prize for the best yearlings sired by their breeding bureau stallions. The first prize in this class is $250, the second $100, and the third $50. Entries close Tuesday, Aug. 28, with W. S. Blitz, Secretary of the Horse Show, Syracuse, N. Y. State Fair Commissioner Pierre Lorillard, Jr., the Hon. Horace White, G. Howard Davison, and W. S. Blitz are the Horse Show Committee.

There will be a decided innovation at the Westchester County show, which will be held at Gedney Farms, White Plains, Sept. 19 to 22, inclusive. The Executive Committee, consisting of Oliver Harriman, Ernest Iselin, J. Campbell Thompson, J. Rich Steers, G. D. F. Leith, John McE. Bowman, and John I. Downey, have decided to offer prizes in about twenty breeding classes for hackneys, which are largely bred in the territory to which the society caters in Westchester County and Connecticut particularly. It is the first time breeding classes have been recognized at this show.

In addition there will be the usual very liberal purses for competition among roadsters, heavy harness horses, hitched in all manners; saddlers and hunters, with special attention paid to ponies and ladies' harness and saddle horses.

The Horse Show to be held under the auspices of the Rockland County Fair at Orangeburg is scheduled for Sept. 5 and 6. Prizes will be offered in thirty classes, divided between roadsters, harness horses, ponies, saddle horses, and jumpers. The show ring is arranged in the infield of the association's half-mile trotting track, and includes parking spaces and also a reserved inclosure for spectators. H. Stuart Hollins will judge saddle horses and hunters and J. Garner West the harness horses. The entries will close Saturday, Aug. 25, with W. S. Blitz, 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

OLDFIELD TO RACE HERE.

Will Try Out His "Speed Bug" Over Sheepshead Speedway.

Barney Oldfield, one of the most popular and daring of racing automobile drivers, will be at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday, Aug. 18, and try to revive interest in the sport by a series of races at twenty, thirty, and fifty miles against other famous drivers, those who have been approached to try conclusions with him being Ralph De Palma, Dario Resta, and Louis Chevrolet.

Oldfield has a new machine which he calls Speed Bug, and, being made with steel ribs, aluminium covered, with an aviation motor, believes he has designed not only the safest, but the speediest racer ever constructed. It is an egg-shaped affair, the mechanician being seated behind him instead of at his side when he drives. Oldfield peeps from his queerlooking racer through screen-covered slits. He thinks the construction makes a serious accident to himself, his mechanician, or his car impossible. Speed Bug weighs 1,600 pounds and is said to be capable of a speed at the rate of 150 miles an hour.

EXPLAINS STAND OF WEST ON GOLF

President Thompson of W. G. A. Tells of Spirit Prompting Only Championship of Season.

Prompted by the success of the recent Western Golf Association championship at the Midlothian Country Club, in which Francis Ouimet won in the final match from Kenneth P. Edwards at the thirty-sixth hole, Charles F. Thompson, President of the Western body, discusses the Western championship in an article printed in the current issue of The Golfers' Magazine. Mr. Thompson writes that the championship of 1917 will go down in history as the most successful ever held under the Western auspices, and further along he goes into the "reasons for the Western championship" as follows:

"Quite a little comment has been caused by the action of the Western Golf Association in inviting players from outside its ordinary jurisdiction and as to the reason for its being done. Perhaps it can best be answered by quoting a prominent Eastern player, who is a thinker and writer, to whom the same problem was a puzzle. On the first day of the tournament, while conversing with me, he said: 'You know, I don't understand it. Why are we all here? What does it mean?' Then after a pause he said: 'I know. It is the spirit of competition and the opportunity so generously given and the invitation so courteously extended allowing us to come.'

"This may have been a sub-conscious thought, but the concrete fact was that the Western Golf Association was trying to do its bit in harmony with the thought of our President, Mr. Wilson, who has said repeatedly that his wish was that all athletic sports should be continued until such time as it would be neither seemly nor proper.

"How different from the criticism emanating from certain circles whereby the Western Golf Association has been accused of almost every crime in the calendar, including disloyalty and sedition, for the holding of this championship tournament.

"It did not stop there, but has donated to the Red Cross fund all the entry fees received and the sum of money usually allotted to the purchase of prizes. It also purchased Liberty bonds with its surplus cash. Have other associations that criticised the Western Golf Association done as much?

"It has tried by all means to show its patriotism to the country, and it challenges any statement to the contrary."

The series of brilliant golf matches provided by the international team contests at the Professional Golfers' Association war relief benefit has prompted several enthusiasts to make plans for a future assembling of talent. However, there will be a different classification, since the homebred professionals overshadow any teams of English or Scottish professionals which might be gathered. The amateurs could put up a strong fight if all the leading lights of the country were to appear, but it is almost impossible to get the best amateurs together.

A suggestion made at the final day of the display at Garden City was that two teams should be selected with twenty men on each side, to be made up respectively of British-born players and American-born. Professional and amateur players would be eligible for each team. A match to be played early this Autumn is contemplated now, and it may be that Baltusrol will be selected for this affair, or possibly the newly constructed and sporty North Shore course will be utilized.

Such a homebred organization headed by Jerome D. Travers, Chick Evans, Jesse Guilford, and Oswald Kirkby of the amateurs and Walter B. Hagen, Mike Brady, Tom Kerrigan, Jack Dowling, Emmett French, and Eddie Loos of the professionals would make a battle for any set of golfers selected from the rest of the world.

SWIMMING FOR YOUNG GIRLS

A. A. U. Now Permits Registration of Mermaids.

Competitive swimming has made amazing strides among American girls and women since the Amateur Athletic Union admitted them to registration a couple of years ago, and the most remarkable feature of the development has been the entry into the racing game of a great number of immature little maids, many of those who have competed in important contests ranging in age between 10 and 15.

Although available data furnish convincing evidence that the majority of these young mermaids have been benefited physically by the work done, a few cases of breakdown suggest the advisability of pointing out the danger attendant upon submitting youngsters to undue strain, either in training or competing. A fast which girl swimmers as a class, and even many instructors, seem not to realize is that the effort expended in sprinting at a high speed lays a heavier burden on the heart, lungs and muscles than does covering longer courses at the moderate pace required to negotiate them. Anyone taking the trouble to look closely into the matter will discover that it is the sprinters who almost invariably suffer from overexertion, rarely the middle-distance swimmers.

This may be attributed to two causes. First, the strain of pace; second, the possibility of taking part in short races before mastering a correct stroke, which leads ambitious youngsters often to enter the game unprepared.

If beginners would always take pains to acquire form before starting a race, then confine themselves for a while at least to middle distance events, the risk of even temporary trouble would virtually be eliminated, for the modern free strokes are practically effortless when executed properly and with slow action. This has been proved by the endurance tests frequently undertaken by girls from 7 to 10, some of these child swimmers keeping up a steady gait for half, one, and up to three hours without displaying a sign of fatigue. Philadelphia medical men interested in the subject have repeatedly accompanied the little mermaids of that city on their long ventures and have taken examinations at the finish which showed them to be in excellent condition and not the least bit affected by the apparently punishing work.

Success in competition depends largely upon form, and form cannot be gained by practicing at high speed. It is imperative during the training period to roll along leisurely, studying every movement carefully, devoting all attention to the correction of even the smallest fault. Thrashing about wildly in the attempt to go as fast as possible absolutely prevents rapid improvement and generally leads to the development of bad faults, exceedingly hard to eradicate once they become a habit.

For the sake of both safety and efficiency it is the best plan for novices, and more particularly very young girls, to get ready for competition by acquiring a good stroke through slow practice over middle distance stretches, not to enter a race until they can go at least the furlong without tiring or losing form, and at first to indulge sparingly in sprinting events. They will profit in the long run by following such a system.

TENNIS STARS TO COMPETE.

Ranking Players Enter Patriotic Tournament at Forest Hills.

In nearly every respect, except the actual awarding of a title, the national patriotic tennis tournament, which will begin at Forest Hills Aug. 20, will bear a striking resemblance to the national championship for which it is a substitute. It is assured that the entry will include many of those whose prominence in tennis has helped to make the national championship a keenly contested event in years gone by. While the prizes and the title will be lacking, the calibre of play bids fair to rival that of the past.

Details of the tournament under its newly adopted conditions have been sent to every club in the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. None of the rules governing the championship adopted at the last meeting of the association has been waived, and this insures a fine quality of entry.

Among the leading players entered for the event are Watson M. Washburn, seventh in the ranking of a year ago; Robert Lindley Murray, fourth in last year's ranking, and Dean Mathey, listed as the tenth best player in the country. Clarence J. Griffin, holder of the national doubles championship with William M. Johnston and sixth in the singles ranking of 1916, also is entered. Richard Norris Williams 2d, the national singles champion, may compete.

All of these men, excepting Murray, are now in the training camps, but the advancing of the date of the national tournament so as to comform with war conditions has made it possible for the players to give some of their time to the Red Cross tournament, which is to be one of the financial props for the ambitious plan of the U. S. N. L. T. A. to equip three ambulance divisions for overseas, at a cost of about $100,000.

In addition to the ranking players, there are many other entrants whose names are well known. Frederick B. Alexander of international reputation; Theodore Roosevelt Pell, during several years a first ten man; Fred C. Inman, and Harold Throckmorton are among those. Throckmorton was seriously considered for a place in the first ten a year ago. Inman has long been a formidable tennis expert.

The entry of John R. Strachan of California is assured. Strachan is bound Eastward now for the tuning up exhibition tournaments. He may play in the Southampton tournament, which begins tomorrow. On the Coast Strachan is considered one of the strongest players, the Californians being prone to rate him even more competent than the former national singles champion, William M. Johnston, who, after winning his championship honors, was defeated by Strachan in the California championship.

A special feature of the tournament will be the series of matches between Miss Molla Bjurstedt, holder of the women's national singles championship, and Miss Mary K. Browne of Los Angeles. Five matches are scheduled between these two, who have shown in the contests thus far that they are evenly matched.

Season tickets for the tournament are $7.50 and daily admission is $2. The season tickets are now on sale at the Hotel Vanderbilt. Single day tickets will be sold only on the day of play.

SOCCER PAYS IN ENGLAND.

Everton Club Declares 5 Per Cent. Dividend After Season.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Some remarkable figures are shown in a number of balance sheets issued by English soccer clubs as the result of last season's working. Everton, which lost $743 in 1915-16, turned in a profit of $7,361, which has resulted in the club paying a 5 per cent. dividend. Gate receipts for the season totaled $35,079, and, in addition to investing $12,500 in the war loan, the famous club carries forward $86,017.

Liverpool again did well, with a profit of $8,381, which compares with $6,146 in the previous season. No dividend is paid, but after purchasing $5,000 in the war loan, $29,676 is carried forward to next season. During the season $56,379 was taken at the turnstiles.

West Ham United, champions of the London Combination, finished with a profit of $3,140. Blackburn Rovers commenced the season splendidly, but fell away badly through many of its best players joining the colors, and lost $7,900 on the season's working, which brings the total loss since the outbreak of the war to $33,925. Preston North End also came out on the wrong side with a loss of $1,785.

SOCCER SEASON OPENS SOON

Scottish Association to Start Aug. 18 with 18 Clubs.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The Scottish Football Association will begin its league season on Aug. 18 with a full schedule of games. Owing to the many difficulties in traveling three of last year's teams—Aberdeen, Dundee, and Raith Rovers—have withdrawn and Clydebank, a second division club, admitted. The Scottish league will consist of eighteen clubs instead of the usual twenty.

RECORDS OF TWO BASEBALL LEAGUES

Batting and Fielding Averages of Leaders in National and American.

The following figures are compiled from official scores as published in the different cities of the league. They include games played on Aug. 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Roush, Cincinnati	91	350	54	116	8	8	.331
Steele, Phila.	25	46	6	15	1	1	.326
Cruise, St. Louis	97	342	43	111	11	11	.325
Hornsby, S. L.	91	323	60	105	15	10	.325
T. Clarke, Cin.	44	98	11	31	3	0	.316
Fletcher, Pitts.	57	94	23	31	1	1	.330
Kauff, New York	90	324	56	100	13	17	.309
Groh, Cincinnati	102	385	63	117	19	5	.304
Rawlings, Boston	65	181	17	55	1	5	.304
G. Burns, N. Y.	90	331	69	107	23	8	.303
Griffith, Cin.	72	218	30	66	5	5	.303
Neale, Cincinnati	82	255	23	77	18	5	.302
Cravath, Phila.	89	326	51	98	3	9	.301
Wilhoit, N. Y.	30	100	13	30	0	4	.300
Pren'gast, Chi.	22	29	1	7	0	0	.300
Chase, Cincinnati	101	394	54	118	16	7	.299
Zim'rman, N. Y.	88	345	41	103	11	7	.298
Wheat, Brooklyn	72	251	29	74	3	4	.296
Griffith, Pitts.	94	366	55	108	30	6	.295
J. Wagner, Pitts.	50	174	9	51	3	6	.293
Rariden, N. Y.	54	141	15	41	0	1	.290
McHarty, N. Y.	30	100	13	29	0	4	.290
Mann, Chicago	94	357	53	103	11	12	.289
Daubert, Brook.	69	245	39	70	6	16	.286
Olson, Brooklyn	79	322	38	92	5	4	.286
Kliffer, Phila.	77	259	34	74	3	4	.286
Powell, Boston	24	102	16	29	3	2	.284
Paulette, St. L.	39	127	13	36	0	5	.283
J. Smith, St. L.	87	298	44	83	9	7	.278
Rock, Phila.	89	135	47	90	15	3	.276
Rengel, Brook.	88	313	43	87	11	6	.276
Fitzpatrick, Bost.	39	109	12	30	3	6	.275
Rehg, Boston	24	95	16	26	2	5	.274
Whitted, Philad.	84	315	42	86	14	15	.273
Lodergo, Phila.	85	297	34	81	2	10	.273
Elpheny, Bost.	22	44	5	12	0	1	.273
Packard, St. L.	25	33	2	9	0	0	.273
Mayer, Phila.	30	33	3	9	0	0	.273
J. Smith, Boston	92	323	40	88	8	11	.272
Tabore, Brook.	24	59	2	16	1	4	.271
Hendrix, Chicago	57	50	5	14	2	0	.270
Konf, Cincinnati	101	401	53	108	12	16	.269
Elliott, Chicago	61	191	19	51	4	3	.269
H. Meyers, Brook.	58	217	18	58	3	6	.267
Ruether, Cin.	34	45	3	12	0	1	.267
Cutshaw, Brook.	94	342	28	91	6	11	.266
Holke, New York	90	12	25	83	13	13	.266
Nallor, New York	20	42	3	11	0	3	.262
Robertson, N. Y.	83	327	38	85	10	11	.260
Debus, Pitts.	30	77	8	20	1	1	.260
Konetchy, Boston	92	347	34	90	13	7	.259
King, Pittsburgh	66	240	21	62	7	7	.258
Paskert, Phila.	88	333	54	85	9	5	.255
S. Magee, Boston	72	247	28	63	6	14	.255
Williams, Chicago	97	331	42	84	5	21	.254
Merkle, Chicago	92	348	46	88	12	12	.253
Fletcher, N. Y.	90	331	44	83	4	8	.251
Rudolph, Boston	24	68	2	17	1	4	.250
Barnes, Boston	57	56	3	14	1	1	.250
Niehoff, Phila.	19	203	15	53	0	9	.249
Deal, Chicago	83	281	27	50	6	20	.249
Thorpe, Cincinnati	74	265	29	58	12	11	.247
J. Johnston, Bklyn.	64	193	19	47	3	7	.246
Long, St. Louis	89	317	39	78	12	8	.246
Grant, Pittsburgh	37	255	17	59	7	18	.246
Maranville, Boston	81	310	36	76	12	5	.245
Tragessor, Boston	54	159	14	39	4	2	.245
Baird, St. Louis	91	313	37	76	15	16	.244
Alexander, Phila.	27	87	14	20	0	6	.244
Doyle, Chicago	97	346	35	84	4	20	.243
Gonzales, St. Louis	72	198	23	48	5	8	.242
Grimes, Pittsburgh	26	58	5	14	2	1	.241
Coombs, Brooklyn	22	29	2	7	0	1	.241
Bancroft, Phila.	75	284	36	68	8	9	.239
Bigbee, Pittsburgh	80	278	29	66	11	11	.237
Zolder, Chicago	70	267	21	63	13	9	.236
Mitchell, Cincinnati	74	237	23	56	6	3	.236
Herzog, New York	74	272	46	64	6	10	.235
Mitchell, Cincinnati	54	77	8	18	0	2	.234
Fitler, Pittsburgh	57	206	24	48	3	11	.233
Stock, Brooklyn	21	56	3	13	1	0	.232
J. Miller, St. Louis	95	355	44	82	4	10	.231
Flack, Chicago	76	294	37	54	10	8	.231
Kelly, Boston	52	201	24	46	1	5	.229
B. Miller, Brooklyn	73	175	14	40	3	5	.229
Meyers, Brooklyn	44	123	8	28	4	3	.228
Mamaux, Pitts.	16	31	2	7	0	0	.226
Hickman, Brooklyn	64	213	29	48	3	7	.225
Miller, Pittsburgh	71	221	34	49	4	4	.222
Gibson, New York	21	50	1	11	1	1	.220
McCarthy, Pitts.	49	151	16	33	1	6	.218
W. Wagner, Pitts.	37	106	13	23	0	5	.217
Cueto, Cincinnati	46	103	10	22	3	3	.214
Marquard, Bklyn.	29	42	4	9	1	1	.214
Betzel, St. Louis	72	237	14	50	6	6	.211
Mowrey, Brooklyn	78	237	20	54	9	4	.210
Regan, Cincinnati	18	48	2	9	0	0	.209
Kilduff, Chicago	22	77	12	16	2	3	.208
Rixey, Philadelphia	23	58	2	12	0	4	.207
Shean, Cincinnati	84	289	21	59	8	9	.204
Cooper, Pittsburgh	26	59	5	12	0	2	.203

Club Batting Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	Total.	Av.
St. Louis	68	2550	406	123	4275	.971
New York	90	2428	1191	129	3758	.966
Boston	93	2504	1242	134	3880	.965
Cincinnati	103	2726	1298	135	4177	.965
Philadelphia	89	2398	1222	119	3737	.964
Brooklyn	76	2341	1159	133	3860	.961
Pittsburgh	97	2579	1228	162	3969	.959
Chicago	100	2675	1282	172	4129	.958

Club Fielding Records.

Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Cincinnati	103	3449	491	917	103	96	.966
New York	90	2961	504	778	99	97	.959
Philadelphia	89	3056	550	744	48	105	.953
Boston	94	3127	524	782	78	99	.950
Pittsburgh	97	3263	514	794	83	108	.945
St. Louis	98	3287	493	773	93	109	.940
Chicago	100	3287	382	784	82	139	.939

Pitchers' Records.

Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Reuther, Cin.	10	2	0	20	12	30	1000
Horstman, St. L.	22	2	0	18	13	31	1000
Benton, N. Y.	43	9	2	89	12	100	.818
Ruth, Boston	21	11	2	50	9	125	.847
Schupp, N. Y.	22	13	5	103	50	125	.722
Carlson, Pitts.	24	3	3	44	32	76	.500
Alexander, Phila.	28	18	12	122	11	194	.600
Ruether, N. Y.	20	9	4	29	19	103	.692
Perritt, N. Y.	21	9	4	41	28	106	.692
Tesreau, N. Y.	21	10	5	59	24	94	.667
Packard, St. L.	25	8	4	32	16	77	.667
Meadows, St. L.	28	11	6	53	56	164	.647
Toney, Cin.	28	18	10	79	57	206	.643
Marquard, Bklyn.	20	9	5	49	29	108	.642
Cooper, Pitts.	25	10	6	69	37	176	.625
Pitcher & Club.	G.	W.	L.	SO.	BB.	H.	Av.
Hendrix, Chicago	24	7	3	47	42	110	.583
Vaughn, Chicago	25	13	10	123	58	198	.565
Cadore, Bklyn.	24	10	8	62	43	137	.556
Eller, Cin.	27	5	4	36	25	70	.555
S. Smith, Bklyn.	25	6	5	27	20	121	.545
Schneider, Cin.	28	11	12	70	52	199	.538
Causey, Bklyn.	23	7	6	71	40	115	.538
Tyler, Boston	22	8	7	68	59	130	.533
Cook, St. Louis	27	11	10	70	54	145	.524
Ames, St. Louis	31	10	45	45	150	200	.524
Rixey, Phila.	23	11	11	66	47	149	.500
Anderson, N. Y.	19	7	7	46	26	94	.500
Lavender, Phila.	19	6	6	46	29	77	.500
Mayer, Phila.	19	5	5	48	22	104	.500
Prendergast, Chi.	22	3	3	29	12	75	.500
Pierce, St. Louis	5	1	1	3	3	9	.500
Middleton, N. Y.	13	1	1	9	8	35	.500

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Batting Averages.

Player & Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SB.	SH.	Av.
Hamilton, St. L.	22	15	0	6	0	2	.400
Cobb, Detroit	100	395	70	145	33	12	.367
Jackson, Cleveland	29	75	9	28	0	5	.373
Myers, Athletics	21	39	5	14	0	2	.359
Speaker, Cleveland	102	366	64	130	26	14	.355
Sisler, St. Louis	98	386	59	135	19	6	.350
Risser, Chicago	28	46	4	15	0	4	.326
Roth, Cleveland	99	341	49	107	33	18	.314
Russell, New York	29	32	3	10	0	0	.313
Veach, Detroit	100	395	55	124	14	16	.306
Meusel, Athletics	92	348	27	106	12	12	.306
Baker, New York	93	363	40	110	12	7	.303
James, Detroit	27	33	4	10	0	2	.303
Ruether, St. Louis	51	93	19	28	1	9	.302
Rice, Washington	99	346	46	112	19	13	.297
Chapman, Cleve.	104	64	66	108	33	52	.297
Milan, Washing'n	100	366	41	108	14	13	.295
J. Walsh, Boston	25	85	9	25	2	1	.294
Weaver, Chicago	100	379	58	110	19	31	.290
Heilman, Detroit	99	372	54	108	11	11	.290
Felsch, Chicago	100	373	45	108	11	14	.290
Walters, N. Y.	42	137	14	39	1	5	.285
Rollo, Athletics	91	348	37	98	11	17	.282
Bates, Athletics	89	347	41	98	7	9	.282
Lewis, Boston	93	347	54	98	4	18	.282
Gardner, Boston	99	356	49	98	8	24	.275
Gainer, Detroit	93	346	56	91	11	23	.277
C. Bush, Detroit	95	366	75	101	23	8	.276
Wamsganss, Cleve'd	97	337	39	93	12	24	.276
Judge, Washing'n	94	365	54	100	9	7	.274
Schalk, Chicago	97	325	35	89	11	8	.273
Gandil, Chicago	97	360	50	98	11	9	.272
E. Collins, Chic'o	102	359	57	97	20	22	.270
Witt, Detroit	86	297	33	80	7	24	.269
Nunamaker, N. Y.	36	98	11	26	1	5	.265
Cicotte, St. L.	96	355	38	95	7	4	.268
Schang, Athletics	80	228	23	61

WOMAN'S CAPTIVITY ON FOE'S MINE LAYER

Going Trip from Spain to England Early in War She Had Unique Adventure Before Being Rescued by British Officers.

A VOYAGE as the unwilling tool of the enemy on a German mine layer was the thrilling experience of Mrs. F. M. C. Johnstone, an Englishwoman living in New York. Although it all happened at the beginning of the war, nearly three years ago, it has been kept a close secret until now. Mrs. Johnstone, at the request of the British authorities, did not tell the story.

She had been spending the Summer of 1914 at her old home in Cheshire, England, and had gone to Spain to visit her sister in the mountains at Montallegro. When the war began she had engaged her return passage to the United States, expecting to sail on Sept. 12 from Southampton. But war stopped all travel schedules of tourists in Europe. Barcelona, the nearest seaport, was bedlam; there was as much chance of getting back by way of France as of making a trip to the moon. Mrs. Johnstone turned her attention to the steamship lines in the hope of getting passage direct to New York, if not to England. One ticket agent condescendingly offered her passage on a boat sailing for Norfolk, Va., for $400.

"I will give you six hours in which to decide," he added.

"It won't take me six minutes," Mrs. Johnstone assured him. "Even my anxiety to get home," she said afterward, "wouldn't have induced me to submit to such extortion."

"It occurred to me," she continued, "that there was a port of Bilbao, a town some distance south of San Sebastian, where King Alfonso has his Summer home. I learned there that the passenger service was to be resumed and that a boat would leave for England on the following Saturday. So I booked two passages for myself and for Miss Kirk, an English friend of my sister. Saturday came and went. Monday and Tuesday passed. We were still tied fast to the pier. I determined to hunt up the British Consul. He couldn't help me. Then Mr. Coons, the American Minister, whom I had met at the consulate, said:

"'If you are bent on getting to England you will have to ship on a cargo boat. This boat will never sail.'

"The Consul was openly averse to the idea of two women traveling alone on a cargo boat, and tried to dissuade me from the plan. When he saw I was bent on carrying out the idea, though he did what he could to help me. Finally, a Spanish Captain said: 'I will take the ladies—at their own risk.' The boat's papers were made out for Middleboro, a North Sea port, and he was carrying a cargo of iron ore.

"It was a plain cargo boat of perhaps 10,000 tons burden, with a low, flat deck and a small pilot house. The foot-high rope railing encircling the deck offered little protection to the veteran sailor in rough weather, and none at all to the landsman. The only place to sit was on a couple of benches near the pilot house. Not even the somewhat formidable appearance of the Captain, who resembled an old Spanish buccaneer and could speak no English, appalled us, as it might have done under other circumstances. I do remember experiencing a peculiar sensation in talking to him, for he had an air that made one feel a bit shivery. However, I didn't dream of the dangers that were to threaten us ere we set eyes on old England again.

"Besides the Captain, there were a first and a second officer, a cabin boy who waited on us, and a small crew. The latter I never saw. The first officer was a tall man of military appearance. At the time I did not think of his being German, though now I know he must have been. Not even his remark about this being his first voyage in seven years excited my suspicion, but in the light of subsequent events I should put him down as a retired German navy officer. He was close mouthed, and when questioned in any language but Spanish and on any subject he didn't want to talk about 'couldn't comprehend.'

"The Captain was kind enough giving up his own cabin with two double berths and bath to us, so we were quite comfortable. Soon after boarding the boat and disposing of our luggage the cabin boy announced dinner, and we found ourselves in the dining saloon, happily alone. The fare was simple, but appetizing. It was a beautiful moonlight night, I remember, with the ocean bathed in a flood of silvery light. After dinner I suggested to Miss Kirk we go up on deck to enjoy it. Scarcely had we got to the top of the companionway when the Captain rushed after us.

"'Go below and don't leave your cabin again!' he exclaimed a bit testily.

"This seemed strange, but we put it down to the somewhat unusual conditions of our presence aboard and decided it was for our own good.

"The boat had no running lights and only the dimmest of illumination within. It was heavily laden, setting down close to the water's edge. It was hard to tell what progress we were making, though it did occur to me we were going very slowly.

"On Monday, the day we were due in Middleboro, we were apparently no nearer our destination than ever. Then it was that we became a bit impatient. Tuesday went by. Wednesday dragged itself away, and we were still in mid-ocean. The Captain was seldom visible. I appealed to the first officer. Why hadn't we reached Middleboro? He 'couldn't comprehend.'

"It was the tenth day out, just as we were entering the Straits of Dover—this I learned later—when we were boarded by a French naval officer. He appeared without warning out of the mist. When I told him I was an Englishwoman he smiled and said, 'Now we are one.' He asked many questions about the cargo, how we came to be on the boat, and what were our plans on reaching England. It was necessary for us to prove our British nationality, so we gave him the addresses of my brother and sister in London, my sons in New York, and that of Miss Kirk's mother in Manchester. He asked for the Captain, and we went with him to act as interpreters. The Captain seemed perturbed at first, but answered the queries laconically.

"'What cargo are you carrying?' the French officer asked.

"'Iron ore.'

"'To what port are you bound in England?'

"'Middleboro.'

"Then the officer looked over the log lying open, and departed. His visit gave us no uneasiness. On the contrary, it produced a feeling of security that a friendly warship was near.

"Scarcely twenty-four hours passed when we were boarded by a second French officer, whose ship was guarding the Port of Dover. He, too, asked innumerable questions. It did not occur to me we might perhaps be taken for spies. We gave him all the information possible, and he in turn departed. The boat continued lazily on her way.

"On the thirteenth day an English officer—I am not betraying a confidence now in telling that he was from the H. M. S. Hawk, which was later torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine—paid us a visit. Such a grilling as we went through! He got our pedigrees. The funny part of it was he seemed to know all about us. He questioned the Captain closely, but received only morose and unsatisfactory replies.

"After he had gone I sat down and pondered. 'It is war,' I told Miss Kirk, 'so it must be all right.' Then we turned our attention to the boats. We had just entered the North Sea and were waiting for a pilot. The waters were mine-strewn, and we stood in danger of being blown up, but somehow I wasn't afraid. The river was full of various craft, among them a mine sweeper, a hospital ship, a Norwegian vessel, and a Chinese ship. The pilots were all swearing at us for being so slow, but that didn't bother the Spanish Captain. Our pilot, however, finally shouted that he would have to leave us if we couldn't do better.

"'All right,' jauntily returned our Captain, and we continued to slide along at a snail's pace. All the boats entering the North Sea had orders to drop anchor at night, but the Spaniard paid no heed to this injunction, and we sailed right on.

"That night neither of us could sleep. For the first time we felt oppressed. The air of mystery that had hung over the boat seemed to draw closer. An intangible sense of danger weighed heavily on us. We talked awhile, then waited silently for something to happen. At about 2 o'clock in the morning we heard a voice through a megaphone:

"'Send a boat.'

"The Captain wouldn't answer, so I got up and hustled into my clothes as quickly as possible though I was somewhat retarded by $400 in English gold which Miss Kirk had insisted on committing to my care. As soon as I could dispose of that I went on deck to answer the megaphone.

"'Why aren't you anchored?' roared the officer.

"'I thought we were.'

"'Who's talking?'

"'An Englishwoman.'

"'What are you doing there?'

"'We're traveling. There are two of us.'

"'We're coming aboard,' he said.

"I went and told the Captain the British officers were coming, but he vouchsafed no reply. They arrived about 3 o'clock, an officer and two aids fully armed. Once again we were put through a cross-examination.

"'Are you positive what cargo the boat is carrying?' the officer persisted.

"'No, only what I've been told—iron ore,' I said.

"I gave him a detailed account of the circumstances of my being stranded in Spain and of my anxiety to get back to England and the United States. After a few moments' serious thought he nodded his head as though satisfied.

"'I guess I'll be back in the morning.'

"With these words he climbed quickly over the rail and disappeared in the darkness.

"What to make of it I didn't know. But I felt we were being drawn closer and closer into some danger, with no power of our own to prevent it. There was no sleep left in us. Despite the Captain's warning, we decided to remain on deck. The dawn was just beginning to break, and I scanned the expanse of waters, but no sign of the patrol boat was visible. It was hidden, doubtless, in the low lying haze that hung over the horizon. I told Miss Kirk that when that officer came back I should ask him to take us off—a plan to which, needless to say, she heartily agreed. Our nerves were beginning to feel the effect of the strain.

"A few hours later I saw a boat headed for us, and soon the British officer came aboard, as he had promised. The cabin boy came up grinning. 'We're out of coal,' was his cheerful announcement.

"'What about dinner?' I asked.

"'No coal, no dinner,' and he laughed as though it was a good joke.

"I was upset at this and rushed at once to the British officer to tell him of the trouble.

"'I'm going to send a man with a lighter to see if we can get coal from an English port,' he returned soothingly, and he added: 'I shall leave this officer aboard,' designating a fine-looking young Lieutenant who accompanied him. I was immensely relieved to think we weren't to be left alone again.

"It was about 9 o'clock when a barge drew alongside and one of the crew came aboard to sell us coal. He asked $5 a ton, which was reasonable enough, although if it had been $50 I should have considered it cheap at the price.

"'No, no, too much,' growled our Captain, as we went forward with the joyful news.

"We could scarcely believe our ears. Out of coal and not to take it when offered! It didn't seem possible, but the Captain persistently refused. I couldn't stand it a moment longer.

"'What do you mean?' I demanded. 'This is our thirteenth day out, and you promised to land us in four. You simply must buy that coal.'

"He shrugged his shoulders indifferently. 'I don't care,' he said. 'My company will send me coal. He asks too much.'

"The coal passer was allowed to go on his way, while we came to anchor in the mine-strewn Channel. We were exasperated beyond words. Just then a loud halloo was heard, and a small British boat from a warship drew near. 'Have you anything to eat?' sang out one of the men. 'Only hard tack,' I said. 'Can you catch this?' and he tossed up a box of delicious tea and a couple of boiled eggs. It was a treat, for we had had little but hard tack and a little wine—no water—in which to soak it.

"'We want to get off this boat,' I called.

"'I don't see how you can,' the officer replied. 'Hull port is closed, and it takes a permit from the British Admiralty to open it, and we can't get in touch with them till Monday. Sorry.'

"I sought out the Lieutenant who had been left aboard. 'What do you think? Do you suppose we'll be able to land?' I anxiously queried.

"'No, madam,' he replied. 'Hull port is closed under orders from the Admiralty. It would have to have an order from the highest official, and it can then only be opened in exceptional circumstances.'

"'But what shall we do?'

"'Madam,' the Lieutenant returned in his kindly way, with a note of seriousness, 'I have been put here for a special purpose. You stay with me. I've been put here to protect you ladies. We expect the boat may be scuttled any minute.'

"This was the climax I had dimly foreseen!

"'But why?' Miss Kirk gasped.

"'These are things I am not at liberty to explain. We have found something suspicious. That is all I can say.'

"Suddenly a deep voice came ricocheting across the water from a megaphone.

"'Mrs. Johnstone, are you there?'

"'I surely am.'

"'Am coming for you tonight.'

"'Can't you come now?'

"'No, but be ready, with your luggage on deck, this evening.'

"We got hold of the cabin boy and sent him for the Captain. He refused to come. With the Lieutenant as escort, we set out to search for the Spanish buccaneer. He was found hiding in his cabin and was exceedingly disagreeable. If we wanted to see him, he finally said, we could go to the dining saloon and he would come there. With him, a few moments later, entered the first officer. Both refused point blank to give up our passports or our trunks. The Captain said he wouldn't give us up to the British or any one else. He said we hadn't paid our full passage money and demanded double rates. Miss Kirk was for paying him on the spot, so frightened was she. I refused. We had agreed on a certain price and paid him what he asked, I told him. If he claimed an extra fare because it had taken longer to make the trip, that was another matter. In that case I would pay him through the British Consul at Bilbao. To this he had nothing to say.

"He finally growled, 'If you want your trunks you will have to get them yourselves.' As they were in the hold that was impossible.

"At about 10:30 o'clock we heard the swish of the water as a boat drew alongside to take us off. It was a peculiar looking craft, long and narrow, armed, and painted battleship gray—an auxiliary cruiser, I suppose. The cabin was just the shape of the bow. As it came up alongside our low-lying craft it towered up in an impressive manner.

"'Mrs. Johnstone,' called the British Captain.

"'Yes; I'm here.'

"He came directly down, accompanied by an officer and two of his crew. Each man carried a revolver. I told him the Captain had refused to let us leave the boat. Just then the Spanish Captain and the first officer entered.

"'Oh, that's all right,' the British commander returned easily.

"As quick as a flash the Spaniard and his first officer were covered with the revolvers. Then the British gave a sharp whistle and the Lieutenant aboard came hastily down the companionway with his revolver cocked. At a word from his superior he led us up to the deck and helped us aboard the cruiser. It was pitch dark and the boat loomed up like the Eiffel Tower, but we managed to climb the rope ladder safely. I don't know what happened then, except that we soon had our baggage aboard and were sailing in the direction of Hull port.

"'This isn't very nice,' the Lieutenant began apologizing. 'Sorry I can't offer you some refreshments, but we live on the battleship and use this boat for special service only.'

"'What happened to the Captain and the boat?' I inquired.

"'You may rest assured that Captain will never see a Spanish port again,' our protector replied.

"'But what danger were we in?'

"'Well, Mrs. Johnstone, your boat was laying mines for the Germans all the way. Her sister ship arrived here a fortnight ago. We were suspicious of her, and when we went aboard she was scuttled. They brought you along as decoys, so that they could land at Middleboro and take back a cargo of coal. They ran out of coal on purpose. We can't search vessels within the three-mile limit.

"'You were never out of our sight. The British and French guns were leveled on you from the time you left the port of Bilbao. The first French officer who boarded the boat wired, 'Don't fire. Two English women aboard.' Naturally we didn't know at the time whether you were spies or not. Your statements were verified, and your relatives were looked up. So your status was soon established. It was then that I was left to protect you.'

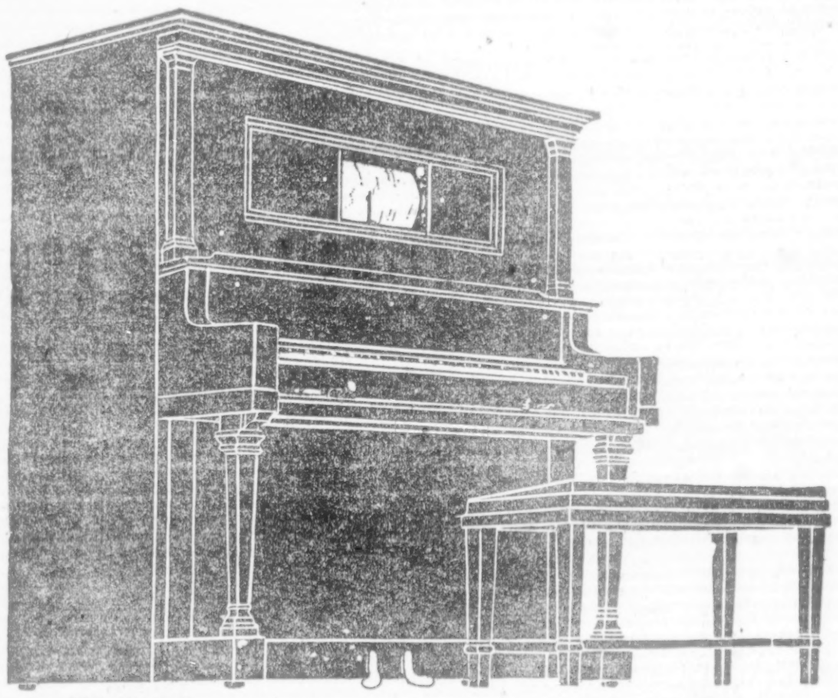
"The immigration officer at Hull insisted on detaining us.

"'I can't pass these ladies,' he argued. 'They have come from a foreign ship and may be carrying contagion.'

"The Lieutenant, heretofore so gentle, turned on him. 'My dear man, you will sign that paper. These ladies have been through too much for you to add to their troubles. But for myself and the British Admiralty they would be at the bottom of the sea. Sign that paper.'

"The paper was signed and we were hustled into two waiting taxis and went to the hotel, where our guide had engaged rooms for us. He also ordered a hot supper and telegraphed to my brother and sister in London and to Miss Kirk's mother of our safe arrival. It seemed as if he thought of everything. There wasn't a thing he didn't do for our comfort. Had we been his own kin he couldn't have been more gentle and courteous. I tried to thank him.

"'Mrs. Johnstone, I have done nothing,' he said. 'I am honored to have been able to save the lives of two women. Never mention it again.'"



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VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

At first blush it seems absurd to say that so commonplace a thing as the weather should have taken first place in the influences affecting business, but it certainly was the case during the last week. This applied both as regards production and sale. Factories of different kinds found it necessary or advisable to shut down on account of the high temperatures that prevailed over the greater portion of the country. Buyers postponed their trips to this city and other selling centres, and merchandising in the shops was seriously curtailed because of the inconvenience attending it. So far as the primary markets were concerned the slack was rather welcome than otherwise. The mills have enough orders on hand to keep busy such help as they have available, and are not over-eager to enter into any more contracts for late delivery. The more notable of the new takings on during the week were contracts for certain textiles required by the Government and a $10,000,000 order for shoes from the Russian authorities. So far as agriculture is concerned, the hot weather was a decided benefit. It will prove an amazing quickener of the corn crop, which still looks like a record-breaker, as well as of advantage to other cereals with all that this implies.

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Some Elements of Uncertainty. So far as enterprise and future commitments are dependent on national legislation, there still remain the same elements of doubt and uncertainty which have been impending for a long period. The food, feed, and fuel control measures have been whipped into the shape in which they will probably be enacted into law. But the same cannot be said of the war revenue propositions. Yet these latter must needs have a very important influence on the future conduct of business. It has not even yet been determined what proportion of the war expenditures is to be secured from taxes and what from bond issues. Further away still is the decision as to the excess profits tax. Concerning the latter it would seem as though the business interests in general have ceased to oppose the measure in the abstract. They are conceding its justice and its value as a revenue producer in wartime. But they oppose certain features which are put forward. Objection is made, for instance, to the proposed 15 per cent. tax on net corporate incomes remaining undistributed sixty days after the end of each calendar or fiscal year and to the tax on stock dividends. The Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers favor an 8 per cent. net income as the basis of excess profits taxation and a graduated scale for such taxation instead of a flat rate. They, as well as others, object, too, to fixing the standard of average earnings on the basis of the three years immediately before the war. When all these matters have been thrashed out and a conclusion come to, business will adjust itself to meet it.

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How Big Are the Added Demands? In the textile industries there has been, ever since this country entered the war a great deal made of the added demands due to the Government requirements. It has been averred that the mills have been overtaxed by these demands so that they cannot be depended upon to turn out enough goods for the civilian trade. In some instances, of course, the talk has been put out simply as a basis or pretext for avoiding compliance with contracts that did not look as profitable as when first accepted. But so much has been and is said on this line that many have really come to believe in the inadequacy of the capacity of the textile plants. It seems hardly necessary to assert that such a notion is not warranted. There appears to have been an exaggeration of the quantity of supplies called for or to be called for by the military and naval forces of the country so far as articles of wear are concerned. If things were normal the regular requirements of these persons would have to be, and could very easily be, attended to, while in the Government service they will use up perhaps twice as much of wearables. This for about a million and a half of men is not much of a strain on the capacity of mills, which are more than adequate for a hundred million of population in this country and for a large export trade as well. And what makes it easier is that the kinds of articles or fabrics called for are few in number. To turn out a million yards of one fabric is a much simpler proposition than to produce the same quantity in a hundred different patterns.

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What Textile Mills Can Do. A fair approximation of what the textile mills of the country can turn out may be shown by the figures of what they have actually been doing. In the year 1914 the cotton mills of the country turned out products to the value of $701,300,933. That year business was especially poor and the prices of cottons were very low. Since that time about one million more spindles have been put in operation and the output has been very much increased. The capacity of mills has also been much added to by improved equipment. As to woolens, it was estimated before the war that the mills of this country could, working two-thirds time, produce all the material which the people would require, even though not a yard were imported. In 1909 the output of the woolen mills had a value of $507,166,710. Five years later, following the slump, the output had been curtailed to $464,249,813. At present prices the value would be about double that. It is safe to say that a billion dollars' worth of woolens a year under present conditions is a conservative estimate and that the same is true of cottons. Then, too, the imports of both are by no means negligible. For the eleven months ended with May the imports of cotton manufactures were $50,389,439 and those of woolens were $16,166,996. These facts should be borne in mind when statements are current as to the impossibility of providing for war needs and civilian ones as well.

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Canada a Good Customer. Every time a few thousand shingles or so are imported into this country from Canada there is an agonized and very vocal expression from the high tariff publicity organizations. The people of the United States are solemnly warned that their industries are being ruined by Canuck competition and that higher and prohibitive duties are called for. Comforting, therefore, must be the figures just published of the foreign trade of Canada for the fiscal year ended with March 31. In that period the imports from the United States were $664,219,653, which included $148,164,280 of goods for the army and navy. The exports from Canada to this country in the same period were $280,616,330, showing a balance of trade in favor of the United States of $383,603,323. It is curious to note, so varying are the conditions in one part or another of this country as well as Canada, that each imports some of the very kinds of articles it exports to the other. Not always, furthermore, is there an overwhelming preponderance on one side, as appears from the subjoined table:

Articles.	Imports from U. S.	Exports to U. S.
Living animals	$948,511	$9,854,760
Coal and coke	44,749,681	4,356,055
Drugs, chemicals, &c.	21,065,826	6,715,036
Paper	5,842,188	2,208,328
Foodstuffs	14,789,624	29,755,701
Butter, cheese, eggs	1,270,082	174,240
Meats	26,211,724	1,454,516
Vegetables	3,545,779	3,154,020
Undressed furs	2,234,627	4,801,423
Hides and skins	6,459,042	7,126,999
Leather	5,524,956	3,331,141
Boots and shoes	3,290,322	151,893
Other m'f't'es leather	3,817,017	207,778
Raw wool	2,460,459	2,554,438
Wool, unm'f'd	7,165,222	29,758,396

In two things there seems a kind of reciprocity. Thus, imports of brass from this country amounted to $5,725,213, while Canada sent here old and scrap brass to the value of $6,886,519. In the way of seeds this country sent to Canada clover, timothy, and some others valued at $1,623,964, and received clover and flax seed to the value of $11,180,716. Taking everything together, the trade with Canada was certainly no detriment to the United States.

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The Situation in Cotton. Disappointment, and some incredulity, greeted the Government report on Wednesday on the condition of the cotton crop. This showed conditions on July 25 as being no better than they were a month before. Private reports indicated considerable improvement. Several kinds of fluctuations in the Exchanges followed, but how much of real buying there was is a question. The indications are that the crop will not be below 12,000,000 bales, and this does not imply any famine in the article. It is an interesting subject of inquiry as to how much of the stored cotton in this country is held by German interests. It must, however, be considerable, judging from the fact that persons representing those interests appeared the other day before the Senate Committee on Commerce, urging that contracts for such cotton should not be invalidated under the Trading with the Enemy bill. There is no doubt that these contracts have helped to keep up cotton prices and that the invalidation of them would throw a lot of the material on the market and play hob with quotations. In the goods market the week was marked by the disinclination of buyers and sellers to do business. The main feature seems to have been the marking up of prices on certain colored cottons.

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Concerning Wool and Woolens. Perhaps the most interesting happening regarding wool during the last week was the proposition by Boston dealers in the article to divide their holdings with the Government on the basis of the prices prevailing during the week ended July 30. Notice of this was sent to dealers in other wool centres. The proposition is somewhat similar to that put out in April by dealers from different cities, which was not accepted. This time it looks as though dealers in places other than Boston are lukewarm in the matter, but that the Government rather favors it. The Boston men say its acceptance will tend to stabilize the price of wool. Meanwhile the Bureau of Markets of the Agricultural Department has taken a kind of census, called a "survey," of the wool in the hands of dealers and manufacturers as of June 30. This shows a total of 370,000,000 pounds in the grease and 117,000,000 pounds of scoured, pulled, tops, and noils. The greater portion of the wool is in the hands of manufacturers, and a large part is foreign wool. There is considerable wool besides which has not yet been marketed, and some which has not been heard from. Altogether, there does not appear to be any lack of the article just now. Arrangements are also being perfected to get Australian wool here, a committee having been appointed to procure ships for the purpose. As soon, moreover, as the Government takes control of shipping, it is not doubted but that provision will be made for bringing wool hither. In the goods market the principal event of the week was the opening of the American Company's serges, worsteds, cheviots, and clays. The prices asked were even larger than had been expected. It is too early as yet to say how much business can be obtained at the new high figures.

ARE SELLING THE GOODS TOO CHEAP

This Is Said to Work Against Reforms in Business Now Deemed Necessary.

The retail dry goods stores of the country cannot hope for real co-operation on the part of consumers in reducing the present high expense of doing business so long as they keep selling goods below their present replacement cost, according to a local business man who has made a careful study of current conditions. Nor can they hope for this co-operation, which has been requested by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, unless they impress upon the public that an era of the highest prices, especially on yard goods, since the civil war days is at hand.

Until the retailers do this, the man in question asserted yesterday, it will be difficult for them to convince many of their customers that they should stop abusing the returned-goods privilege and stop demanding unreasonable delivery service, both of which increase the stores' costs of doing business and which, as a result of this, increase the cost of the merchandise to the consumer.

"One thing that has kept the average consumer skeptical when predictions have been made about the coming of higher prices," he went on, "is the fact that many retailers in various parts of the country—especially the larger ones—still have merchandise in stock that they bought at prices lower than the mills are quoting today. These stores are still letting this merchandise out at prices based on the old buying costs, unmindful of the fact that a day of reckoning is to come.

"The effect is that the consumers who buy the goods at the old figures laugh up their sleeve when the stores that sell them ask for co-operation on the part of the purchasers in order to keep prices down. The question that naturally arises in the minds of the latter is this: Why should we put ourselves out to keep prices down when they have not gone up?

"What real chance has any retailer of getting the desired help in this matter—which, by the way, is really necessary if many things are to be kept within the reach of the persons who are only moderately well off financially—if the consumer assumes that attitude? And how can the retailer correct that attitude by advertising or other propaganda if he goes on selling his low-priced stock at the old prices? And there is this to be remembered by the retailer who comes in this category—that in selling the merchandise in question at too low prices he not only is piling up trouble for himself when he can do it no longer, but he is putting a heavy burden on other retailers who are not so fortunate as he in owning low-priced goods. While the latter point may not make him 'see the light,' the sight of the noose into which he is putting his own head should do so.

"It is indeed a backward retailer who does not recognize where the present trend of prices in the wholesale markets is going to bring him. But, on the other hand, it is a more than ordinarily well-informed consumer who knows this. The reason is that the average retailer has not played it up strongly enough in his advertisements. Announcements of this sort have been more or less sporadic so far, and, for the most part, they have been vague. And this in spite of the fact that there are a number of things that can be told with a great deal more benefit than detriment to the retailer.

"For instance, many women have by this time learned from experience that it is practically impossible to get an all-linen tablecloth at anything like the price that prevailed before the war, and that even union goods—part linen and part cotton—cost more at retail than all-linen ones used to. But how many women know that a nicely finished, all-cotton tablecloth costs more now at wholesale in some cases than an all-linen one did three years ago? An illustration of this is an instance where, of necessity, a fine all-linen damask that formerly wholesaled at 67½ to 75 cents a yard has been replaced by an all-cotton one wholesaling at 82½ cents.

"Then take cotton goods. To begin with, how many retailers have pointed out that cotton is four times as high as it was in August, 1914, and that it is nearly twice as expensive now as it was only a year ago? How many have shown that the prices on the finished merchandise have gone up in proportion? How many of them have shown that a staple gingham of standard make that a year ago cost 8 cents a yard at the mill now costs 14? How many have said that the mill prices of well-known brands of domestic dress ginghams, which last year could be bought at 9½ to 10½ cents a yard, are now 16¼ to 17½ cents a yard? How many have shown the advances that have taken place in bleached goods and in novelty dress cottons as well?

"It is no secret that silks cost more than they used to, but it may not be known generally that they are going to cost a lot more within the next year. Not only is raw silk quoted at record prices, due to crop shortages, heavy demands, and high rates of exchange and war risk insurance, but the scarcity of ships is retarding deliveries to the manufacturers in this country to such an extent that they are paying more than the current market prices for the limited amount of silk available here for quick shipment to the mills. In view of this, and the increased manufacturing costs that inevitably must follow, where is the justification for a retailer's selling staple silks at the present time on the bases of old buying costs!

"Almost every woman can remember the time when she could buy a pretty fair quality of cotton-warp storm serge over the counter at 50 cents a yard. A guarantee of eternal salvation could safely be offered the woman who will find them on the retail counters at this price a few months from now. In the great majority of cases they have been missing for months gone by, but here and there it may be that some well-stocked retailer is cleaning up at the old price, regardless of the past, present, or future. But, without mincing words, it can be said that the mill price for next Spring's delivery on one of the best known cotton-warp storm serges in the country is 55 cents a yard. That is, the manufacturers are asking five cents a yard more for these goods now than the retailers did in the days before the war. Under this condition, how can the consumer hope to buy these goods at anything but a sharp advance over the prices that formerly obtained?

"It is my candid opinion that if the merchants of the country expect their customers to help them in the present move for economy through the elimination of waste, duplicated efforts, &c., they must 'trim ship' themselves. Not only must they avoid giving consumers false ideas of present and future values by selling goods now at prices lower than they are honestly entitled to charge, but they must let the public know why these low prices can no longer stand. This being done, I believe consumers will be in the mood to listen and give serious attention to the appeals that are now being made for price-lowering co-operation.

"It is not the purpose of my suggestions to have the stores scare consumers into buying as little as possible. Instead, it is to have them show their customers the value and benefits of buying as freely as they may desire, but with real forethought and care."

New Zealand Butter Prices.

Butter now costs 40 cents a pound in New Zealand. During the last six months the New Zealand Government fixed the retail price of the best butter at 38 cents, but on the protest of the dairy associations of the Dominion the price was pushed up two cents. The associations claim, according to Consul General A. A. Winslow, who is at Auckland, that during the six months in question the dairy associations lost at least $1,500,000, and they further say that if the Government had not regulated the price butter would now have been selling at 60 cents a pound.

NEW WALL PAPER DESIGNS.

They Will Be Shown at Manufacturers' Convention Tomorrow.

Indications point to a larger attendance of jobbing buyers than ever before at the convention of wall paper manufacturers that will open in this city tomorrow, at which will be shown the new lines for the season of 1917-1918. According to a man who is well posted on wall paper matters, these buyers will see a marked improvement in the designing and printing of the so-called combination papers, that is, of papers made for use on the side walls, borders and ceilings of various rooms.

"Cut-out borders, binders and decorations will be in as great favor as ever," he said yesterday, "and many new ideas in these papers have been prepared for the new season. Tapestry effects have grown in favor remarkably in the last few seasons, and there is every indication that the demand for this type of wall paper will be increased this year. In expectation of this, the manufacturers have produced many new verdure tapestries.

"Thirty-inch papers will be more in evidence this season than ever before, and some very interesting 36-inch papers also will be shown. A new feature in one line of wide goods is that the designs do not repeat across the piece. In this way a constant repetition of the figures of the pattern on the wall is avoided. There will be many delicate, restful colorings, as well as a considerable number of designs that show the opposite type. Among the latter will be effects that embody the vigorous use of color common to the peasant art in Europe and to the work of the European extremists in modern design.

"The manufacturers in general have apparently worked out their new offerings with the idea in mind that, in order to enable the dealers and decorators throughout the country to do as large a business as possible under the existing conditions, it is necessary to provide them with the most attractive papers possible. They have kept this thought in mind during the sampling season, which has just ended, and the result has been a display of papers of unusual interest."

The showing of the new lines will begin tomorrow and will last through the week. Manufacturers who usually show their lines here at this time have taken rooms at the Hotels Breslin, Imperial, and Park Avenue, and one important mill, which has not been represented in the annual showing here for some time, will be "in the ring" again this year. Manufacturers who have offices in this city will show their lines in them, where salesmen will be on hand to care for the needs of their various customers.

RAW SILK MARKETS.

The General Tendency Seems to be Toward Higher Prices.

The last week or so has seen more than the usual amount of excitement in the Yokohama raw silk market. Prices at one time dropped sharply and gave promise of going still lower. However, the market was so strong that it stood the shock of the decline almost entirely, losing only 20 yen per picul from the high point. This loss was promptly recovered, and the tendency of the market is again upward. The visible stock at Yokohama is now 10,000 bales.

Canton is following the Japanese market as to prices, the least buying resulting in still higher quotations. At the moment, reelers are asking prices too high for this market, but which it may be necessary to meet in a short time. Reports received from Shanghai by A. P. Villa & Brothers tell of a continued upward trend in prices for steam filatures and tsatlees, in which a large business has been done for deliveries as far away as December. The rise in prices is being aided and abetted by the increased rates of exchange.

The Italian market remains unchanged but firm with reelers unwilling to make concessions to stimulate buying. Business is active enough in the local market, the heat having been the only trade-slacking factor in the last week. Manufacturers seem at last to be reconciled to the idea of paying high prices for raw silks of all kinds.

EARLY FALL MILLINERY.

Types of the Hats and Trimmings Now Ready for Buyers.

Buyers of early Fall millinery will have little reason to complain of lack of variety, according to reports made by the "official observer" of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Not the least interesting of the things he reports this week are close-fitting ideas in hatters' plush sailors. They are made wholly of this material, or with Lyons velvet facings, and are offered in black, purple, smoked taupe, beige, bottle green, negre brown and corbeau. French crepe hats, combined with velvet, are offered in various shapes and in contrasting colors to sell at popular prices. They are trimmed with chenile flowers, hackle bands, ribbons, and ornaments.

Novel ready-to-wear hats with draped crowns, combined with soft brims, in medium-sized shapes of velvet, are also listed among the good things. They are trimmed with black grossgain ribbon bands and bows, and retail at popular and medium prices. All-chenille hats in solid and contrasting colors also are seen here. They are offered in the better grade merchandise, and for trimmings they have chenille flowers and tassels, as well as bright-colored flowers of velvet. Panne velvet hats in various shapes, showing draped crowns and trimmed with ribbon girdles, are to be had in purple, taupe, poppy red, black, and white.

BUSINESS CARELESSNESS.

An Instance Shown in the Handling of a Collection Draft.

How the efficiency of the collection draft is sometimes destroyed through careless handling is outlined by the bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men. Concerning one from a Middle Western house that was forwarded to the local office of the association by a banker, the bulletin says:

"Again the blank left for an officer's signature was not filled in. Apparently the collection draft is so unimportant that it does not require any of the usual personal touch of the house. Again common lead pencil writing was good enough for the draft, and the cheapest girl labor available good enough to fill it in. Apparently she was the only person who figured in the handling of the draft.

"It is, of course, easy for the drawee to refuse attention to such a document. If the maker was so careless in one department it is easy to get a footing for the claim that he was careless in others and that there was error in the account.

"Let the collection draft be cut out altogether or else let us make it a dignified instrument, just as representative of the standing and dignity of the house, and its purpose to do things right, as any other feature of the business."

Australian Postal Rates.

Postmaster General Webster of Australia has decided to suspend the operation of the new regulation governing the postage on circulars for two months in order that firms having a large stock of circulars on hand may be given an opportunity to use them. This information, reports Commercial Attaché Philip B. Kennedy at Melbourne, will be of interest to American firms mailing circulars in Australia, as at the expiration of the two months ordinary letter rate will be charged on circulars of a private or semi-private nature, which rate is 5 cents a half ounce for countries outside the British Empire and 2 cents a half ounce for countries within the Empire.

TAKING PROFITS BY DISCOUNT METHOD

Why This Is Deemed Preferable to Obtaining Them by Means of Mark-ups.

In the discount controversy between the retailers and the various women's wear manufacturers, an argument which the store owners consider one of their strongest is taken very lightly by the wholesalers. It is that profit control in the modern department store is to be gained only by turning over a certain fixed percentage on all purchases to the office in the form of a discount to the "office." Why profits should be taken in this way passes the understanding of the manufacturers who, as a rule, consider the "office" merely a device to mulct the departments.

Various explanations have been offered from time to time by store executives of why it is necessary to take discounts as profits, charging or crediting the department with the difference between the discount obtained and the stipulated percentage for the office, as the case might be. As the manufacturers still refuse to see any good reason for the system the explanations so far reaching their notice must be put down as unsatisfactory. The merchandise manager of a leading department store of the city was asked to throw some light on the operations of the office and was questioned concerning the reason for the present method of profit-taking and why stores use and prefer this method to gaining profits entirely through the mark-up plan.

In starting his explanation of the existing system of profit-taking he brought out a point that may not have occurred to the wholesalers in their consideration of the matter. This point was that certain large manufacturers in the cutting up trade have used the very method with which they are now finding fault.

"As far as I know," he said, "no one has brought out the fact that the department stores are not the only concerns to rely upon the discount for profit, and yet this very system of profit control, as we call it, has been used by some very large manufacturers in the clothing and garment trades. I have gone to one of the biggest clothing manufacturers in the country to purchase a large quantity of boys' suits. His price was $3.70, and together we went over every item that entered into the cost of making that suit. When we had figured up every charge the total was $3.70, the asking price, which of course included no profit. I asked the manufacturer where he got his profit, as it was reasonable to believe he wasn't in business as a philanthropist. He told me that by making up my order for thousands of these suits he would use up enough material to bring his season's purchases of woolens up to a certain figure, at which the mill would allow him a rebate amounting to thousands of dollars. In other words, for taking a stipulated amount of the mill's product, a rebate or discount was given him that would constitute his profit on the season's operations. With this mill organization alone, he told me, his rebate would be close to $50,000. By operating on a cost basis and taking his profit from these rebates he was assured of a fixed income.

"This has by no means," he continued, "been an uncommon practice in the cutting up industry, although the method has been confined, of course, to the manufacturers who consumed very large quantities of material.

"The system of profit-taking we use is similar in many ways. The discount, however, is substituted for the rebate. Our yearly sales volume amounts to approximately $10,000,000. Our purchases run somewhat over $7,000,000. Our discounts figured on a basis of 5½ per cent. yield us an income of about $350,000 a year. That is our fixed profit, a profit we can be certain of. The reason why this method of profit-taking is employed is chiefly because of its certainty. We feel sure that this is the only means of securing control of profits, and it is for that reason that profit-taking through the office is preferred to a system of getting our profits through the mark-up, which would make our control very unsteady and variable.

"The question that immediately comes up in a discussion of profit-control through discounts versus profits from mark-ups is how the buyers adjust themselves to the two methods. There seems to be only one way of meeting the situation created by a reduction in discount rates to a point where they won't yield the accustomed income. That way is to fill every buyer's position with men who know how to figure out the intricate problems of mark-up, figure in the same way, buy in the same way and sell in the same way. This is obviously an impossibility because, where you may get a man who can handle his figures accurately, his method may be to sell on small margins and get quick turnovers. Another man may be able to figure just as accurately and prefer a method of merchandising that calls for larger profits and a slower turnover. The point I am trying to make is that every buyer has his own way of doing things, and his method may prove successful one season and unsuccessful the next. That means his profits may be very satisfactory during one period and below the mark at some other time.

"I have to admit that our buyers as a general rule are not as well informed concerning the calculations they must make in figuring prices on merchandise as they could be. The system that has gradually grown up in the stores, of controlling their profits through discount taking, has in a large way contributed to their ignorance. They haven't been compelled to be so careful in figuring their prices. On the other hand the merchandise managers of the stores are quite powerless to keep track of the innumerable details attached to the purchase and sale of goods. When you consider that our purchasing goes on at the rate of from $30,000 to $50,000 a day during a part of the year, and goes well over $100,000 a day during the buying season, you get some idea of the tremendous amount of work that would be entailed in keeping posted regarding every item. It is beyond any one man's ability to examine every bill that comes in. The bills representing a day's purchase would stack up two or three feet high here on my desk. In the same way the sales figures and record also include an infinite amount of detail that can't be picked up by any one man. Bulk figures on sales and purchases, of course, are always carefully noted.

"Under the conditions I have described a buyer has little trouble in working on his own plan in many ways. For instance, 50 cents may be the proper price on a certain article in the store. What is to stop the buyer from selling it at 35 cents? If questioned, he can readily fall back on a reason for the reduction, such as the failure of the article to sell at the original figure.

"There are certain articles on which the retailer can't, for competitive reasons, get even what he pays for them. In our last furniture sale there was a very good instance given of how competition will affect our prices. We were selling a cabinet at $4.50. The same piece was offered by another store at $3.85; another store cut under to $3.75. When our sale came along, in order to prove that our policy of not being undersold on any article in the sale was not an idle boast we had to price the cabinet at $3.50. Examples on this pattern illustrate in an apt manner just what we are up against when it comes to competition, and ought to bring home the necessity of our present system of profit control."

Much Wool Left in New Zealand.

Owing to the shortage of shipping space only one-half of the wool purchased by the United Kingdom in New Zealand has gone forward, the rest being held in warehouses. The wool sales for New Zealand for the nine months ended March 31, reports Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, amounted to 446,082 bales, compared with 311,897 bales taken last year for the same period, practically all having been taken by the British Government.

FOR AUSTRALIAN TRADE.

Matters in Which Proposed Commissioner Would be a Help.

Premier Hughes's announcement, made the latter end of last week, that Australia was considering the appointment of trade commissioners in various parts of the world, including the United States, has been received in local Governmental and exporting circles in New York with marked favor. The United States already has a Commercial Attaché in the person of Phillip B. Kennedy, formerly of New York University, duly accredited to the Commonwealth of Australia, but official representation on the part of the Australian Government is lacking here.

Exporters and officials connected with the Department of Commerce said yesterday that the stationing of an Australian trade commissioner in this city rather than in Washington, would go a long way toward smoothing out some of the rough places encountered by shippers in doing business with the antipodes. Conversely, it was thought a resident Australian trade Commissioner would be in a position to adjust many of the misunderstandings which have arisen between exporting interests here and buyers in Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. One matter which shippers here said yesterday must be cleared up at an early date had to do with the matter of exchange.

Exchange in Australia and the antipodes generally, naturally follows the rates quoted in London, as most of the banks in Australia are either branches of English banks or else have close financial connections with them. It was pointed out yesterday that under present conditions the exchange problem is a handicap to American exporters in competition with British exporters, as during the last year it added from 3 to 5 per cent. to the cost of American goods in comparison with British goods. This subject, it was said, was of vital importance, especially in view of the preferential tariff treatment accorded British merchandise by Australia and New Zealand. While there have been some indications that one of the large American banks with many foreign connections might eventually found a branch in Australia, no definite action looking to this end has as yet been taken.

Handlers of American products destined for Australia are experiencing no difficulty in getting orders for all sorts of manufactured goods of better qualities, but export business as a whole to Australia and other sections of British Oceania is considerably hampered by a scarcity of available tonnage, and the infrequent and uncertain dates of departure of vessels.

Reports received here by exporting houses stated that British deliveries of dry goods in particular were so slow and irregular that recourse had to be made to the American market by Australian importing houses and dealers desiring to keep their stocks up to normal. Latterly, however, British manufacturers have shown improved ability to get shipments overseas with the result that stores in the Commonwealth for the most part are pretty well stocked up.

PLAYING CARDS IN ITALY.

Maximum Selling Prices for Them Are Fixed Every Year.

The rules laid down for the purchase of playing cards, including both those made in Italy and those from foreign sources are contained in a recent decree of the Italian Government. Factories which intend to sell to the Italian Government, explains Consul General David F. Wilber at Genoa, are required to present formal demands to the Finance Minister, General Management of Monopolies, through the respective Superintendents of Finance of the districts in which the headquarters of the factories are located. The demands must be accompanied by samples of the output, consisting of no less than six cards of every type, three of which must be face cards.

The maximum price at which playing cards may be sold to the Italian Government is to be fixed annually by the Finance Ministry, taking as a basis a sample type of every variety of cards. Every factory at its own expense must transmit the aces of every pack of cards to the office designated by the General Management of Monopolies for stamping. Then is added a countersigning band. Each package containing ten packs must bear on the outside the name of the firm manufacturing it, the type contained, the number of the type, and the selling price to the public.

The factories must sell their output exclusively to the retailers of monopolies, who pay the amounts directly to the factories at the prices fixed by the Finance Ministry for sales to the public, after deducting the commission allowed on retail sales. A guaranty fixed on a sliding scale from 15 per cent. to 5 per cent. of total sales is required of the manufacturer.

Foreign firms who supply the Government must keep a suitable stock on hand at Rome, and regulations provide for fines in case of a shortage. Furthermore, the foreign concerns have not the privilege accorded to Italian makers of appealing from prices fixed by the Government. No advertising of the firm's product is permitted.

TRADING IN GRAY GOODS.

Large Sales Make the Market Take a Firmer Price Tone.

Further snap developed in trading in the local gray goods market yesterday, and the biggest Saturday sales for weeks were the result. The rise in cotton, coupled with the cleaning up of most of the low-priced second-hand goods available, turned buyers to the mills. The result was that weak spots in first hands were strengthened, and the market as a whole took on a firmer price tone. Actual advances were not reported, but they are thought to be in prospect for the near future unless some sharp reaction in cotton develops.

The bulk of the business reported in the printcloths yesterday was done on 38½-inch 64-60s from first hands and 39-inch 68-72s from second hands. The former sold at 10 cents for deliveries ranging to Nov. 1, but are now said to be practically cleaned up at that figure. The 68-72s brought 11 cents for shipments running to the end of the year.

Some improvement in the demand for sheetings also was noted. Sales of 5.50s were reported at 8¾ cents, with some sellers now inclined to ask 9 cents. For five-yard goods 9¾ cents has been paid.

Hemp Stored in Progreso.

It is reported that comparatively large quantities of hemp are in storage in the consular district of Progreso, writes Consul O. Gaylord Marsh from that city in Mexico. On June 15, 1917, the latest date for which statistics are available, the following quantities of hemp were in warehouses awaiting shipment: Progreso, 164,445 bales; Merida, 112,554 bales, and Campeche, 4,047 bales. Many ships have been calling for hemp cargo, and the exportation seems as rapid as practicable under present conditions. Cargo is handled slowly and at great expense.

WANT SOMETHING FOR THEIR LABOR

Difficulty in the Way of Compensating Customers Who Carry Their Parcels.

While there was a disposition in local dry goods circles not seriously to regard the movement initiated in Washington a few days ago by Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, and the National Woman Suffrage Association, with a view to obtaining discounts on purchases carried home from the stores, some regret was expressed that so much publicity had been given a proposition which, in the case of the great majority of stores throughout the country, is highly impracticable.

According to E. L. Howe, Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, not only would it be practically impossible to give discounts on goods carried from the stores by the purchasers, but the granting of such a request would be an opening wedge for a dozen and one others.

"If a store gives a woman a discount for carrying her small purchases home with her," he told a TIMES reporter yesterday, "the question will soon be raised why it should not give a similar discount to a woman who trades early in the business day, as against the one who trades during the rush hours. Similarly, the woman who buys $50 worth of merchandise in one hour would soon claim a better price on her goods than the woman who takes two hours to buy the same amount, the theory being that she does not make so large a demand on the time and service of the store as the latter. Again, if a discount for carrying parcels were given, the woman who lived a mile from the store would consider herself entitled to a bigger rebate for her efforts than the woman who lives just around the corner.

"Suppose the idea of giving discounts for the purpose in question were practicable. How could the proper discount be determined? To begin with, the delivery cost of some stores runs as low as 1½ to 1¾ per cent. of the gross business done. Two per cent. might well represent the average. In the case of the store with a low percentage of delivery cost, it can readily be seen that a discount for carrying purchases, based on that percentage, would be so small as not to make it worth the customer's while to take the goods home with her.

"For purposes of illustration let us say that a store has offered a 5 per cent. discount on all non-delivered goods. A woman of slender means comes into that store and buys a waist at $1. The store gives her a rebate of 5 cents for carrying it home with her, and saves money on the transaction. A wealthier woman comes in and buys a waist at $10. She takes it home with her in her automobile, and, on the 5 per cent. basis, she gets a discount of 50 cents. Now, the second woman's waist probably makes no bulkier a package and costs no more to deliver than the first woman's, yet the latter gets a discount equal only to one-tenth of that given the former.

"Not only would such a case be unfair to the poorer woman, but the store would make money on the non-delivery of the first waist—assuming that it costs 10 cents each to deliver them—and lose money on the second. In addition to this it would definitely establish a two-price basis of selling goods, a thing that all good stores eliminated years ago and which none of these stores wants to see come back.

"Some one may suggest that, on the illustrative assumption that it costs a certain store an average of 10 cents per package to deliver its customers' purchases, a flat rebate of 10 cents on all carried purchases would settle the matter equitably. But would it? Suppose the article only sold at 10 cents to begin with, what then? Suppose it sold at 5 cents? These instances, while more or less far-fetched, easily could come up in the actual tansaction of business.

"It may be argued that this difficulty can be overcome by setting a limit on the smallness of purchases on which these rebates should be given. Let us assume that this is done, and that the limit is set at $1—that is, no rebate will be given for carrying purchases costing less than that amount. What would be the result?

"The result would be that, in giving a 10-cent rebate on a $1 purchase, the store with a 5 per cent. delivery cost would be doubling that cost. In other words, it would be paying 10 per cent. of the purchase price for having the package carried by the customer when it could deliver the package itself for 5 per cent. Then, again, where would justice enter this arrangement in the case of a woman who buys a large tin dishpan, costing less than $1, and who gets no rebate for taking it with her, while another woman is paid 10 cents for carrying home a small, fancy pin that might cost $1.49?

"Another thing to consider is the effect the offering of a discount or rebate on non-delivered goods would have on the total number of deliveries made by a store. Unless the plan resulted in a material lessening of the number of articles to be delivered there would be nothing saved for anybody. As long as a delivery wagon or automobile has to be sent over a given route at all, it costs less per package to deliver its contents when it is full than when it is only partly filled. Unless the number of vehicles sent out or the number of deliveries a day would be lessened thereby, a discount or rebate system would do a store more financial harm than good.

"There are only two ways to solve the problem that I can see. One of these is for the merchant to sell his goods on an 'free on board store' basis and charge for delivery. The other is for the women of the country to carry home with them every package they possibly can, relying on the honesty of the merchants to give them the fruits of their labor in the shape of lower prices.

"Even now a great many merchants are selling goods lower than they should in view of conditions and prices in the wholesale markets, but it is my honest opinion that they would sell still more cheaply if they could reduce their cost of doing business through co-operation on the part of their customers."

In other quarters the view was expressed that the only fair thing to do, if a change were to be made, would be to charge for deliveries. It was suggested that a charge might be made for delivering goods costing less than $10, but several objections to this plan were raised. The chief one was that it might increase the returned goods evil by encouraging women to buy merchandise they did not intend to keep in order to equal or exceed the amount necessary to obtain free delivery.

Complain of Cable Service.

Many are the wails that are going up from the raw silk trade these days concerning the way business is being retarded by delays in the transmission of commercial messages by cable. Instead of requiring one day to reach Yokohama from this city, as in normal times, four or five days is now the rule. There is said to be little or no possibility of improvement in sight.

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DEPENDABLE GARMENTS
CLEVER NEW DESIGNS
MUTUAL GARMENT CO.
16-18-20 West 32d Street
NEW YORK
Now Booking Orders with Our Regular Terms.

Buyers' Wants

COATS.—Contractors wanted on infants' coats, pile fabrics. Address R. X., 299 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

PILLOW CASES.—Madeira embroidery house offers odd lots of baby pillow cases, pillow cases, towels, small and large scarfs, centre pieces, and luncheon sets at astonishingly low prices. A. M. Salamy Co., 78 Greenwich St.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; F. B. Goodman, sheetings, ducks, umbrellas; 37 W. 26th.
ANNISTON, Ala.—Gorham Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Howdon, ready-to-wear; Sherman Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—McClure Ten Cent Stores; C. A. Routh, dry goods, notions, ribbons; Latham.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; G. Alexander, ribbons, laces, embroideries; C. J. Cornwell, men's furnishing goods; C. R. Marks, boys' shoes; 115 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. Kirven Co.; J. D. Kirven, millinery, women's ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; Miss E. Lowe, millinery; 19 E. 24th.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—W. H. Block Co.; W. W. Risher, shoes; 1,261 B'way.
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. B. Arnstein & Co.; Mrs. J. O. Hicks, Miss L. Murphy, millinery; 43 Leonard.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; A. Dusty, silks, velvets, piece goods; Gregorian.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dayton Co.; Miss M. Curran, infant's wear; 1,170 B'way.
OMAHA, Neb.—I. Kilpatrick Co.; Mrs. E. Davis, women's ready-to-wear; Miss M. Brennan, art goods; 220 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Ivy Corset Shop; Mrs. M. D. Henry, corsets; York.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. E. Miller, men's furnishing goods; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Mark & Garson; S. L. Garson, woolens, tailors' trimmings; Wallick.
SPARTANBURG, S. C.—J. Miller, Miss Miller, ladies' ready-to-wear; Marlborough.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Co.; Miss L. Sullivan, dresses; 470 4th Av.
TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; A. Maas, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.
WILMINGTON, Del.—H. B. Patterson & Co.; H. B. Patterson, clothing, cloaks, suits, shoes, furniture; Latham.

FIXING INVENTORY PRICES.

Credit Men Criticise a Treasury Ruling on the Subject.

Many members of the National Association of Credit Men are still in doubt as to the exact meaning of the Treasury Department's recent decision regarding the method of figuring inventory prices, according to the last bulletin of the association. In an endeavor to simplify the matter, the bulletin gives, in part, the opinion of a prominent accountant on the subject. He says:

"I think you will appreciate that there are many concerns which, if obliged so to segregate their goods that they could always determine the exact invoice cost thereof, would be put under such tremendous expense that the operation would be prohibitive. In other words, there are many classes of goods being purchased constantly throughout the year at varying prices which are intermingled in the departments when received, and at any given time it would not be possible to state what the particular remaining goods actually cost.

"To follow out the Treasury Department's ruling in accordance with the strict letter of the law, would involve perfect stock records which would diminish the quantities first purchased and thereby enable an invoice cost to be placed upon the goods remaining at any inventory period.

"I believe that most concerns are making up their returns on the basis of the inventory actually taken off their books at the closing period. That inventory represents cost or less if the goods are actually worth less.

"It is unfortunate that the Treasury Department makes rulings of this kind in view of the constant preaching on the part of accountants and bankers in an effort to have merchants value their stocks of merchandise at cost or less if the value was actually less than the cost, and to depreciate buildings, machinery, accounts receivable and other classes of assets adequately.

"The Treasury Department in its rulings appears to have taken the opposite course. Its rulings do not seem to be justified, either, in view of the fact that in the long run neither the merchant nor the Government suffers with respect to the tax paid."

KNITTING BAGS
NEW FALL SHOWING OF DECORATIVE ART NOVELTIES.
SLOTE & SCHAFFER,
49-53 East 21st St.

AEOLA FABRICS
VELVETEENS
HENRY GLASS & CO.,
44-46-48 White St.

The Premier Carpet House of America.
ROBBINS BROTHERS
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums.
12 West 23d Street, New York.

COATS, SUITS, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY M. B. KAUFMAN, 6 W. 32d

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS,
95 Fifth Av. 'Phone Stuyvesant 5560.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

Auctioneers.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue at 25th St.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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TEMPORARY PRICES FOR FEDERAL STEEL

Government Places Contracts for Rails Which Will Be Used in France.

SHARE FOR INDEPENDENTS

United States Steel Gets 90,000 of the 150,000 Tons Allotted to the Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 4.—Buyers of steel appear to be letting down on their demands for deliveries against old contracts, and are receiving all the supplies they require. In the past few weeks many jobbers and manufacturing consumers have been provided with more ample stocks of steel than had been supposed.

The Government has placed orders for 150,000 tons of rails for delivery by Oct. 1 for the railway lines it will build in France in connection with its military operations. The Steel Corporation is allotted 90,000 tons, and three independents a total of 60,000 tons, the price being $38 for Bessemer and $40 for open-hearth, makers having the option which they will furnish.

These are the present official prices for rails after the two advances of $5 a ton, each made last year. Most of the rail tonnage being delivered this year is at old prices. The rails ordered, of eighty-pound section, will lay 1,200 miles of track. Some light rails are to be purchased later for portable track.

The earnings report of the United States Steel Corporation for the June quarter has been misunderstood in some quarters, because provision for the expected excess profits tax was made before the June quarter earnings were reported in full, the deduction in respect to the first quarter having been made from the surplus for the six months.

The comparable figures are, without deduction for excess profits tax, first quarter, $113,121,018; second quarter, $144,498,076. Allowing for the tax, first quarter, $79,256,018; second quarter, $90,579,204. Thus the increase in total profits has continued, and it will probably continue through the present quarter unless shipments are too much restricted by reason of weather conditions.

Expect Price Readjustment.

The prospect of price readjustment occupies the attention of the trade at the present time, and it is felt that prices are going to readjust themselves on a lower basis. The market is a fictitious one, and even with the pressure for early deliveries lately there was very little forward buying. Now that the market is stagnant on all positions little of interest can be looked for.

Scrap began to decline two months ago, and the decline was felt last month in a number of descriptions of pig iron. Southern is easier than a month ago, and Buffalo is quotably lower. Bessemer and basic have lately sold at about $2 a ton lower than a month ago, without any difference in the delivery period to account for the change.

The hot spell of the last week has caused a curtailment in some steel mills as much as 20 per cent., and a general dropping of 15 per cent. throughout the country. There is not the usual prospect of business reviving in the Fall, owing to the general plan of waiting for developments of lower market prices. One difficulty experienced is that labor is so short that men cannot take time off without the works being crippled, so that with the many heat prostrations in the mills this week the superintendents have not been able to make the output expected.

The week was featured by the sale of 1,000 tons of basic iron for prompt shipment at the price of $52 valley, $1 below the previous minimum quotation. The sale was made by a furnace interest, which would appear to fix the market at $52, and so it is quoted this week. There isn't any market for forward deliveries, consumers lacking in interest. Much comment is heard in iron and steel circles regarding the complete stagnation of the iron and steel markets. Blast furnaces are producing less, and are producing "off" iron oftener than usual. The steel mills are unable to call in extra help and cannot maintain production.

Scrap Iron Quotations.

Scrap iron and steel quotations, per gross ton, delivered Pittsburgh district, are: Heavy melting steel $35 to $38; hydraulic compressed steel, $31 to $32; steel car axles, $50 to $52; No. 1 railroad wrought iron, $40 to $42; heavy cast, $20 to $30; No. 1 cast iron, $31 to $32. Car and locomotive orders continue to be confined to special cases, the big roads not buying to any extent. Locomotive orders in July totaled 448, against an average of 588 a month during the first six months of the year. The chief locomotive business in July was 300, placed by the United States Government with the American and Baldwin Companies, for service in France, and 100 additional placed by the British War Office, for similar service.

The price of the latter, which are of consolidation type, is said to be $45,000 each. Car orders in July totaled 5,670, which compares with an average of 11,020 cars a month during the first half of the year. The buying by the regular roads is light.

Sales of car loads of manganese have been made in the last few days on which $400 was obtained without difficulty, while less than car lots have brought still better prices, and in some cases the price went up to $450 in lots of several tons. While $400 is frequently quoted for the remainder of the year, it is believed that it can be shaded down to $375. Deliveries are behindhand in the case of many contracts, and in some quarters it is claimed that material is being sold in the prompt market which is clearly due on contracts. In a few cases none of the material due during the second quarter was shipped up to July 1.

Little Change in Pig Iron.

The pig iron market has changed little from last week. Inquiry comes in once in a while for small lots for prompt delivery, and sometimes there is buying for extended delivery, but such purchases are believed to be confined entirely to consumers who have made certain sales and wish to be covered.

The local furnaces as well as the Southern furnaces are fully sold up for the remainder of the year, the tonnage unsold in the case of those furnaces that are not oversold being small, while many furnaces are oversold. As to the first half of the year, estimates of the amount sold range from 35 to 60 per cent.

All the furnaces are behind in deliveries. Not only was iron due June 30 not delivered by that time, but there is much still undelivered at this time, and it is possible that a number of first half or second quarter contracts will not be completed before the end of September. This means that there is still iron being delivered at $18, furnace, or thereabouts.

For several weeks past the attitude of consumers has been to let the market alone, and there is naturally no reason to expect this attitude to be modified in the next few months. The market is certain to be very quiet, and it is a question as to whether it will drift to lower prices. If the consumers feel they are in an independent position, the producers have a right to say the same thing.

The heated state of the weather affected the coke production, and if it continues will seriously hamper the coke furnaces in the immediate future. This week's Connellsville Courier says:

"'General Humidity' is making a drive on the coke region army this week which, if continued at its present intensity, is certain to result in more or less heavy casualties in production and shipments. This periodical raider is aided and abetted to a certain extent by conditions in car supply, which are less satisfactory than they were ten days ago.

"The extremely high temperature which has prevailed without intermission since last Saturday has reduced the efficiency of the plant forces, particularly the coke yard employes, quite as much as actual curtailment in number would have done.

"Estimated production for the week ended Saturday, July 28, was 367,355 tons, of which the furnace ovens produced 229,922 tons and the merchant ovens 137,433 tons, increases of 4,568 and 639 tons, respectively. By districts the production was 202,385 tons in the Connellsville and 164,970 tons in Lower Connellsville.

"Shipments by rail for the week ended Saturday, July 28, aggregated 10,603 cars, carrying 360,618 tons."

BANK AND CORPORATION NEWS

STATEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

For Week Ended Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917

AVERAGE FIGURES

Clearing House Members.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm't's, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of N.Y., N.B.A.	$2,000,000	$5,220,000	$41,793,000	$293,000	$174,000	$97,000	$155,000	$4,845,000	......	$33,691,000	$3,452,000	$781,000
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,509,500	23,549,000	118,000	115,000	518,000	55,000	2,757,000	......	18,987,000	107,000	1,853,000
Mech. & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	9,979,400	131,330,000	6,966,000	433,000	4,003,000	176,000	28,625,000	......	138,782,000	6,337,000	3,772,000
National City	25,000,000	†45,935,600	454,265,000	1,939,000	3,216,000	1,607,000	1,107,000	98,934,000	......	476,321,000	7,388,000	1,752,000
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,676,100	53,119,000	481,000	387,000	871,000	73,000	9,130,000	......	48,968,000	1,424,000	442,000
Atlantic National	1,000,000	871,800	14,732,000	209,000	251,000	273,000	22,000	2,083,000	......	13,544,000	1,079,000	150,000
Nat. Butch. & Drov.	300,000	84,200	2,363,000	32,000	39,000	55,000	10,000	221,000	......	1,938,000	......	48,000
Am. Exch. National	5,000,000	5,315,100	98,969,000	2,092,000	903,000	736,000	323,000	13,942,000	......	85,566,000	9,562,000	4,918,000
Nat. Bank of Com.	25,000,000	20,236,000	273,887,000	3,034,000	2,593,000	986,000	108,000	54,974,000	......	272,145,000	10,152,000	......
Chat. & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	2,294,200	70,156,000	1,776,000	661,000	611,000	632,000	9,838,000	......	68,192,000	6,711,000	1,738,000
Hanover National	3,000,000	16,601,300	154,716,000	9,807,000	1,535,000	1,339,000	196,000	28,872,000	......	150,900,000	......	200,000
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,594,800	31,784,000	133,000	57,000	751,000	56,000	4,127,000	......	28,439,000	535,000	1,017,000
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,107,800	10,812,000	377,000	36,000	400,000	347,000	1,833,000	......	10,605,000	......	122,000
Corn Exchange	3,500,000	6,875,900	103,930,000	2,136,000	420,000	2,058,000	1,979,000	15,651,000	......	103,087,000	......	......
Import. & Trad. Nat.	1,500,000	7,868,000	33,245,000	465,000	1,065,000	138,000	29,000	4,661,000	......	28,390,000	100,000	51,000
National Park	5,000,000	16,807,900	170,994,000	957,000	564,000	870,000	336,000	20,901,000	......	158,464,000	3,358,000	3,544,000
East River National	250,000	85,100	2,722,000	36,000	31,000	125,000	9,000	452,000	......	2,881,000	......	50,000
Second National	1,000,000	3,627,000	19,187,000	175,000	84,000	411,000	130,000	2,091,000	......	15,447,000	......	758,000
First National	10,000,000	26,399,900	162,976,000	2,229,000	731,000	1,241,000	17,000	47,364,000	......	166,826,000	1,255,000	4,582,000
Irving National	4,000,000	4,558,900	85,994,000	1,428,000	529,000	2,067,000	70,000	16,074,000	......	93,751,000	205,000	640,000
N. Y. County Nat.	500,000	1,299,800	9,529,000	247,000	48,000	120,000	102,000	1,305,000	......	9,981,000	......	199,000
Chase National	10,000,000	12,603,100	245,920,000	6,226,000	2,858,000	2,254,000	295,000	41,805,000	......	239,842,000	22,723,000	650,000
Lincoln National	1,000,000	1,990,500	19,072,000	390,000	425,000	153,000	427,000	2,861,000	......	18,973,000	29,000	889,000
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,362,700	10,223,000	138,000	127,000	303,000	94,000	1,424,000	......	9,250,000	200,000	399,000
Fifth National	250,000	432,000	6,873,000	61,000	84,000	190,000	34,000	664,000	......	5,540,000	384,000	248,000
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,168,300	43,615,000	828,000	635,000	837,000	82,000	14,645,000	......	55,300,000	16,000	70,000
Liberty National	1,000,000	4,001,900	72,504,000	1,029,000	88,000	159,000	302,000	15,869,000	......	68,417,000	2,325,000	409,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	848,300	10,528,000	220,000	134,000	173,000	16,000	1,573,000	......	10,439,000	425,000	414,000
Union Exch. Nat.	1,000,000	1,170,900	12,169,000	154,000	73,000	264,000	83,000	1,382,000	......	10,874,000	456,000	396,000
Nassau Nat., B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,142,900	12,098,000	97,000	71,000	212,000	21,000	1,300,000	......	10,177,000	560,000	50,000
Broadway Trust	1,500,000	1,123,000	25,897,000	451,000	193,000	590,000	129,000	3,284,000	......	24,347,000	1,416,000	......
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Bank of the Man. Co.	2,050,000	5,283,800	49,935,000	4,916,000	602,000	888,000	200,000	16,115,000	......	61,976,000	......	......
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,834,500	35,374,000	5,113,000	1,124,000	520,000	48,000	......	......	34,054,000	......	......
Greenwich	500,000	1,337,600	13,246,000	991,000	240,000	369,000	247,000	669,000	......	13,419,000	26,000	......
Pacific	500,000	994,200	9,642,000	391,000	251,000	335,000	134,000	429,000	518,000	9,542,000	146,000	......
People's	200,000	488,000	3,071,000	166,000	70,000	143,000	27,000	180,000	74,000	2,996,000	35,000	......
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2,109,400	17,686,000	1,963,000	345,000	749,000	103,000	......	......	16,489,000	......	......
Bowery	250,000	806,200	4,251,000	365,000	24,000	55,000	42,000	231,000	4,000	3,845,000	......	......
German-American	750,000	848,000	6,484,000	884,000	93,000	37,000	4,000	297,000	......	6,276,000	180,000	......
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,431,000	17,078,000	2,306,000	224,000	1,195,000	22,000	......	......	18,082,000	......	......
German Exchange	200,000	831,900	5,227,000	348,000	38,000	116,000	77,000	199,000	......	4,642,000	......	......
Germania	400,000	778,100	6,511,000	673,000	47,000	161,000	90,000	332,000	......	6,544,000	......	......
Bank of the Met.	1,000,000	2,244,300	15,707,000	825,000	237,000	435,000	140,000	848,000	219,000	14,131,000	......	......
West Side	200,000	110,000	4,058,000	320,000	115,000	96,000	38,000	238,000	73,000	3,964,000	......	......
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	977,600	17,331,000	1,295,000	263,000	471,000	118,000	1,168,000	1,809,000	17,658,000	......	......
State	1,500,000	587,100	22,497,000	2,262,000	549,000	548,000	866,000	1,012,000	......	25,201,000	35,500	......
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FED. RES. BANK.												
Brooklyn Trust	1,500,000	5,1[illegible]4,900	85,029,000	1,830,000	400,000	239,000	269,000	1,389,000	3,161,000	27,786,000	4,586,000	......
Bankers Trust	11,250,000	16,268,100	256,435,000	21,924,000	88,000	250,000	521,000	11,270,000	17,501,000	225,380,000	29,858,000	......
U. S. Mtg. & Trust	2,000,000	4,619,300	66,421,000	4,824,000	122,000	134,000	162,000	2,609,000	4,080,000	52,184,000	13,239,000	......
Title Guar. & Trust	5,000,000	12,454,900	43,792,000	2,200,000	187,000	120,000	163,000	1,342,000	1,391,000	26,841,000	1,692,000	......
Guaranty Trust	$25,000,000	$28,274,400	418,348,000	39,152,000	598,000	547,000	590,000	18,793,000	1,902,000	375,862,000	38,077,000	......
Fidelity Trust	1,000,000	1,224,100	10,384,000	676,000	71,000	78,000	29,000	405,000	1,011,000	8,120,000	710,000	......
Lawyers Title & T.	4,000,000	5,378,600	25,089,000	1,255,000	424,000	72,000	45,000	857,000	287,000	17,140,000	721,000	......
Columbia Trust	5,000,000	6,547,700	91,250,000	5,739,000	245,000	617,000	376,000	3,516,000	4,031,000	70,329,000	20,197,000	......
People's Trust	1,000,000	1,537,900	24,117,000	1,208,000	98,000	241,000	208,000	1,095,000	1,400,000	21,887,000	989,000	......
New York Trust	3,000,000	11,664,500	75,468,000	6,237,000	117,000	110,000	74,000	3,105,000	3,344,000	61,717,000	6,677,000	......
Franklin Trust	1,000,000	1,282,100	19,432,000	1,457,000	423,000	161,000	132,000	938,000	1,033,000	18,754,000	1,573,000	......
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	526,000	13,777,000	901,000	80,000	273,000	51,000	639,000	194,000	12,783,000	1,599,000	......
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	5,067,500	56,179,000	4,838,000	62,000	272,000	521,000	2,554,000	2,132,000	51,070,000	4,032,000	......
Mem. Fed. Res. Bank	$123,850,000	$217,811,900	$2,388,951,000	(1)$44,074,000	(2)$18,358,000	(3)$25,312,000	(4)$7,475,000	$453,487,000	......	$2,380,164,000	$80,199,000	$30,262,000
State banks, not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	12,150,000	26,681,700	228,078,000	22,738,000	4,222,000	5,621,000	1,656,000	21,718,000	$2,697,000	238,819,000	422,000	......
Trust cos., not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	62,750,000	98,040,000	1,135,721,000	92,241,000	2,915,000	2,914,000	3,141,000	48,512,000	41,467,000	969,853,000	123,948,000	......
Agg., 59 members	$198,750,000	$342,533,600	$3,752,745,000	$159,073,000	$25,495,000	$33,847,000	$12,272,000	$523,717,000	$44,164,000	a$3,588,836,000	$204,569,000	$30,262,000
Change	....	....	—18,835,000	—15,304,000	—2,376,000	—2,054,000	—910,000	+46,164,000	+3,430,000	+21,461,000	+3,950,000	+176,000

ACTUAL CONDITION

	Loans, Dis's, Inv'm't's, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	Nat. Bank and Fed. Res. Notes.	Res. with Legal Depositaries.	Add. Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	Nat. Bank Circulation.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	$2,388,266,000	(5)$42,345,000	(6)$18,894,000	(7)$24,122,000	(8)$7,271,000	$462,873,000	......	$2,383,701,000	$81,957,000	$30,215,000
State banks not members of Fed. Res. Bank	228,354,000	22,723,000	4,027,000	5,560,000	1,488,000	17,991,000	2,502,000	234,796,000	421,000	......
Trust cos. not members of Fed. Res. Bank	1,139,588,000	98,406,000	2,959,000	2,541,000	2,975,000	49,144,000	39,988,000	982,320,000	122,815,000	......
Aggregate, 59 members	$3,756,208,000	$163,474,000	$25,880,000	$32,223,000	$11,734,000	$530,008,000	$42,490,000	b$3,600,817,000	$205,193,000	$30,215,000
Change	—17,330,000	—12,953,000	—882,000	—3,230,000	—966,000	+82,260,000	—1,502,000	+56,033,000	+2,766,000	+58,000

*As per official reports: 29 national, June 20, 1917; 16 State, June 20, 1917; 14 trust companies, June 20, 1917.
†Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000.
(1) (2) (3) (4)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $95,219,000.
(5) (6) (7) (8)—Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank not counted as reserve, $92,632,000.
a—United States deposits deducted, $149,616,000. b—United States deposits deducted, $149,466,000.

RESERVE POSITION

Average Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	......	$453,487,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$34,257,000	21,718,000
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	101,211,000	48,512,000
Total	$135,468,000	$523,717,000

Reserve required on:		Excess.	Changes.
Net demand deposits	$309,421,320		
Net time deposits	2,405,970		
Net demand and time dep.	$311,827,290	$141,659,710	+$39,060,240
Net demand deposits	42,987,420	12,987,580	+ 1,375,420
Net demand deposits	145,477,950	4,245,050	— 13,581,405
Total net deposits	$500,292,660	$158,892,340	+$26,854,260

Actual Figures

	Cash Res. in Vault.	Res. in Depositaries.
Members Federal Reserve Bank	......	$462,873,000
State banks not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	$33,798,000	17,991,000
Trust cos. not mem. of Fed. Res. Bank	106,881,000	49,144,000
Total	$140,679,000	$530,008,000

		Excess.	Changes.
Net demand deposits	$309,881,130		
Net time deposits	2,458,710		
Net demand and time dep.	$312,339,840	$150,533,160	+$74,793,580
Net demand deposits	42,263,280	9,525,720	— 482,120
Net demand deposits	147,348,000	8,677,000	— 12,467,100
Total net deposits	$501,951,120	$168,735,880	+$61,844,310

SUPPLEMENTARY BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' FIGURES

For the Week Ended with Opening of Business Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917.

Institutions Clearing Through Members.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bat. Pk. Nat	5,796,000	126,100	141,400	977,400	1,021,300	8,100,600
Colonial	8,420,000	606,000	553,000	1,060,000	82,000	9,387,000
Columbia	9,538,000	678,000	406,000	884,000	13,000	10,055,000
Inter. Bank.	4,296,800	346,900	132,100	1,275,000	495,000	5,910,900
Mutual	7,806,000	666,000	288,000	817,000	......	9,127,000
New Neth.	4,249,000	122,000	397,000	829,000	65,000	5,182,000
Wash. Hgts.	2,140,000	123,000	65,000	140,000	......	2,042,000
Yorkville	6,414,100	585,300	319,800	788,400	41,900	7,856,100
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
First Nat.	6,212,000	56,800	132,400	520,600	701,400	6,726,000
Mechanics'	17,526,900	1,061,900	1,034,100	4,261,400	181,200	25,691,800
Nat. City	5,834,000	86,000	151,000	526,000	690,000	6,936,000
North Side.	4,557,019	266,594	202,718	621,109	......	5,613,700
JERSEY CITY, N. J.						
First Nat.	5,974,000	243,000	509,000	4,968,000	398,000	10,905,000
Hudson Co.	5,433,238	106,742	181,598	310,021	914,306	5,260,209
HOBOKEN, N. J.						
First Nat.	6,544,700	49,900	83,300	1,294,100	89,200	7,165,500
Second Nat.	5,463,528	36,413	111,021	736,942	54,685	6,059,715

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Hamilton	9,526,000	659,000	1,469,000	......	10,291,000
BAYONNE, N. J.					
Mechanics'	6,793,077	292,456	703,798	369,719	7,917,324

Institutions Not in the Clearing House.

Figures Compiled from Special Reports to The New York Times.

NATIONAL & STATE BANKS—Average Figures

Banks.	Loans.	Gold.	Oth. Cash Including Bk. Notes.	Res. Dep. N. Y. & Elsewhere	With Oth. Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Bk. of Cuba.	826,698	82,000	13,878	326,766	......	1,081,728
Bk. of Euro.	2,424,900	245,200	81,700	161,200	......	2,891,800
B'way Cent.	1,270,000	110,000	48,930	87,200	16,100	1,409,700
Bronx Boro.	1,918,940	51,339	146,869	31,060	2,886	2,147,459
Bryant Park	1,578,200	56,500	162,600	217,800	......	1,772,700
Chel. Exch.	3,425,000	160,000	256,000	210,000	176,000	3,613,000
Gotham Nat.	4,630,800	10,100	575,300	637,900	468,500	5,735,900
Harriman N.	21,163,000	693,000	449,500	......	2,407,600	27,686,500
Public Nat.	13,309,900	521,400	142,300	1,265,000	1,271,600	15,578,000
Sherman	3,810,346	57,113	161,573	......	885,709	4,398,159
23d Ward	2,600,200	118,300	163,500	545,200	32,000	3,308,600
W'chester Av	1,259,700	45,500	44,400	60,000	7,300	1,250,800
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.						
Bk. of C. I.	1,192,800	100,000	238,800	182,900	......	1,576,700
Bk. Flatbush.	1,432,000	81,000	81,000	117,000	......	1,580,000
Homestead	932,900	73,000	48,500	104,700	......	1,003,900
Montauk	815,300	61,500	38,200	43,200	......	907,500
Peoples Nat.	2,369,000	44,000	80,000	181,000	65,000	2,702,000

TRUST COMPANIES—Average Figures.

Trust Cos.	Loans.	Cash.	Reserve Dep. N. Y. and Elsewhere.	Dep. with Other Banks & Trust Cos.	Gross Deposits.
MANHATTAN BOROUGH.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Central	136,517,450	12,982,862	60,456,763	10,417,022	199,262,997
Empire	33,547,500	1,798,600	8,945,600	2,641,800	44,403,900
Equitable	137,697,000	10,530,000	12,862,000	32,125,000	186,341,000
Farm. Loan.	153,305,900	13,262,100	17,817,100	19,372,400	191,689,700
Fulton	8,540,900	771,300	1,237,500	......	9,463,500
Hudson	5,010,000	399,800	851,600	334,200	5,469,200
Mercantile T.	6,388,300	463,700	411,100	......	5,732,600
N. Y. L. Ins.	33,806,600	2,540,000	947,600	......	31,580,700
Transatlantic.	4,403,900	218,400	594,300	2,905,600	6,671,200
Union	75,694,261	7,464,004	15,499,115	273,160	93,089,320
United States	71,117,900	5,000,000	8,885,500	......	68,910,000
BROOKLYN BOROUGH.					
Kings County	24,286,295	1,830,896	2,770,515	......	25,858,385
M'facturers'	11,288,000	1,193,400	2,077,500	......	14,101,600

AGGREGATE NET DEPOSITS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

The following Clearing House trust companies have reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES their aggregate average net deposits, which include items exempted from reserve requirements, which items are not included in the "Net Deposits" reported to the Clearing House under its rules:

Trust Co.	Deposits.	Trust Co.	Deposits.
Bankers	$305,896,000	Metropolitan	$61,562,200
Broadway	31,982,909	New York	78,603,000
Brooklyn	37,921,000	Peoples	27,039,500
Columbia	103,389,886	Title Guarantee	54,393,800
Fidelity	12,459,000	United States Mortgage	83,313,000
Franklin	24,119,000		
Guaranty	505,958,000	Total	$1,341,468,986
Lawyers Title Insurance	19,590,700	Change	+23,402,486
Lincoln	15,254,500		

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Ruling.		High.	Low.	Ruling.
1917	2½	1½	2½	1911	2½	2	2⅜
1916	2¾	2	2¼	1910	2	1	1½
1915	2	1½	1¾	1909	2	1½	1¾
1914	8	6	7	1908	1¼	¾	1
1913	2½	2	2¼	1907	8½	2	3
1912	3	2	2¾	1906	3½	2	2¼

Meetings Officially Announced.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date of Meeting.
Am. Sumatra Tob. Co.	July 27	..	Aug. 6
Ann Arb. R.R. Co.	Sept. 4	Sept. 17	Sept. 15
A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co.	Sept. 20	Aft. Mtg.	Oct. 25
Cuba R. R. Co. pf.	Aug. 18	Sept. 20	Sept. 19
Gen. Motors Corp.	Aug. 2	..	Aug. 22
Gulf States Steel Co., St. Tr. ctfs	Aug. 21	Sept. 1	Aug. 31
Ill. Cent. R. R. Co.	Oct. 3	Oct. 18	Oct. 17
Iowa Cen. Ry. Co.	Aug. 8	Sept. 8	Sept. 7
Min., St. P. & S. S. M. Ry Co.	Aug. 18	..	Sept. 18
Nashville, Chatt. & St. L. Ry. Co.	Jan. 9	..	Apr. 9
Toledo, St. Louis & Western Ry Co.	Oct. 11	Oct. 25	Oct. 24

INFORMATION ON "RIGHTS."

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Settlement Day.	Privilege Expires.
Sin. O. & R.	July 27	......	Aug. 9	Aug. 15
Texas Co.	July 10	......	July 24	Aug. 15

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership posted for transfer: James A. Taylor to William B. Nash; sponsors, Russell E. Prentice, Palen Nelson. The Committee on Admission has authorized the following partners of members to exercise the privilege of transacting business upon the floor of the Exchange for the account of their firms: Frank J. Murphy for Fred L. Richards of J. S. Bache & Co.; James P. Thomas for Dewees W. Dilworth of Davies, Thomas & Co.; Thomas H. Frothingham for Fuller Potter of Potter, Choate & Prentice.

Proposed substitute of member: S. Hinman Bird for Eugene Hale, Jr., of Pendergast, Hale & Co.

Changes in firms: C. I. Hudson & Co., Hendrik Hudson, admitted; Thomas M. McKee & Co., H. Sellers McKee, 2d, admitted; Logan & Bryan, Stuart Logan, retired; Logan & Bryan, Louis N. Stott, admitted; Logan & Bryan, Harry S. L. Renb, admitted.

New address: C. E. Berner, 43 Exchange Place.

Branch offices: George S. Fox & Sons, 43 Exchange Place, New York, discontinued; Paine, Webber & Co., Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass., discontinued; Sartorius & Einstein, 1,440 Broadway, New York, discontinued; E. W. Wagner & Co., Champaign, Ill., discontinued.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
STEAM RAILROADS.				
Buff., R. & P. com. & pf.	3	S	Aug. 15	*Aug. 9
Crip. Cr. Cent.	1½	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 15
Do pf.	1	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 15
Me. Cent. pf.	1¼	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
P. & W.V. pf.	1½	—	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Boston Elev.	1¼	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 2
Det. United	2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Pac. G. & El. 1st & orig. pf.	1½	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
BANK STOCKS.				
Bowery	3	Q	Aug. 1	July 27
Bowery	5	Ex.	Aug 1	July 27
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS				
Am. Brass	1½	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Am. Brass	11	Ex.	Aug. 15	July 31
Am. Radiator	3	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 7
Am. S. & Ref.	1½	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 24
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Am. Tobacco	5	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Am. Wind. Gl. Mach. pf.	10	Acc.	Aug. 14	Aug. 7
Bd. & Mtg. G.	4	Q	Aug. 15	*Aug. 8
Buckeye P. L.	2	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Cent. Fdy. pf.	1¼	Q	Sep. 14	*Aug. 31
Cres. Con. Gd. M. & M.	10c	M.	Aug. 10	July 31
Deere & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Diam. I. & C.	½	—	Aug. 1	July 26
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 1	July 26
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Eastern Steel	5	Ex.	Sep. 1	Aug. 18
Do 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Gen. Asph. pf.	1¼	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 15
Gen. Develop.	2	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 15
Harb.-W. Ref.	1½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Harb.-W. Ref.	6	Ex.	Aug. 15	....
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Hask. & Bar.	75c	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 15
Inland Steel	2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Interst. Elec.	1	—	Aug. 1	July 24
Jeff. & Clearf. C. & I. pf.	2½	—	Aug. 15	Aug. 9
Manate Sugar	2½	—	Sep. 1	Aug. 29
Mobile El. pf.	1¼	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Nat. Acme	75c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Nat. Biscuit	1¾	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 31	Aug. 17
N. C. & S. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	*Aug. 21
Penn. C. & C.	75c	—	Aug. 10	Aug. 6
Porto Rico. A. Tob. (scrip)	4	Q	Sep. 6	Aug. 15
Savage Arms	1½	—	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do 1st pf.	1¾	—	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Do 2d pf.	1¾	—	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
So. Pipe Line	6	—	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
St. Oil of Cal.	2½	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 15
St. Oil of N.Y.	3	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 24
U. Drug 2d pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Un. Dyewood	1½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
U.S. Ind. Alco.	16	—	Oct. 1	Aug. 20
U. S. Ind. Alco.	16	—	Dec. 1	Oct. 20
U. S. Steel	1¼	Q	Sep. 29	Aug. 31
U. S. Steel	3	Ex.	Sep. 29	Aug. 31
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug. 30	*Aug. 6
White (J.G.) pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do Eng. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do Mgt. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15

*Holders of record; books do not close.

EXCESS RESERVES INCREASE

Week's Gain $61,844,000, Bringing Total Up to $168,736,000.

Yesterday's bank statement, issued by the Clearing House, showed an increase of $61,844,000 in excess reserves for the week. This increase brought the total for "excess" or "surplus" reserves up to $168,736,000. If to this amount there were added the $92,632,000 of reserve money in the vaults of members of the Federal Reserve system, the total excess reserves would be $261,368,000, which is short about $17,000,000 of the record excess reserves reported on July 6. The statement of that date—the first to be figured on the basis of the reduced reserve requirements—took into account the vault cash of Reserve Bank members, now eliminated from the computation of excess reserves. The total on July 6 was $278,453,000.

Yesterday's statement indicated a reduction in loans amounting to $17,330,000, and increase in deposits of $59,370,000. For the week, the holdings of reserve money with the Federal Reserve Bank increased $81,634,000. This increase and the general betterment of the condition of the associated banks is ascribed chiefly to the cash that was received by the banks in redemption of Treasury certificates of indebtedness which fell due Monday, the total payments made in this district, (not only the city,) amounting to about $126,000,000.

The weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York showed a reduction of $30,000,000 in bills discounted and acceptances purchased. There was also a decrease of $5,000,000 in investments in United States bonds and in municipal warrants, the latter item being entirely wiped out. The Federal Reserve Bank has Government deposits to the amount of $6,337,000, and the Clearing House banks hold $149,461,000.

New York Exchanges Closed.

All of the New York security and commodity exchanges were closed yesterday. The Chicago and most of the other out-of-town markets were also closed. The extra holiday was declared because of the heat of the last few days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2¼
Low	2	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLA'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	4 @4¼	Sixty days	4½@4½
Ninety days	4¼@4½	Ninety days	4½@4¾
Four months	4¼@4½	Four months	5
Five months	4½@4¾	Five months	5 @5¼
Six months	4¾@5	Six months	5 @5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 3 @3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 3¼@3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 3½@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best Known Names.
30 to 90 days ... 4½
4 to 6 months ... 4¾@5
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ges.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.75 7/16	$4.75 7/16	$4.75 7/16	..
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¾	5.76¾	5.76¾	—.00¼
Cables	5.75¾	5.75¾	5.75¾	—.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	21.48	21.48	21.48	..
Cables	21.58	21.58	21.58	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
5.1825	Paris	5.76½	5.75½
	China—		
	Hongkong	65.00	65.10
	Peking	100.75	100.875
	Shanghai	94.50	94.625
19.295	Greece	19.80	19.90
40.10	Holland	42.25	42.37½
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.75	33.00
	Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826	Italy	7.26½	7.25½
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.25	51.25
	Yokohama	51.25	51.25
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.50	Russia	21.48	21.58
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	33.00	33.25
	Copenhagen	29.75	30.00
	Christiania	31.00	31.25
19.295	Spain	22.75	22.90
	South America—		
32.41	Rio	25.625	25.75
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.375	43.50
5.1826	Switzerland	4.50	4.47

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $515,591,177; balance, $43,889,181; Sub-Treasury credit balance $637,209; Federal Reserve credit balance, $21,331,263.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@25 discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 41d, unchanged; in New York, 80⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 62⅝c.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York at Close of Business Aug. 3, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Gold coin and gold certificates		
Gold settlement fund	$255,667,000.00	
Gold in vaults	202,721,417.69	
Gold with foreign agencies	18,112,500.00	
Gold with F. R. agent and in redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	207,920,265.00	
Total gold reserve		$684,421,182.69
Legal-tender notes, silver certificates, and subsidiary coin		39,313,665.15
Total reserve		$723,734,847.84
Bills discounted and bought:		
Com'cial paper	$11,854,856.08	
Acceptances	73,686,724.85	
Total		$85,541,580.93
Investments: U. S. bonds		6,343,550.00
All other resources		343,049.43
Total resources		$815,963,028.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$12,090,950.00
Member bank deposits, (net)	502,096,497.16
Nonmember bank deposits, (net)	11,878,614.02
Government deposits	6,337,608.17
Due to other Federal reserve banks, (net)	67,268,228.85
Federal Reserve notes, (net)	216,321,130.00
Total liabilities	$815,963,028.20
Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$239,670,365.00
Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve Agent:	
Gold and lawful money	202,670,265.00
Commercial paper	39,201,910.54

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE.

		Change.
Loans and investments	$833,405,200	—$14,274,000
Gold	60,227,100	— 1,739,900
Currency and bank notes	9,758,700	— 6,289,900
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	2,166,000	+ 1,166,000
Total deposits	1,038,517,500	— 1,406,200
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in New York City exchanges and United States deposits	832,607,000	— 14,112,900
Reserve on deposits	226,092,200	+ 1,868,100

Percentage of reserve, 29.2.

RESERVE—STATE BANKS.		P.C.
Cash in vault	$11,730,700	10.57
Deposits in banks and trust companies	17,377,200	15.66
Total	$29,107,900	26.23
RESERVE—TRUST COMPANIES.		
Cash in vault	$60,421,700	9.10
Deposits in banks and trust companies	136,562,600	20.58
Total	$196,980,300	29.68

Aggregate reserve on deposits, $226,092,200; $1,868,100 increase; per cent. of legal reserve, 29.20.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF STATE BANKS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

		Change.
Loans & Investments	$431,103,900	+ $1,310,200
Gold	34,786,900	+ 1,465,000
Currency and Bank Notes	17,860,000	— 1,352,800
Federal Reserve Bk.	28,472,400	+ 1,675,400
Deposits	552,800,500	+ 7,651,800
Reserve on Deposits	117,833,200	+ 890,200

Percentage of reserve, 26%.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Loans & Investm'ts	$1,869,618,400	— $6,333,300
Gold	147,770,400	— 15,275,900
Currency & bk. bills	12,639,500	— 6,413,800
Federal Reserve Bk.	5,533,500	+ 1,144,300
Deposits	2,251,876,500	+ 21,441,600
Reserve on deposits	404,987,100	— 8,504,700

Percentage of reserve, 24%.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings of the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
1917.		
Aug. 4	$3,302,271,389	$5,728,209,973
July 28	3,111,975,886	5,447,777,613
July 21	3,823,365,595	6,230,158,508
July 14	3,725,627,649	6,243,476,583
1916.		
Aug. 5	$2,903,807,876	$4,798,198,947
July 29	2,376,607,156	4,056,042,718
July 22	2,546,851,844	4,382,024,816
July 15	2,952,474,164	4,889,983,810

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	5.05	4.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.15	5.00
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.60	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.25	4.90
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.90	4.60
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.80	5.10
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.10	4.80
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	5.75	5.10
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.10
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.05	4.75
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.35	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	6.20	5.40
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.90	4.65
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.95	4.60
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	5.10	4.80
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.15	5.15
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.90	5.10
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.45	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.25	5.00
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.90	4.60
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.45	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr'ght	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.80	4.50
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.45	5.00
Seaboard Air	1917-'26	5	5.45	5.00
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.05	4.75
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.35	5.00

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,946 packages. The market closed firm on all grades of creamery. Fancy marks available within the ranges quoted have been closely cleared. There is some accumulation of medium grades, due to the high asking prices, but anything showing good value available under 38½c, has been closely taken. Renovated firm; ladles quiet; packing stock still scarce. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 40½@41c; extras, (92 score,) 40c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 39@39½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 37½@38½c; thirds, 37@37½c; unsalted, higher than extras, 41½@42c; extras, 40½@41c; firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 38½@39c; State, dairy tubs, finest, 39½@40c; good to prime, 38@39c; common to fair, 36@37½c; renovated, extras, 37½c; firsts, 36½@37c; lower grades, 35@36c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34½@35c; seconds, 34c; lower grades, 33@33½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33½c; lower grades, 32½@33c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,428 cases. Through lighter receipts and pressure to sell defective qualities at any reasonable offers, the market closed with rather a better clearance. Otherwise the situation shows no material change. Fancy goods continue scarce and firm. Medium and undergrades, including a large part of the supply arriving more or less broken in transit, are urgently offered, and the range of values is still very wide, about in line with previous quotations. Nearby white eggs of fancy quality are scarce and firm. Defective lots moving rather slowly, as many dealers prefer refrigerator stock. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 30@33c; thirds and poorer, 25@29c; dirties, No. 1, 28@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@27c; undergrades, 18@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 47@48c; ordinary to good, 42@46c; gathered whites, good to fine, 42@46c; poor to fair, 32@40c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 32@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 40@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@40c.

West Porto Rico Sugar Company

We are offering the Preferred Stock of the West Porto Rico Sugar Company at a price to yield 8%. This investment may be briefly described by the following attractive features:

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For Sale.—One $500.00 7% Bond of Subsidiary Co. Atlantic Refining Co. Seek quick purchaser. D 486 Times Annex.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, August 7, 1917, for Contract 181, for removing a steel-frame superstructure and furnishing and erecting a portable steel building at Shaft 11 of the City tunnel, erecting a brick storage building and doing miscellaneous work, all in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

BOND AND STOCK OFFERS.
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DOINGS AND SAYINGS IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Wholesale Shoe Firm Enlarges Space by Acquiring Hudson Street Leasehold.

$350,000 TRADE IN JERSEY

Pelham Residence in $60,000 Sale —Motor Company Takes Long Lease of Broadway Building.

An important deal in the wholesale shoe centre was closed yesterday in the purchase by McElwain, Morse & Rogers of the six-story building at 13 to 19 Hudson Street, northwest corner of Reade Street, with the thirty-one-year ground leasehold held by Postmaster Thomas S. Patten and Walter R. Patten. The property is owned by Catherine S. Hunter. It fronts 66.11 on Reade Street and 80.2 on Hudson Street, adjoining the twelve-story building on the Hudson and Duane Street corner occupied on a long lease by McElwain, Morse & Rogers. They now control for their business the westerly Hudson Street frontage.

The Charles F. Noyes Company was the broker.

Sale in West Eighth Street.

The two four-story dwellings now used for studios and apartments at 16 and 18 West Eighth Street, 50 by 100, running through to Macdougal Alley, have been sold by Pepe & Bro. in conjunction with the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, for Mrs. Draper. They are assessed at $48,000.

$21,250 for Castle Venice.

Arthur C. Sheridan sold the country estate known as Castle Venice on the Sound, at Roton Point, Conn., at auction yesterday for $21,250. Edward F. Hart of New Rochelle was the purchaser. It was sold for the South Norwalk Savings Bank. The property contains three acres with outbuildings.

Bronx Sales.

The building with eight one-story stores at the southwest corner of Prospect Avenue and 180th Street, 100 by 60, has been sold by the Freehold Construction Company to the Doro Realty Company. In part payment the latter gave a plot 50 by 144 on the east side of Broadway, 100 feet north of 204th Street, in the Dyckman section.

The five-story flat at 1,065-1,067 Prospect Avenue, 37.8 by 144, near 166th Street, has been sold by Sigmond Ashner.

$350,000 Orange and Newark Deal.

An Orange and Newark deal involving properties valued at about $350,000 was closed through Feist & Feist, who sold for Harold S. Maddock the five-story apartment house at 477 to 481 Main Street, Orange. The buyers, Clifford D. Baldwin and Charles Moore, gave in part payment the new commercial building at 328 to 332 Washington Street, Newark, northeast corner of Pearl Street, 110 by 287.

Brooklyn.

The three-story residence at 1,253 Pacific Street has been resold by the Bulkley & Horton Company for the South Jersey Land Company.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the two one-family houses at 8,412 and 8,414 Tenth Avenue, Dyker Heights, for E. L. Arthur.

The three-story flat at 340 Fifteenth Street has been sold by William G. Rehbein for E. Benn, and the four-story flat at 548 Eleventh Street for John Schmidt.

Buys $60,000 Pelham House.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have sold for Clarence S. McClellan his home on Corona Avenue, Pelham, to George C. Taylor, President of the American Express Company. It was held at $60,000.

New Jersey.

The Batson Farm Agency, in conjunction with E. L. Greenin, has sold the T. McKean farm at Ramsey to G. C. Bowles.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Dr. John G. Singer the cottage at 457 South Maple Avenue, Glen Rock, to John S. Campbell.

Louis Schlesinger, Inc., has sold for Charles J. Barkhorn the residence at 65 Girard Place, in the Clinton Hill section of Newark, on plot 50 by 100, to Milton A. Maas, and also for Charles Stopper and Mrs. Frieda Watter, executors for the estate of Charles L. Watter, the residence, 100 by 132, at the northwest corner of Grafton and Clinton Avenues, Forest Hill, to Joseph C. Potts.

Bowles & Co. have sold a house on Park Avenue, Leonia, to Arthur S. Pohly and a house on Sylvan Avenue to George Kyle.

Broadway Motor Lease.

Rice & Hill have leased for Mary A. Fitzgerald to Elmer R. Hollander, President of Hollander Sales and Service, Inc., the four-story building at 1,721 and 1,723 Broadway, 50 by 91, adjoining the southwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street. The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $200,000. The building has been occupied by the Ford Motor Company. The Hollander Sales and Service, Inc., has been appointed sales agent for the Ford Company.

Commercial Leases.

Manning & Frank, with William S. Anderson & Co., have leased the ground floor store at 122 East Fifty-seventh Street to George Chevrier, cleaning and dyeing, and with the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, the parlor floor in the same building to Frances B. Lackland, milliner.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased a garage at 1[illegible] West Fifty-sixth Street to Harry E. Aitken, and the store at 28 East Forty-ninth Street to Miss Florence E. Miller.

John C. Adams has rented his store at 503 Greenwich Street to the Lessivine Water Company.

Private Dwelling Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Jacob Ruppert Realty Company to Miss Bessie B. Chapman the three-story dwelling at 255 West Eighty-fourth Street, and for Robert W. Goelet to Mrs. M. Dubieschelle the four-story dwelling at 123 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has rented for the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank the three-story dwelling at 118 East 123d Street to Bert Micholle.

The Houghton Company has leased for the estate of Charles Gulden the four-story dwelling at 312 West Ninetieth Street to Helen Hess Moore.

John J. Kavanagh leased the three-story dwelling at 104 East Seventy-fourth Street to Louis Duverrier.

Amortization Mortgages Placed.

The Folsom Corporation has placed mortgages with the Co-operative Savings and Loan Association of New York for John A. Kelly on property situated on the Esplanade, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and for Charles B. McMullen, at Garden City, L. I. They are amortizing mortgages calling for payment of principal and interest in small monthly sums and as long as the payments are continued the principal cannot be called by the lender. The loans will run for periods of thirteen to fourteen years, with the option to the borrower of repaying all or any part at any time on thirty days' notice. This form of loan is similar to that of the various land banks of Europe, which have proved very successful.

TITLE INSURANCE HIGHER.

New Board of Underwriters Increases Rates 20 Per Cent.

The formation last week of a Board of Title Underwriters attracted considerable interest on the part of those interested in title examination.

Upon request for further information in regard to the purpose of the board an officer of one of the title companies said yesterday: "The rates for the examination and guarantee of titles were fixed in 1885 and have remained the same ever since. At that time these rates were made quite a little lower than the ordinary charge of attorneys for title examination alone, and the fact was not taken into consideration that very much more work had to be done and very much more care had to be exercised in the case of titles that were examined for the purpose of guarantee. The work must be so well done that mistakes will not occur.

"The continual increase in department orders and violations which have to be searched for has also increased the work involved. At the same time everything in connection with the business has increased in cost, and now very heavy taxes are impending.

"The companies have lived largely from the mortgage business, and with most of them the straight title insurance business never has yielded a profit. Now that there is very little mortgage business some of the companies have been hard pressed to meet the cost of the business, and it seemed absolutely necessary, if the business was to be preserved and the public protected by having sound companies to deal with, that the companies should increase their compensation so as to meet the increased expense and demands upon them.

"Furthermore, the shifting decisions of the courts and the uncertainties of the law generally are increasing the losses from title insurance, and very little was figured in the fees originally fixed for this risk, for it was thought that by careful examination this could be practically eliminated.

"This has proved not to work out in practice, and the companies are all having to meet substantial losses. When you consider that the rates as fixed in 1885 were only about one-half of the rates that were being paid at that time for a mere examination of title, and without any insurance of the result, it is plain that the title companies undertook a great task when they set out to serve the public in a way that they could not afford to serve it unless the volume of business was very large.

"In such a market as has existed for the past few years all the companies have seen their gross earnings decrease and their expenses greatly increase with the result that their net has greatly diminished. Unless the business was to fall into disrepute, it was thought best by all of them to form a voluntary association of title underwriters to improve the methods of conducting the business, make the procedure of the various companies uniform in conducting it, establish uniform rates and slightly increase them so as to give some margin of safety and profit.

"Any other course would tend gradually to create a monopoly in the company or companies which could last through this period of stress. The increase in rates which has been established by the Board will average from 10 to 20 per cent. and is much less than the increase of expenses of conducting the business."

MODEL TENEMENTS.

Architects Complain That Restrictions Hamper Good Work.

The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, having had opportunities to review and study the problem exemplified in open-stair tenements recently erected under the existing law, and other types of existing tenements, and to compare them with what they might have been if some of the restrictions had not existed, has passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas, Limitations and restrictions imposed by the present tenement house law tend to increase the cost of living by causing unnecessary expense in construction and uneconomical planning of tenements, and

"Whereas, Among the restrictions imposed is the one which makes the open-air staircase plan less effective and not economical in arrangement of space by prohibiting the lighting and ventilating of toilets and bathrooms on the open-stair court recess,

"Be it resolved, That the Brooklyn Chapter, A. I. A., considers that there is no valid objection to this arrangement of plan and therefore gives its support to a movement which may tend to the elimination of this restriction."

At a more recent meeting, held when the matter was again taken up, the following resolution was presented and also unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the Brooklyn Chapter, A. I. A., advocates and supports the creation of a board of appeals which shall have similar powers with regard to the tenement house law as are now given the Board of Standards and Appeals with regard to the building code of New York City."

Carroll H. Pratt, Secretary of the Brooklyn Chapter, commenting on the subject in the Journal of the Institute of architects, says: "If the modifications in the tenement house law recommended herein could be brought about by remedial legislation, such buildings as the Vanderbilt tenement, housing 884 families, and the John Jay dwellings, housing 287 families, might be built containing features of plan and arrangement tending to greater economy of floor space with ample light and ventilation for living-rooms and without interior intercommunication between families.

"In a modified form known as the quadrant or sawtooth arrangement of separate units the plan is adaptable to the industrial town for the housing of many families with the maximum of light and air and open yards and gardens.

"It would seem that the application of the tenement house law to varying conditions could be more scientifically administered and with safety, justice, and equity for every interest, by the creation of a board of appeals having authority to interpret and pass upon the intent of the law in its relation to the many unusual conditions which are presented through the efforts which are being expended by owners and architects to improve housing facilities both urban and suburban."

The Brooklyn Chapter, A. I. A., has also indorsed and approved the Lawson tenement house bill which legalizes the conversion of three-story and basement dwellings into three-family dwellings under reasonable conditions as being a step in the right direction.

Watching Assessed Valuations.

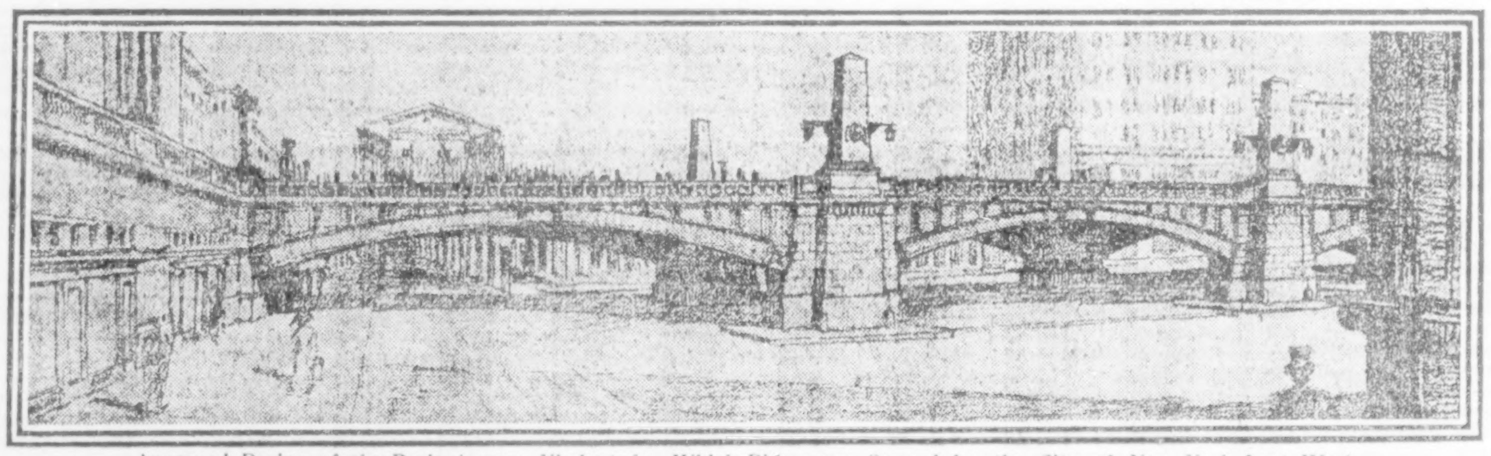
After very careful deliberation, the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has come to the conclusion that an effort is being made by the present city administration to increase the assessed value of real estate. A special committee has therefore been appointed by the Advisory Council to confer with both the city officials and members of the State Tax Commission upon this subject.

This committee consists of Alfred E. Marling, President, Horace S. Ely Company; William H. Wheelock, Vice President, Douglas Robinson, Charles Brown Company; Cyrus C. Miller, ex-President of the Bronx; Louis V. Bright, President Lawyers Title and Trust Company, and Douglas L. Elliman.

It is understood that Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board, will appoint a similar committee from that body to co-operate with the above-mentioned committee. Taxpayers' associations have likewise been requested to give thorough consideration to this subject and to be prepared to meet the situation when it arises.

BIDS OPENED FOR THE NEW PARK AVENUE VIADUCT OVER FORTY-SECOND STREET

An Ornamental Structure Landing on Upper Level of Grand Central Terminal Planned to Relieve Traffic on Fifth and Madison Avenues—Estimated to Cost About $700,000.



Approved Design of the Park Avenue Viaduct for Which Bids were Opened by the City of New York Last Week.

Borough President Marks opened bids last week for the construction of the viaduct to be built on Park Avenue from Fortieth to Forty-second Streets, landing on the upper level of the Grand Central Terminal.

Five bids were received in all, ranging from $517,079 to $656,185, the lowest bidder being the Terry & Tench Company. It is expected that the contract will be awarded within a few days.

Work on this improvement, which has been contemplated for a long time, has been delayed by necessary subway construction work. The plans have been approved by the Public Service Commission and by the contractors engaged in subway work.

Nothing stands in the way of the immediate commencement of actual work except the appropriation of additional funds by the Board of Estimate, which it is expected will be made within the course of a few days if a special meeting is called for the purpose.

When the money shall have been appropriated the work will be prosecuted with all possible speed, in order that the great benefits of this improvement in diminishing traffic congestion along Fifth Avenue, and particularly at and near Forty-second Street, may be enjoyed at the earliest possible moment.

Pedestrian and vehicular traffic at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street continues extremely congested, in spite of efforts on the part of the Borough President and other city authorities to transfer such traffic to other thoroughfares.

A recent traffic count, taken by the Fifth Avenue Association, shows that 16,960 vehicles passed this point between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

A traffic count made in 1916 for a period of ten hours, from 8:30 A. M. to 6:30 P. M., showed that 113,780 persons and 18,000 vehicles crossed at this intersection during that time. The greatest traffic for a period of fifteen minutes was between 10:45 A. M. and 11 A. M., when 433 vehicles passed.

Borough President Marks has been in negotiation with the New York Central Railroad to secure its consent to open up the easterly side of the upper level of the Grand Central Station to permit vehicles going north on the viaduct to use this driveway instead of doubling the use of the westerly driveway, as would be necessary under the agreement made under the previous administration, which reserved the easterly driveway on the upper level entirely for the use of the railroad.

He feels that it is absolutely essential to the free passage of traffic that this easterly driveway be opened up and while, under the terms of the agreement, he cannot compel the railroad so to do, yet he is of the opinion that the railroad officials will see the necessity of such action and will accordingly consent.

Recently another step has been taken by the Borough President which will help to relieve the congested condition at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, namely the widening of Madison Avenue between Forty-first and Forty-sixth Streets. By reason of this widening, vehicles crossing Forty-second Street which intend to go north will be inclined to turn north on Madison Avenue instead of going up Fifth Avenue. The widening at this point also will lead many vehicles to use Madison Avenue as a through thoroughfare—the congestion at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street being relieved by the widening—and thus traffic will be deflected from Fifth Avenue.

It is expected that Madison Avenue will ultimately be widened all the way from Forty-second Street to Fifty-ninth Street. In view of present war conditions and general depression in real estate, the Borough President has not actively pushed the widening of streets. He felt, however, that the widening of Madison Avenue between Forty-first and Forty-sixth Streets was most imperative and should not be further delayed.

It is believed that the erection of the Forty-second Street and Park Avenue Viaduct and the widening of Madison Avenue will so greatly relieve traffic congestion at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street that no changes of grade or other changes need be made at that crossing.

Many schemes from time to time have been suggested, but city engineers have not approved. It is one of the most difficult traffic problems with which the authorities have had to deal, and undoubtedly will be one of the first questions considered by the new Traffic Commission recently authorized by the Board of Estimate, in the membership of which the Borough President, Police Commissioner, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate will be included.

Another improvement contemplated to be undertaken this year on Fourth Avenue, Thirty-second to Thirty-fourth Streets, is the addition of a ramp on the easterly side of the avenue, which will double traffic facilities leading to Park Avenue and further tend to relieve Fifth Avenue congestion.

QUEENS SURE TO BENEFIT.

If More Fare Is Charged the Service Must Be Improved.

A week from next Wednesday the Public Service Commission will file its report on the application of the New York & North Shore Traction Company for permission to increase its rate of fare from 5 cents to 7 cents on all of its lines operating within the city limits. These lines run from Little Neck through Douglaston, Bayside, and Flushing to Whitestone and Whitestone Landing, Queens Borough.

An interesting feature of the situation is that if permission for an increase of fare is granted, the additional income will have to be spent for bettering the service. William L. Ransom, chief counsel for the commission, submitted proof indicating that "the company's meagre revenues may be due to infrequent, poorly timed service, and the insanitary, unpainted, unattractive condition of its cars."

Whether the company wins or loses, the matter will be taken to the courts for final determination on certain legal points, chief among them being the question of the commission's jurisdiction. If the report of the commission is against the company the latter will appeal and in the other event the city will appeal. Mr. Ransom said yesterday that the legal questions involved would probably reach the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court by October and that by December a final decision ought to be handed down.

Mr. Ransom summarized the questions involved as follows:

"Has the Legislature vested the commission with power, in behalf of the State, to increase the rate of fare of street surface railroads within a city to a sum in excess of the five-cent maximum specified in Section 181 of the railroad law?

"If this be true, is it also true that the Legislature, by Sections 73 and 74 of the Greater New York Charter, specifically delegated the city authorities to establish the rates to be charged by a public service corporation?

"If there was such delegation of power, would it bar this commission from fixing a higher rate, on the company's application, over the objections of the city?"

Mr. Ransom has submitted for the consideration of the commission as a means of increasing the company's revenues, and as an alternative to granting a uniform increase in fare, the question of introducing upon the lines of the company what is commonly known as the "copper zone" system, under which the lines of the company would be divided into a series of zones, each representing a distinct suburban community, with the imposition of 2 cents per zone and a minimum fare per passenger of 4 or 5 cents.

"Under such a system," Mr. Ransom says, "passengers riding only a short distance in Flushing or Whitestone would not be required to pay more than at present, while those who made a journey over the entire line would pay a fare upon the four zones into which the line is divided, or 8 cents."

Experts who have figured on this matter have estimated that this system would yield at least as much revenue as an increase of all fares to 7 cents, with the consequent adverse effect of the latter upon the volume of traffic, and that the zone system would preserve the present low rate of charge for rides of moderate distances.

The fate of all of the surface railroad companies which have applied to the local commission and to the one up-State for permission to charge for transfer or to increase the flat rate of fare is involved in the decision concerning this particular company. Satisfaction was expressed by representatives of the commission that the fight is to be based on the application of the New York & North Shore Company, because its facts have been presented to the commission in splendid shape, so that nothing claimed by the company will have to be construed by the courts before a decision is rendered.

Canal Street Alterations.

The Whiting-Patterson Company of Philadelphia, paper manufacturers, which recently leased the six buildings at 261 to 267 Canal Street, through to Howard Street, from the Eugene Higgins estate, has filed plans through Vance W. Torbet, architect, for a $30,000 alteration to the Canal Street end. The Howard Street building will also be remodeled, the total expenditure to amount to $75,000. The improvements will include new floorings, elevators, sprinkler system and fire escape. The paper concern plans to occupy the basement and two of the stores, and will sublet the remaining space. It secured control of the property on a ten-year lease at a total rental of about $200,000.

BIG DECREASE IN BUILDING.

Operations Fall Off 50 Per Cent. in Borough of Queens.

Building operations in Queens showed a falling off of more than 50 per cent. during the month of July, 1917, over those of the corresponding month of 1916.

In July, 1917, there were 200 applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $611,845, while in the corresponding month last year there were 376 applications of an estimated cost of $1,359,009.

A year ago there was notable activity in the erection of tenements and apartments in the upper Long Island City section, in the Jackson Heights district, in Corona, and in the Liberty Avenue district in the Fourth Ward.

Very little is being done in any of these sections at this time and there is no activity in the erection of industrial plants.

The only important development projected this last month was that of the Paterson Avenue Construction Company for the erection of five-story tenements on Jamaica Avenue near Fifth Avenue, Long Island City, each unit costing $40,000, and the erection of a first-class theatre by the Rex Theatre Company in the Corona section at Jackson Avenue and Fortieth Street, to cost $12,000.

The majority of the operations for the last month are those of individual home builders who are erecting detached dwellings at a cost from $2,500 to $5,000. These operations are scattered generally throughout the borough.

Commenting upon the situation, Commissioner John W. Moore of the Queens Building Bureau said: "Building in Queens has fallen to the present low level owing to the inability of the builders to get materials.

"There is a demand for many new housings and for new industrial buildings, but builders simply cannot take contracts at this time because they do not know whether or not they can get the material. If this situation improves we will have one of the biggest building booms in Queens that we have ever seen."

BRIGHTWATERS AUCTION.

Over 160 Shore Front Plots at Auction Next Saturday.

An important sale of Long Island suburban property will be held next Saturday, when the Jere Johnson Jr. Company will offer at auction 162 shore front parcels at Brightwaters, near Bay Shore. The tract was developed a few years ago by the T. B. Ackerson Company, and among its special features is an attractive bathing pavilion with bathhouses on a magnificent beach.

Mr. Johnson said that during the fifty years his firm has been in the business it has sold over 125,000 plots in New York City and its environs. As a rule property values have increased.

"Looking back over these various properties," Mr. Johnson continued, "I do not recall one that from the viewpoint of both present availability and of investment possibility offered an opportunity equal to the plots we are going to sell at Brightwaters. Most auction sales are held on a rising market. There are many attractions to stimulate values at Brightwaters, but to offset these we have a real estate market in the doldrums, with many more people seeking to sell than to buy."

The incorporation of Brightwaters as a village is of importance to the prospective purchaser, for it assures the future upkeep of the property.

A special train even is being provided on the Long Island Railroad to take prospective buyers to the property, as the sale will be conducted on the premises.

Little Farms on Staten Island.

An auction sale of little farms will be held on Staten Island next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Aug. 9, 10, and 11, by George G. Baker at Clovena Park, at the junction of Richmond Turnpike and Clove Road. The Silver Lake and Concord trolleys pass on two sides. The property is being developed by the Farm and Home Corporation. The greater portion is planted with corn, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, beets, &c.

CAMPAIGN TO EDUCATE THE TENEMENT DWELLER

By BLEECKER MARQUETTE,
Assistant Secretary of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society.

There is one long-standing misconception about the tenement house dweller which, despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, still exists with extraordinary persistency in the minds of many people. This is the venerable conviction that the majority of tenement house dwellers are slovenly, irresponsible and indolent; that they are content with filthy and squalid surroundings and that any attempt to provide clean, sanitary homes and congenial, healthful housing conditions is a well-meaning but utterly futile endeavor.

In view of the remarkable strides that have been made in housing conditions, not only in New York City but throughout the United States, it is a constant source of surprise to still hear the same old objections to tenement reforms based on the same discredited grounds. Though fortunately not heard so frequently, the glib condemnation of the unworthy tenement dweller is still made, and new plans for tenement house improvement and for more adequate legal safeguards are still met with this familiar, obsolete argument.

In the last ten years the advisability and possibility from all points of view of improving the condition of the tenement house dweller has been most convincingly demonstrated. This is not a matter of the pious theories and sentimentalities of the "social uplifters," but a matter of simple, concrete facts and real results. The New York Tenement House law and the work of the Tenement House Department have unquestionably justified themselves from the point of view of the welfare of the tenant, the larger well-being of the city and also from the point of view of the progressive and intelligent property owners.

The success of the new-law tenements which guarantee safeguards as to light, ventilation, and sanitation and other protections demanded in a multiple-family dwelling, has shown that the tenement dweller was quick to react to the advantages which the law guaranteed him. The blanket condemnation of tenement dwellers as being content with vile and ugly habitations does not hold true, and the idea that improvements would be useless is also discredited.

Though the improvement of tenement house conditions is still a matter of tremendous perplexity, involving economic, political and social difficulties of great magnitude, it will yield to a keen, intelligent program of economic adjustment, wise legislation, and persistent education.

While constantly working for readjustment in other fields, persistent education has been one of the methods used by the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society. For three years it has been carrying on vigorously a system of education which illustrates plainly the eagerness and willingness of the tenement dweller to better his lot despite circumstances that might well cause despair and discouragement. In this educational campaign the Tenement House Committee has co-operated with the Tenement House Department of New York City, and for three years they have been making an increasingly successful campaign.

The Tenement House Committee realizes that many evils in tenement house living spring from the failure of the tenement dweller, recruited from all parts of the world and from places where every possible standard of living exists, to comprehend the social demands of close community living. Total ignorance of the necessity of health safeguards and the causes of the most dangerous diseases and the natural desire to cling to the living customs of the countries from which they came make education imperative.

The Tenement House Committee therefore proposed that one of the best methods of meeting this situation was an effective educational campaign, and it was convinced that satisfactory results would be achieved. Three years' trial has demonstrated the wisdom of this course of action which has met with success and hearty co-operation from all sides—from tenants, relief societies, neighborhood associations, and from real estate owners.

To educate the huge tenement house population to their rights under the law, their duties and the essentials of proper community living is a tremendous task, and a unique and effective method is being used to carry it out. The Tenement House Committee and the Tenement House Department issued a small educational primer named "For You," which is gotten up in a form that immediately catches the eye and stimulates interest.

The new edition, the third to be issued, appears in a bright and attractive yellow cover, on which is printed:

"It Is Hard to Get Money."
"It Is Hard to Get Health."
"Health Is Wealth."

This primer, illustrated with numerous photographs and written in simple, forceful English, explains as graphically and vividly as possible the rights and duties of tenement dwellers under the law and the essentials of sanitation, health, and housekeeping. The book asks such pertinent questions as:

"Do you want to get sick?" "Do you want to lose a day's pay?" and shows the relationship of such important individual problems as these with the immediate home surroundings. The importance of cleanliness, right ventilation, and fire precaution is emphasized. The main causes of sickness, particularly of consumption, are carefully explained, and the relationship of dirty housekeeping and insanitation with sickness is shown.

The results of the first two editions of "For You" were so satisfactory and it proved itself such a successful social and civic enterprise that the new edition has been published in co-operation with five other branches of the city government—the Police, Fire, Health, Street Cleaning, and Water Supply Departments. In this way the relationship of these departments to the larger tenement house problem is brought out. Co-operatively and educationally it is important that tenement dwellers know just what the city can do for them and what in turn they can do for the city.

The distribution for "For You" is a difficult problem. The pamphlet must not be scattered broadcast, but must be put into the reader's hands in such a way that he will appreciate its value. Consequently the best and most intensive manner of distribution is by three special women Inspectors in the Tenement House Department, who devote their entire time to "For You" propaganda.

Concentrating on those parts of the city in which living problems are most acute, they go from door to door and from tenement to tenement explaining in a friendly, helpful way the meaning of "For You," and impressing upon them the importance of cleanliness, good housekeeping, and sanitation.

The visitations of the "For You" workers serve more purposes, however, than the distribution of the pamphlet. The Tenement House Department has chosen for this work three unusually capable and alert women who are well qualified to deal with community and social problems of all kinds. By working in a given locality for a definite period of time the "For You" worker comes into intimate contact with the people and easily learns the various problems of the neighborhood.

This enables her to call the attention of the proper city authorities to any violations of the law which she may find and to obtain their help in securing improvements.

The "For You" Inspectors are also in close touch with social agencies—each one of them is a member of a Charity Organization Society district—so they are doing excellent work in the bringing to the attention of the proper agency cases of disease and poverty, and in co-operating in community improvements of all kinds.

The work of properly distributing "For You" is also enthusiastically carried on by settlements, relief societies, neighborhood associations, hospitals, and many other social agencies. They realized at once the great value of an educational primer of this sort. "For You" was also enthusiastically received by the schools, has been studied in the classrooms, used as material for essay writing, and then taken home to tenement fathers and mothers.

In a special campaign which the Tenement House Committee made to distribute the last edition of "For You" a total of more than 22,000 children was reached in the months of May and June. To every one who is familiar with educational work there is no doubt but what it is bringing important, tangible results, and that it is proving an effective manner of attacking one of the important phases of the tenement house problem.

It is safe to say that every section of the city that has been thoroughly covered in this educational campaign is greatly improved. In order to get the facts as to whether there are tangible evidences of the improvement, the committee arranged to have the three women Inspectors from the Tenement House Department, who have been doing intensive educational work in the city's most crowded sections, go back through some of the blocks that they had done when this work was first undertaken with a view to checking up the existing conditions with those previously recorded in their original report on those blocks.

This work of re-inspection showed not only that the conditions were better; that the tenants, even the worst, knew something more of their rights and had at least a somewhat stronger impression of their responsibilities than they had had before, but it also showed tangible results by way of fewer obstructions on the fire escapes, cleaner streets and yards, and tidier homes.

ZONING LAW PROGRESS.

New York City Plan Being Followed by Other Big Cities.

"The adoption of the zoning law in New York City has marked the inauguration of a new epoch in American city planning," said Herbert S. Swan, Executive Secretary of the Zoning Committee, discussing the progress of zoning and its benefits. "Prior to the enactment of the zoning law, public restrictions regulating the height, use and area of buildings had received but scant consideration. Such regulations were in most cities absolutely unknown.

"Only four or five cities—like Boston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, and Washington—had had any experience with them at all.

"Since the enactment of the zone plan the offices of the Committee on the City Plan have become a Mecca for pilgrimages of citizens and officials from all over the country, who would have their cities profit by New York's experience.

"This widespread interest is suggested by the fact that our districting scheme has been studied on the ground by individuals and delegations from representative cities, such as Newark, Cambridge, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Dallas, Chicago, San Francisco, and Baltimore.

"In Illinois a bill allowing all cities and villages to adopt a districting scheme has already passed the Senate.

"The Legislature of New Jersey, at its last session, passed a law authorizing all cities of the first class to adopt zoning schemes. Both Jersey City and Newark are now making preparations to take advantage of this law.

"Oakland, Cal., Philadelphia, Milwaukee, and St. Louis have already appointed commissions that are now at work. Berkeley and Sacramento, Cal., adopted ordinances regulating the use of buildings while the subject was under discussion in New York.

"It is, therefore, apparent that the New York zoning law is of more than local interest. Our experience is being carefully watched and studied by cities throughout the United States. This fact makes it doubly necessary for the people of this city to exert every effort to sustain the constitutionality of the law.

"That the citizens of New York are keenly aware of this responsibility is evidenced by the organization of the Zoning Committee, the officers of which are Frederic B. Pratt, Chairman; Walter Stabler, Treasurer; Edward M. Bassett, counsel, and Herbert S. Swan, Executive Secretary. The Executive Committee consists of Lawson Purdy, Robert S. Binkerd, J. Howes Burton, Robert W. de Forest, Otto M. Eidlitz, Arthur Lehman and Robert E. Simon. Its offices are at 277 Broadway.

"The larger committee now includes over one hundred members, representing all parts of the city.

"The Zoning Committee was organized because it was deemed vitally important for private individuals to supplement the city's defense of the zoning resolution, in order that the strongest bulwark might be erected against its possible overthrow; that its provisions might be perfected, and that changes in officials or administrations might not cause it to lapse. The primary purpose of this committee is to defend the constitutionality of the law in the courts, no matter where it may be attacked in the city."

Zone Map Changes

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has adopted resolutions amending the use-district maps, as follows:

"Section 13 so as to include within an unrestricted district the area bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Skillman Avenue and Kingsland Avenue; thence southerly on the westerly line of Kingsland Avenue to the southerly side of Maspeth Avenue; thence easterly on said southerly side of Maspeth Avenue to the westerly side of Olive Street; thence southerly on said westerly side of Olive Street to a line parallel with Maspeth Avenue and 100 feet southerly therefrom, measured at right angles; thence westerly on said line parallel with Maspeth Avenue to its intersection with a line parallel with Conselyea Street and 100 feet southerly therefrom, measured at right angles; thence westerly along said line parallel with Conselyea Street to a line parallel with Wood Point Road and 100 feet westerly therefrom, measured at right angles; thence northerly on said line parallel with Point Road to a line parallel with Skillman Avenue and 100 feet northerly therefrom, measured at right angles; thence easterly on said line northerly of and parallel with Skillman Avenue to a line parallel with Kingsland Avenue and 100 feet westerly therefrom, measured at right angles; thence southerly on said line westerly of and parallel with Kingsland Avenue to the southerly side of Skillman Avenue; thence easterly on the southerly side of Skillman Avenue to the point of beginning, Borough of Brooklyn.

"Section 22, so as to include within an unrestricted district all the area not already so included within the block bounded by Sixtieth Street, New Utrecht Avenue, Fourteenth Avenue, Sixty-first Street and Thirteenth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn."

MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATES

Improvements Being Made, Including 1,000 Bathhouses.

Joseph P. Day, developer and sales agent for Manhattan Beach Estates, is a firm believer in the pulling power of outdoor sports as the best "Silent Salesman" a real estate man can employ to popularize his holding. "That factor, however," says Mr. Day, "is only one of many that must be employed to insure the success of the operation. Others are expert salesmanship, the capitalizing of each and every natural resource at its highest valuation, the installation of every available municipal improvement, the constant striving after improved transit facilities, the highest possible concentration of advertising effort, the use of discrimination in following up, accepting, and registering 'prospects,' and the closest possible watchfulness and protection of the interests of property owners after the bargain has been clinched. All this and more has been done at Manhattan Beach Estates.

"The Atlantic Ocean is the chief asset of Manhattan Beach, but one that heretofore has not been properly capitalized. The few old bathhouses of the past actually were more of a detriment than the old condition of things.

"The hundreds of thousands of dollars the present management has invested in greatly enlarging the Beach, increasing the number of new bathhouses, meanwhile replacing the old houses with those that are new, commodious, and clean, have proved so powerful a magnet that on Saturday, July 28, I found it absolutely necessary to give 'rush' orders for the construction of 1,000 more new bathhouses, to be ready for use in a few days.

Lower Insurance Rates.

The most recent development in the endeavor of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests to secure lower fire insurance rates has been the formal action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment requesting Jesse L. Phillips, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, to investigate the entire subject.

This action on the part of the Board of Estimate was taken at the initiative of the President of the Board of Aldermen, Frank L. Dowling, when he was acting Mayor of the city in the absence of Mayor Mitchel. President Dowling has also had his aids in conference with representatives of the State Superintendent of Insurance in furtherance of his efforts to have investigations made of the fire insurance premiums paid on risks in this city. This act is the first decided step toward obtaining results.

MILLINERY TRADE IN UPTOWN CENTRE

Closely Concentrated in and Around 36th Street, West of Fifth Avenue.

VERY LITTLE NEW SPACE

Rentals Advanced All Through Midtown Loft Zone—Concessions No Longer Given.

The new uptown wholesale millinery centre, which a few months ago was expected to find its habitat on Seventh Avenue, in close proximity to the Pennsylvania Station and the new hotel, seems to be permanently established in the Fifth Avenue area, two blocks further east. Had it been possible to erect one or more of the projected buildings for millinery and kindred trades on Seventh Avenue, for one of which, at least, several wholesale milliners had agreed to sign long-term leases, the trade, which has been steadily moving northward from the Houston Street centre of Broadway, would undoubtedly be well settled on Seventh Avenue, and its presence there would have been a valuable addition to the commercial improvement of that thoroughfare.

Since the first of May the millinery leases in the side street buildings north of Thirty-third Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, have been not only numerous, but of such a character as to show that the jobbers in flowers, feathers, braids, and other goods have evidently agreed to desert the old-time section. This new millinery centre is now definitely established between the avenues mentioned from Thirty-third to Thirty-ninth Street, and Thirty-sixth Street is the heart of this trade.

Within the last three or four months nearly twenty wholesale milliners have moved into the loft buildings which very recently have wiped out nearly all of the old-time residences in the Thirty-sixth Street block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The demand for space in this block has been so great that renting agents have in more than one instance been restricted to that block. A broker last week said that three or four other large downtown firms would join the uptown movement if suitable Thirty-sixth Street space could be found.

The lease last week through Cross & Brown of the store and basement in the new fifty-foot building at 15 and 17 West Thirty-sixth Street by H. & E. & S. Meyers, one of the best-known wholesale millinery firms, is an illustration of the popularity of the block. Why Thirty-sixth Street should have been selected in preference to other blocks may be difficult to explain except on the ground that more room was evidently there for the first-comers, and the tendency of kindred trades to flock together led others to do likewise. It is also of interest to note that two leases to millinery firms have been made in the Gorham Building, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. This is the first time that outside tenants have come into the building, the structure having hitherto been exclusively occupied by the Gorham concern. The two firms now there are the Empire Novelty Company and N. Distalator & Co.

Among the well-known houses in the Thirty-sixth Street block are the French Art Novelty Company, Spencer Hat Company, Sadonie Hat Company, M. J. Frank, and J. F. Guedalia, all at 15 and 17; Engle, Hess & Co. and the Fashion Hat Company at 43, Engel & Zeimer and Goodkind & Robinson at 53 and 57, Goldsteen Brothers at 29 to 33, Max Muir at 63, New York Fashion Feather Company at 35, and Farington & Evans on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue.

With the exception of the new loft building at 16 and 18 West Thirty-ninth Street, opened in May, Thirty-sixth Street has been the only block in this area which has supplied any new space this season. Two new structures have been erected there—Michael Coleman's building, twelve stories, at 43 to 51, which will be ready for occupancy early in October, and the sixteen-story loft at 15 and 17, erected by the Jattison Construction Company, (Julius Tishman Sons,) opened last May and now more than half rented. Good business space is actually scarce, and rentals in the entire area, both to old and new tenants, have been advanced on an average of about 10 per cent.

The concentration of the wholesale millinery trade into this Fifth Avenue retail region is encouraged by the Save New York Committee, which is endeavoring to induce the manufacturing trades to leave the district as opportunity permits for the loft areas below Thirty-third Street and further to the west. While the wholesale milliners do a little manufacturing, it is of a very light character, without machinery, and limited to women workers.

The garment manufacturers, whose advent into the Fifth Avenue section above Thirty-third Street threatened to duplicate the distressing conditions of the lower part of the avenue, are gradually being eliminated, but the exodus would doubtless go on faster were proper space obtainable in the blocks below Thirty-third Street. Most of the garment making concerns are centred around Twenty-sixth Street. There has been practically no new loft building in that area, and there are several factory firms in Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Streets ready to leave, it is said, if they could find suitable accommodations elsewhere. The limited amount of new building in this active commercial area is beginning to be seriously felt, but with the high cost of materials and the impossibility of getting steel no immediate relief is in sight.

A few years ago free rent was freely given in the mid-town loft zone to tenants leasing in the Fall up to Feb. 1. An agent last week said that if he could do this now he could fill every foot of space in the Tishman Thirty-sixth Street Building within a few weeks. Four years ago that would probably have been the general rule. There is no free rent now, and it is interesting to note that the Meyers firm took its lease from Aug. 1, notwithstanding the fact that the lease on its former quarters at 624 Broadway has some time to run.

City Leases East River Piers.

Two East River piers have been leased by the city through Corporation Counsel Lamar Hardy to the Independent Wholesale Fish Dealers' Association and the Erie Railroad for ten years, with privilege to renew for a similar term. The fish dealers got Pier 18, Fulton Market, at $2,625 per annum for the first ten years from Nov. 1, 1918, and $2,821.88 for the second period, and the railroad secured Pier 7 and wharf property at $27,897 a year for the first ten years from Aug. 1, 1917, and $29,374 for the second term.

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47 West 34th St. New York — Forest Hills Long Island

This Beautiful All Year Home Just Completed.

At "Plandome Estates," Plandome Sta., L. I. 30 minutes from Penn. R. R. Sta., N. Y. 52 electric trains daily. Amid the Hills of the North Shore; near Yacht, Golf and Tennis Clubs; Solarium; sleeping porches; verandas, servants' quarters with bath. Beautifully laid out grounds. Highest restrictions. Caretaker on grounds. Sunday trains 9:20 and hourly. Best conditions for good family. Can be bought at the most liberal terms imaginable with small amount of cash, as owner is desirous of getting high-class families on property. A. Janssen, 34 W. 30th St., N. Y. Phone 3207 Mad. Sq.

"ELM LODGE"

A handsome residence situated on one of the finest avenues in the exclusive mountainside section of

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

commanding a magnificent view of New York City and the Palisades.

Constructed of Stone and Frame, with costly interior decorations, by Herter and Davenport of New York. Six bathrooms, extra lavatories; interior telephone system; large solarium, hot-water heat; white-tile kitchen; servants' dining-hall; billiard-room; silk and tapestry hangings.

Combination Garage and Stable, with Chauffeur's and Coachman's quarters. Absolutely FIREPROOF construction.

Grounds comprise over THREE ACRES, with about 600 feet of frontage on fine residential thoroughfare. Tennis court. Several hundred specimen Evergreen trees and Shrubs adorn the premises. We are authorized to offer this property

FOR SALE

Inspection of this property may be made by permit only.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.

Real Estate Brokers

Plaza Building Opp. Lackwanna Terminal Montclair, N. J.

BEAUTIFUL HOME ON PALISADES

A Complete Estate Overlooking the Hudson River,

Just North of Alpine, N. J.

Land comprises about 70 acres, lying on both sides of the Palisade Boulevard. Frontage of over 1,000 feet on edge of Palisades—**500 feet above Hudson River.** Commands sweeping views up and down the Hudson River and over Westchester County to Long Island.

The main house is a substantial and stately mansion containing 20 rooms and 6 baths—steam heat, hot water supply, electricity, &c.

Garage, gardener's cottage, farmer's cottage, barns and outbuildings.

Grounds are well laid out with wooded lawns, flower and vegetable gardens, large farm gardens, abundant pasture and a considerable forest.

Inquiries from Brokers solicited. Price $100,000.

Must be seen to be appreciated.

For further particulars apply to

Telephone 744 Cortlandt. — Joseph P. Day, Sole Agent — Executive Offices 31 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Beautiful Private Home

Overlooking Picturesque Lakes

Bargain Price $15,000 To Sell Now

Will Arrange Terms To Suit

A picturesque country year round home, high, in healthy hills, fronting on large lake. House is modern, has every convenience, newly built, contains immense living room with open fireplace, library, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen; 6 bed chambers, three baths, servants' quarters and bath, with separate stairway to kitchen. Splendid boating and bathing. Golf course, country club, churches, schools, &c., near by. Pure water from artesian wells—free from contamination. Send for particulars.

GEO. R. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6634 Audubon.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of DESIRABLE SEASHORE LOTS at

BELMAR, N. J.,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1917, at 2 P. M., on the premises,

Eighteenth and Ocean Avenues.

Some Ocean front lots and some fronting on Lake Como. Perfect title. Sewer, gas, electric light and water; sidewalk and curbing. Liberal Terms.

Splendid opportunity for both investment and speculation.

Free conveyance to sale from Belmar R. R. depot.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEFORE YOU SIGN

THAT LEASE FOR YOUR APARTMENT

See our model private houses with sun parlors, in Brooklyn; latest improvements; with or without garage; one block from station; time to Manhattan, 24 minutes; fare five cents; $500 cash, rent you are now paying will pay the rest. Consult us.

BEST VALUE IN NEW YORK.

CALL, WRITE OR PHONE TODAY
ALCO BUILDING COMPANY,
217 BROADWAY, MANHATTAN.
TEL. BARCLAY 4585.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW.

Built for all-year home; 8 rooms, bath; steam heat; garage; 6,000 square feet of lawn; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer, privilege of restricted bathing beach; yacht club; free mooring for your motor boat; about 3 minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

MOVE RIGHT IN

and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements; heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance $12 per month. LANE, Box 275 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$5,700

BUYS THIS PRETTY HOME in a location in

PELHAMWOOD

At the above figure, plus price of a plot $1,200 up, you can own one of the prettiest homes in Westchester County.

House 7 Rooms, 2 Baths; all the up-to-date improvements and appointments.

We are ready to build this house for you on a small payment down and on monthly payments thereafter.

There Are Lower Priced Plots.

The grounds are beautiful, rolling, shaded by huge forest trees, and right at the R. R. station at Pelham, 25 minutes from Grand Central.

Give this announcement SERIOUS thought and see us now to talk it over.

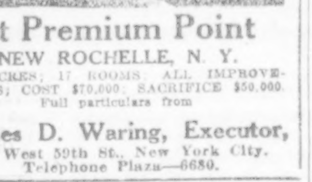
JOS. LAMBDEN & SON, Inc., 54 Lawton St. Tel. 4300 New Rochelle, and 51 East 42d St., N. Y. Tel. 8455 Murray Hill.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale at a Bargain

TO CLOSE ESTATE

Ideal All Year Home



at Premium Point

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

8½ ACRES; 17 ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; COST $70,000; SACRIFICE $50,000. Full particulars from

James D. Waring, Executor, 24 West 59th St., New York City. Telephone Plaza—6680.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A New Departure in Rural Development May Be Found at

O-CO'NEE

ON GREAT SOUTH BAY — BAY SHORE — LONG ISLAND

GOLF, SAILING, BATHING, MOTOR BOATING ON THE PROPERTY.

Country Club and Motor Boat Club near at hand.

Train service the best on Long Island, with several trains making Bay Shore the first stop. Club car.

Property comprises 186 acres, through which runs a picturesque, winding creek, connecting with two lakes and flowing into Great South Bay.

Plots from 1½ to 5 acres, fronting on creek or bay, are offered for sale at attractive terms under reasonable restrictions.

Several Houses of unusual architectural excellence are offered for sale or would be rented with option of purchase.

For particulars ask your own broker or apply

C. L. Lawrance, or Jeremiah Robbins, Corp., Owner, Babylon, 116 W. 39 St., New York. L. I.

Booklet on request.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Huntington, L. I.—60% of Cost

Modern 11-room cottage, grounds and garage; delightful scenery; adjoining the DeForest estate. On trolley, near Jericho turnpike. Variety of vegetables, etc. Immediate possession. M. MAGERUS, Sunshine Cottage, Huntington Station, L.I.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAIN

AT MONTCLAIR.

Charming, modern stucco Residence containing living room with fireplace, dining room in ivory; gas, kitchen in white enamel, four bedrooms, large bath, steam, electricity, parquet floors, screens, &c.; beautifully decorated; perfect condition; immediate possession; excellent neighborhood; price $5,500; mortgage $3,000, which may remain; balance very easy terms; quick action advised.

Frank Hughes Taylor Company.

At Lackawanna Terminal, Montclair, N. J.

ATTRACTIVE HOME

Price only $5,500, and only $500 cash required. House is stucco and has fieldstone trimmings. Contains 6 large, airy rooms, besides handsome tiled bathroom, refrigerator room, plenty of large closets, sanitary gas kitchen; lower floor handsomely finished in hardwood, parquet floors. There is a fieldstone fireplace in the spacious living room. The bedrooms are white with mahogany trim. Very large and attractive piazza. Location one of the best; only 50 minutes out; in New York's best suburb. Schools, clubs, churches, &c.; every convenience; select neighborhood; large plot of ground; magnificent views; near both steam road and trolley. Built by owner by day's work and is most complete in every particular. Further particulars and photos, address OWNER, Box A. H., 95 Times.

4-ROOM BUNGALOW $265

For Spring, Fall, and Summer use, the whole family, containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, rubblestone fireplace, and latticed piazzas; can be completed in 8 days, ready to live in, for $265 cash; ideal for week ends and Summer use this year and every year; ¼-acre bungalow plots, $100 to $225 additional, according to location selected and the plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 monthly, with immediate possession; location, Cedar Knolls, in the mountains adjoining Morristown, N. J.; elevation, 500 feet; 30 miles from New York; 75 trains daily; 65 bungalows built and occupied by congenial people; only a few more can be accommodated. Send for booklet and maps. W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR

Open for inspection, including Sundays.

$18,500—No. 177 Midland Av. Tapestry brick residence, centre hall, large living room, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 8 bedrooms, 3 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch; splendid location; large lot.

$16,500—No. 173 Watchung Av. Brick residence, corner plot, fine shade and shrubbery; large living room, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths and showers, sleeping porch, sun porch, breakfast room; every appointment.

$16,500—No. 19 Melrose Pl. Charming brick Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room, open fireplace, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, solarium, sleeping porch.

$12,500—No. 66 Hawthorne Av. Glen Ridge. Colonial residence, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, butlery, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms including shower, solarium, sleeping porch.

$11,500—No. 29 Warren Pl. Charming Colonial residence, beautifully located, living room, dining room, butlery, tile kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, shower, sleeping porch, sun porch; all latest appointments.

$11,000—No. 116 Beverly Rd. White Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, butlery, tile kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths and shower, sleeping porch, solarium; beautiful decorations and fixtures.

$11,000—No. 215 Montclair Av. Colonial residence, centre hall, large living room with open fireplace, dining room, butlery, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms, sleeping porch, sun porch.

$10,000—120 Edgemont Rd. Stucco residence; 7 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, sun porch; all conveniences.

$5000—109 Lincoln St. Beautiful semi-bungalow, 6 rooms, bath, very large porch; steam, electric, gas.

MURDOCH, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.

MONTCLAIR

The Mountain Suburb overlooking New York City.

FALL RENTALS

$1000—10 rooms, 2 bathrooms.
$1400—New house, 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms; garage.
$1400—House, 11 rooms, 4 bathrooms; garage, 2 cars.
$1800—Mountain Ave. residence, 12 rooms, 2 bathrooms.
$2500—Hillside residence and garage.
$3600—New house, 11 rooms, 4 bathrooms; garage.

Strangers *Rent first; become acquainted with Montclair; then purchase.*

Choice residential properties offered exclusively through our office.

F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Opp. Lackawanna Terminal,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE

BIRKENHAUER BREWING CO., Bankrupt

Land and buildings, South Orange and Morris Avenues,

NEWARK, N. J.

To Be Sold

Tuesday, August 14th, 2 P. M.
AT SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COUNTY COURT HOUSE, NEWARK, N. J.

PERSONAL PROPERTY

consisting of complete plant for Brewing and Bottling—Tools, Machinery, Supplies, etc. Saloon Fixtures and equipment, Bowling Alley, Office Furniture and fixtures.

TO BE SOLD

Tuesday, Aug. 14th, 3:30 P. M. At Plant of Company, South Orange and Morris Avenues, Newark, N. J.

Inspection Any Day During Business Hours.

Bilder & Bilder, Attys. for Trustee, Prudential Bldg., Newark, N. J. — Adam J. Rossbach, Trustee, Prudential Bldg., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.

SPACE WANTED

20,000 or 25,000 sq. ft. floor space in modern fireproof building; automatic sprinkler necessary. 10,000 sq. ft. must have 24 ft. ceiling in the clear. Long Island City or Manhattan preferred. Will take 10-year lease. What have you?

L 135 TIMES.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

OWNERS

Have you a piece of property that you want to exchange? We have several good clients that will add cash and give other parcels in exchange; we are also in close touch with some big cinches that a little cash can procure; get in touch with us right away. We mean business. NASSOIT & LANNING, Broadway & 89th St. Tel. 8380 River.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BIG SACRIFICE.

80 Minutes by "L" to heart of City, or 20 minutes by train to Pennsylvania Station.

Most beautiful fifteen room brick residence in an exclusive residential seashore section, with spacious drawing room, dining room, tea room, sleeping porch, glass enclosed. Six master bedrooms, library, three baths, etc. House less than six months old, built on plot 100x100. 3 minutes' walk from the ocean. Has beautiful lawn, vegetable garden and unique Japanese Garden, 60x100, decorated with imported Japanese objects of art, with a large fish pond, Japanese Mountain, Water Fall, etc. Large garage to accommodate several cars, with sleeping quarters for servants.

House most exquisitely and expensively decorated and furnished. All modern conveniences and improvements.

Must sell either furnished or unfurnished by September 1st, 1917. For further particulars address MR. MAURICE NECKRITZ, 115 Broadway, New York City.

INVESTORS

A few selected mercantile properties for investment, including one tenant. Propositions for sale and exchange. Principals only.

Ogden & Clarkson Corp., 605 FIFTH AVE.

Shipyard Aeroplane Manufacturing.

Water Front Site, New York Harbor—37 acres, with 2,300 feet new bulkhead. Minimum depth of water 18 feet at low tide.

Losei Realty Corporation, Tel. 9825 Columbus, 1790 B'way, N. Y.

FORECLOSURE BARGAINS

West 116th, 6-story, assessed $54,000, rent $71,000, price $52,500. West 118th, 5-story, assessed $25,000, rent $34,000, price $23,000. West 34th, 5-story, heart of shopping district, assessed $135,000, price $120,000. West 19th, near 5th Ave., modern 7-story stores and lofts, rent $73,000, price $57,500. Very easy terms. Brooks & Brooks, 45 West 34th St., N. Y.

BROADWAY CORNER

Taxpayer, solid investment, one of most prominent corners uptown, paying substantial income with great future. Price reasonable, easy terms, may exchange. Principals only.

BYRNE & BAUMANN, 30 EAST 42ND ST.

Garage Plot

on west side, containing 10,000 square feet, upon which owner will erect a garage to suit tenants. Apply

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., 11 Broadway, New York. Telephone 8580 Bowling Green.

RAILROAD SIDING

Plot containing either 20,000 to 50,000 square feet on Manhattan for sale with railroad siding. Apply to Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., 11 Broadway, New York. Telephone 8580 Bowling Green.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JUST COMPLETED

1-family house, 8 rooms; every improvement; space for garage and vegetable garden; can be bought on easy terms or rented at $45 a month. D. Houlihan, Bainbridge Av. and 199th St. Fordham 1291.

Public Auction Sale

Gentleman's Country Estate and Dairy Farm

Comprising 303.88⅓ Acres

(Including 2 dwellings, barns, etc.)

AT

Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Thursday, August 23

at noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., New York City.

50% MAY REMAIN.

Write for Booklet.

Phone 744—Cort. — Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer — 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

ARTHUR C. SHERIDAN

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,

Has received instructions to sell at

Absolute Sale Without Reserve

3 P. M. on the premises, rain or shine,

Saturday, Aug. 18th

THE CONNOR PLACE, KNOWN AS

"Brookside Homestead,"

BOSTON ROAD AND RICHARDS AV.,

SO. NORWALK, CONN.

"BROOKSIDE" is a quaint Colonial home in good condition, 14 rooms, improvements, electric light, &c.; 11 acres choice elevated land; beautifully located home rich in national history; 50 tree apple orchard, acre potatoes, barn filled with golden hay; also the most wonderful artesian well in the State, giving a 3-inch continuous flow of pure cold crystal water filled with curative qualities; frontage 600 ft. on Boston Post Road and 1,200 ft. on Richards Av.; REAL VALUE OF PROPERTY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY BE CUT SO LOW THAT IT WILL COME WITHIN THE REACH OF THOSE WITH MODERATE MEANS.

60% MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE. Send for Booklet to Auctioneer's Offices, No. 100 B'way & 331 Madison Ave., N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctr.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Inc., will sell at auction

Saturday, August 25th, 1917,

at 2 P. M., on the premises, rain or shine

6 LOTS & DWELLING
Northeast Corner
NORWOOD & NEPTUNE AVS.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.

The choice plot, 300x150, with the three-story and attic frame dwelling thereon; 12 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, open plumbing, hardwood floors. Beautiful trees, shrubs, etc. Must be seen to be appreciated. Will be offered in 2 parcels 150x150 each and as a whole. Open for inspection. Seen by permit only. Maps, etc., at auctioneer's offices, 156 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FALL RENTALS.

SHORE: INLAND: HUDSON.

Scarsdale—9 rooms, 3 baths, $125 per month.
Scarsdale—12 rooms, 3 baths, $165 per month.
Pelham—9 rooms, 3 baths, $150 per month.
White Plains—12 rooms, 3 baths, $125 per month.
White Plains—13 rooms, 2 baths, $100 per month.
Bronxville—9 rooms, 3 baths, $130 per month.
Ardsley-on-Hudson—14 rooms, 4 baths, $250 per month.
Rye—11 rooms, 3 baths, $150 per month.

Send for Bulletin of Bargain Estates, just issued.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 East 41st St.

For Sale or Rent Unfurnished at CHAPPAQUA

One Mile from Station.

Land comprises 4 acres with fine trees and garden. Remodeled farmhouse, 11 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements. Stable and garage. For further particulars apply R-630.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Wykagyl On the Ridge at New Rochelle

WESTCHESTER COUNTY'S GARDEN SPOT

Acreage, Acre Plots, and Smaller Plots.

Interesting Prices and Terms.

OFFICE ON PROPERTY.

North and Paine Aves. Telephone 3757—New Rochelle. Write for Booklet.

For a Club!

The accessibility and features of this property make it an ideal club proposition for New York men. Over 200 acres, fine large house and splendid water features. The owner will sacrifice. Photos and details.

Howard Goldsmith, 110 W. 34th St.

"ALONG THE SOUND"

Chas. Field Griffen & Co.

Murray Hill 6441. 11 East 42nd St., N. Y.

GENTLEMAN'S HUDSON RIVER ESTATE OF 5 ACRES.

40 minutes from Grand Central; highly located, commanding picturesque views of river and surrounding country; modern dwelling, 5 master's rooms, 2 baths; garage; cottage; tennis court; beautiful shade trees, lawn, flowers; price greatly reduced. Particulars.

FOX REALTY COMPANY, 51 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

A FARMER'S FARM

60 acres of high, level Land, free from stone; large oak and walnut trees; house has 4 master's bedrooms and 2 baths; hot water heat; large spring; modern garage and cow barn. Full details and photographs from J. F. McKEAN, 542 FIFTH AV., N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

New Dutch Colonial House, 8 rooms, bath, open fireplace, hot water heat, electricity; 2 sleeping porches; plot 55 x 140; $9,250.

H. B. DOWNEY, 232 Huguenot St.

Unusual Opportunity

To secure fine home, good neighborhood; 9 rooms, 2 baths; plot 75x100; garage; fine trees and flowers; ½ hour out Grand Central; near station. Price $10,000, terms. 30 E. 42nd St., Room 1428, Tel. Mur. Hill 7337.

SMALL ESTATE

Within 21 Miles of N. Y. City and 1¼ Miles of Station

6 acres beautifully landscaped; splendid gardens; quantities of fruit. Modern stone and stucco house containing 7 bedrooms and 3 baths; large stucco garage; chicken houses, etc. For sale to close an estate at $25,000.

Lewis B. Preston Inc. Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

SCARSDALE

6 MINUTES' WALK FROM HARTSDALE STATION.

4 New Colonial Houses

9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths; garage. Plots 75x125. For rent from Sept. or Oct. 1st at from $1,500 to $1,800 per year. For further particulars apply C-648.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av. Or Scarsdale, N. Y.

A Cool Spot

on the Sound. Island about 3 acres. Easy bridge to mainland. Fine neighborhood. Commuting distance.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co. 11 EAST 42ND ST.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

TO RENT, FURNISHED, At Rye-on-Sound,

50 Minutes Grand Central, electric trains. Handsomely furnished home, near station and country club; 6 master's bed rooms and 2 baths, 4 servants' rooms and bath; hot water heat, gas, electricity. Stable and garage with main room; one acre, attractive grounds. Best neighborhood. $3,500 a year from October 1st.

KENNETH IVES & CO., 7 East 42nd St. Murray Hill 6037.

LARCHMONT

Howell Park.

Exceptionally large plots in exclusive residential neighborhood. Short walk to station. Prices and terms reasonable.

HOWELL C. PERRIN, Agent, 7 East 42d St. 'Phone 2422—Murray Hill. Or on premises. 'Phone 289—Larchmont.

SACRIFICE.

For sale, new Colonial house, 9 rooms, two baths, large plot; 300 ft. elevation; 30 minutes to Grand Central; 60 trains daily; convenient to golf, schools and churches.

CLARK T. CHAMBERS, 353 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 7520.

PELHAM MANOR.

A home; new; three baths; three master's rooms; plot 75 or 150 feet by 132; garage; beautiful restricted neighborhood; twelve minutes from New Haven station; all street improvements; can be bought on cash payment of $1,000; monthly carrying charges not over $80; may rent at $1,600 per year. Wynnewood Realty Co., owner, 39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., 'phone 3400.

WILL RENT FURNISHED HOUSE WITH PRIVATE BATHING BEACH

At Rye-on-Sound, 50 minutes out; 8 bedrooms, 2 baths, electricity; garage; acre; $700 to October 1st. Splendid opportunity.

KENNETH IVES & CO., 7 East 42nd St. Murray Hill 6037.

FOR SALE—LARCHMONT, seven rooms, tile bath, hot water heat; Sound view; large shade trees, shrubbery; $5,600; would cost more to build house; a rare chance for one who knows values.

H. M. Olcott Phone Murray Hill 2826, 51 East 42d St., N. Y.

Larchmont Gardens

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSES

Excellent Building Sites

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT

38 minutes from Grand Central Station. Larchmont Gardens is one of the most desirable all-year-round residence parks near New York.

VISIT THERE TODAY

GEORGE HOWE, Sales Agent.
527 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Office on property open every day.

LARCHMONT on the Sound Restricted Bungalow Colony

Larchmont Centre, Sound side of R. R., with sewer, water, gas, &c. Fine old trees, best residential section; short walk to station, beach, school, &c. For $6,000 we can give you an up-to-date 6-7 room house, with every modern improvement, on good-sized plot; $600 cash and balance on easy monthly payments like rent. Further particulars Larchmont, Dept. T. Tel. 6441 Murray Hill.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co. 11 EAST 42D STREET.

A Beautiful Country Home Situated Among Fine Estates at RHINEBECK

Comprises 17 acres, 1,000 feet road frontage, wonderful views of Hudson River and country. Colonial dwelling, 18 rooms, 2 baths; superintendent's house; barn and other outbuildings; may be bought at an exceptionally low price; will consider exchange. For further particulars apply R-1013.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

Shore Front Bargains

New artistic stone cottage—one acre with trees and private bathing beach—convenient to station. Easy commuting distance.

Chas. Field Griffen & Co. 11 EAST 42ND ST.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS

For Sale—New Dutch Colonial House, 9 rooms, three baths; all improvements; large plot; located in Westchester's choicest home colony; near station; only 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem Division. A. Reiner, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. Tel. Beekman 4500.

Country Homes, Farms, Estates.

White Plains, Scarsdale, Pleasantville, Katonah, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. FURNISHED & UNFURNISHED RENTALS.

Clark, Lee, Tibbits Co. Phone 1516 White Plains, N. Y.

Commuter's Attractive Home $5400

Built on plot 100x105 feet, all improvements; high elevation; beautiful views; 8 minutes from station, ½ hour from Grand Central; big bargain.

30 E. 42nd St., N. Y., Room 1424. Tel. Murray Hill 6655.

FIVE-ACRE PLOT

Just out of Tarrytown, in the Pocantico Hills, overlooking lake; near Sleepy Hollow Club. Sacrifice immediately. J. R. G. Loey, Owner, 66 Broadway. Telephone Rector 2136.

BUILDING PLOT

In Darwood; five minutes from Columbus Avenue station; 50x100; worth $4,000; price $2,500; offered below cost to close an estate. Address Owner, Room 17, 39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

IF YOU WILL LAY ASIDE

10c. per day you can purchase 43,560 square feet (full acre), excellent farm land; best farming section of Long Island; within commutation distance of city. Think this wonderful bargain over. 21 city lots—43,560 square feet—all for $200; terms $25 cash, balance $3 per month. THOMAS SUFFOLK, Box 275 Times Downtown.

VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME

built to order; owner moved to California; a fine semi-bungalow, 7 rooms and bath; all up-to-date improvements; fully decorated; restricted, 30 minutes out; near express station; a wonderful bargain for $5,900. M. B., 200 Broadway, New York. Room 506.

Handsome Seven-Room House

Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch; beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school stores and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, Box 248 Times Downtown.

MAGNIFICENT SHORE FRONT ESTATE

Less than half cost

525 acres, nearly 1 mile beautiful beach. House 150 feet elevation, commanding unsurpassed views of Sound; built of brick. Cost, $125,000; outbuildings cost $19,000; land, $150,000. Authorized by executor to offer same for sale for cost of house alone.

Lewis B. Preston Inc. Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.

Small Farm Buyers, Wake Up

Do you not realize that OPPORTUNITY is knocking at your door RIGHT NOW? You read every day of the alarming shortage of farm produce. YOU KNOW the prices you are NOW paying for potatoes, poultry, eggs, and garden truck. There never was a time when you could be so sure of a BIG SUCCESS in poultry, fruit, and garden farming as NOW!

I have the FARMS, ready to move in at once; from 2 to 5 acres! good buildings and rich garden soil; in town of 9,000 people; hour from New York; near Station, stores, school, and trolley; and they are the best BARGAINS on Long Island.

Call or write for lists and pictures.

THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

IDEAL SMALL FARMS HOUSE & 2 ACRES $1,350

On North Shore, commuting distance, near fresh water lake, boating, bathing and fishing; best property for chickens, vegetables, fruit and berries.

ACRE FARMS, FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, $250.

$25 DOWN—$5 MONTHLY

Call or write at once for free R. R. tickets. B., SMALL FARMS, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOME

Furnished or Unfurnished,

BAYSHORE, L. I.

Best section of South Shore L. I.; within sight of Great South Bay. Modern house, 11 bedrooms, 3 baths, extra lavatory; graded lawn, garden, etc. Your opportunity to purchase a real home at an attractive price.

TERRY & BREWSTER, Bayshore, L. I. Phone 302.

HUNTINGTON.

$25 Lots

High and dry; best location for home or investment; boating, bathing and fishing; near trolley, depot and schools.

$2 DOWN—$1 MONTHLY. 25x100. Warranty Deed. Free Railroad Tickets.

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Brick home, 13 rooms, bath; steam heat, gas, electricity; hardwood floors; sleeping porch; stable and garage; cottage 7 rooms and bath; Summer house; fruit, 2 acres; half mile from station; beautiful views of river and mountains; asking $14,000.

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Including Stock & Crops.

Only two hours from New York, 70 acres smooth fields, cuts 100 tons hay, pasture 40 head, apple orchard, 10-room house, cool maple shade, pure spring water, large number outbuildings; widow must sell, everything goes for only $6,000, including 15 head cattle, colt, 4 horses, 6 pigs, chickens, full equipment, machinery, and tools, and all crops in ground at time of sale; see full description new Fall catalogue No. 5, just out. MATHESON FARM CO., Dept. 5,00, 290 Cortlandt St., New York, 374 Cortlandt.

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Call and see photographs and deeds.
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FARM BORDERING LARGE LAKE
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4 Acres Corn, Acre Potatoes.
15 Acres Grain, 8 Cows, Pair Horses

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Modern, 12 rooms, 3 baths and needle shower; large grounds; for sale or rent reasonable; also, if desired, all furniture for sale.
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Four-story and basement; bay windows; two baths; electric light; parquet floors; white woodwork. RENT $1650.
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5th Avenue Corner

20-story new business building, having 400 feet street light; pays 10% net on $750,000. Equity above 1st mortgage. Owner will exchange.
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MODERN BUILDING FOR
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Single and Double Suites.
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8900 Square Feet Per Floor

2 floors for lease
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Ten minutes from 42d St. & Broadway.
Passenger and freight elevators.
Suitable for
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Large Broadway Corner Store.

Ideally located salesroom or accessories; especially fine show windows; moderate rent.
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YOUR OWN BROKER, OR
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Fireproof Elevator House.
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5 Rooms, 3 Baths.
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8 and 9 rooms
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all outside rooms; exceptionally large.
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UNIQUE ARRANGEMENT. EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE AND WELL APPOINTED ROOMS. $3,000 TO $3,600.
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8 rooms and bath;
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Subway Station within 200 feet of building.
This DISTINCTIVE FIREPROOF building has been filled since the day it was opened.
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All Large Outside Rooms
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RENTALS MUCH LESS than Middle West Side

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Modern conveniences, light, roll airy.
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Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms,
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MODERN ELEVATOR APART. HOUSE,
216 West 56th St.
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NEW APARTMENT. JUST COMPLETED.
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CORINSECA, 209 West 97th St. 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, Rents $780 to $1,150.

PASADENA, 10 West 61st St., Cor. Broadway. 2, 3, 4 & 9 Rooms, Also Kitchenette Apartments, Rents $900 to $2,600.

HOLLAND COURT, 315 West 98th St., Adjoining Riverside Drive. 3, 4, 7 & 8 Rooms, Rents $720 to $1,400.

VICTOR HALL, 622 West 113th St., Adjoining Riverside Drive. 6 & 7 Rooms, Rents $870 to $1,150.

CHILMARK HALL, 501 West 143d St., 4, 5 & 7 Rooms, Bath, Rents $540 to $780.

Wellington & Wellesley Court, 561 West 143d St.—562 West 144th St.
The Saguenay & Castleton, 538 West 143d St.—517 West 142d St. 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, Rents $450 to $960.

THE BARNARD, 106 Central Park West, 71st St. 6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1, 2 & 3 Baths, Rents $1,300 to $2,500.

VERSAILLES, 250 West 91st St., Cor. B'way. 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, Rents $1,700 to $2,100.

780 WEST END AV., S. E. Cor. 98th St. 5 & 6 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

VERA, 9 West 68th St., Adjoining Central Park West. 8 Rooms, 2 Baths; Rent $1,600. One Apartment on Each Floor.

CHERBOURG, 1 West 92d St., Cor. Central Park West. 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, Rents $1,400 to $1,900.

77-79 WEST 92ND ST. 6 to 8 Rooms, Rents $480 to $720, with Electric Light.

TUILERIES, 251 West 95th St., N. W. Corner Broadway. 7 & 8 Rooms, Rents $1,200 to $1,400.

BARRINGTON, 203 West 81st St., Adjoining Corner Broadway. 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms, Rents $720 to $1,300.

451 WEST END AV., S. W. Cor. 82d St. 7 & 8 Rooms, Rents $930 to $1,200.

261 CENTRAL PARK W., Northwest Corner 86th St. 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths, All Modern Improvements. Rents $2,300 to $2,700.

THE CLIFDEN, 264 Riverside Drive. 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Rents $1,400 to $1,500.

THE NORMAN, 37 West 93d St. 6 & 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Cor. 97th St. 5, 7 & 8 Rooms, Rents $840 to $1,500.

DOROTHEA, 331 West 101st St. 7 & 8 Rooms, Rents $1,100 to $1,300.

HADRIAN, 225 West 86th St., Cor. Broadway. 5 & 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

MALVERN, 47 Claremont Av., near 119th St. 5 Rooms, Rent $690.

109 WEST 82ND ST. 7 & 8 Rooms, Rents $690 to $780. Hall Service.

HAMILTON GRANGE, 310 Convent Av., near 143d St. 5, 6 & 7 Rooms, Rents $780 to $960.

Rockcliffe & Highmount, South Corner B'way & 141st St. 4, 5 & 6 Rooms, Rents $510 to $780.

ELLIS COURT, 204 West 81st St., near B'way. 3 & 4 Rooms, Housekeeping. 2 Physician's Offices. Rents $780 to $1,200.

159 WEST 80TH ST. 7 & 8 Rooms, Rents $660 to $780. Electric Light.

DALLAS COURT, 609 West 144th St., cor. Broadway. 5, 6 & 7 Rooms, Rents $660 to $2,000.

170 WEST 75TH ST., Near Amsterdam Av. 7 & 8 Rooms, Rents $780 to $840.

VIOLA, 100 West 76th St., S. E. cor. Columbus Ave. 8 Rooms, Rent $900.

WASHINGTON IRVING, 601 West 151st St., N. W. Cor. Broadway. 4 & 5 Rooms, Rents $510 to $600.

THE HEARNCLIFFE, 880 St. Nicholas Av., at 154th St. 5 & 6 Rooms, Rents $540 to $720.

VARONA & WESTPORT 630-634 West 172d St. 3, 4 & 5 Rooms, Rents $360 to $540.

JEANNETTE COURT, 248 Audubon Av., S. cor. 178th St. 4, 5 & 6 Rooms, Rents $420 to $600.

MELVIN COURT, 572 West 187th St. 4, 5 & 6 Rooms, Rents $324 to $420.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Corner 80th St. 'Phone 3800—Schuyler
Branch Office, Broadway and 144th St.

WELLSMORE
77TH STREET, SOUTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $3,200-$3,500
Also 2 & 3 Room Suites, $900 to $1,000,
Suitable for Physicians.

UMBRIA
465 WEST END AVENUE, NORTHWEST COR. 82D STREET
7, 8, 9, 10 & 12 Rooms, $2,400-$3,800

BONA VISTA
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 109TH STREET
8, 10 & 11 Rooms, $1,900-$2,800

BEAUCLERE
109TH STREET, NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY
7 Rooms, $1,100 to $1,400.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av., Cor. 41st St.
'Phone Murray Hill—1481

These Apartments Under Management of
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Phone Murray Hill 5600.

130 WEST 57TH ST. 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, Studio, Duplex Apartment, $4,000. 1-2 Rooms, Kitchenette and Bath, $780 to $1,200

901 Lexington Avenue N. E. Cor. 67th St. 9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500. 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,800

40-48 Central Park South 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,500. 10 Rooms, 3 Baths, Duplex, $3,500

68 EAST 86TH ST. Bet. Madison & Park Aves. 8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,200. 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $2,500

OCCUPANCY OCTOBER 1ST

Physicians' and Dentists' Apartments
Completely equipped apartments designed for physicians and dentists in the
New Chelsea Apartments
115-135 West 16th Street.
Ground Floor. Private Entrance.
Rents Moderate.
Apply on Premises or
WM. LUSTGARTEN & CO., INC.,
68 WILLIAM ST. TEL. JOHN 6120-6121

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE,
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
7 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $2,100 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
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FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms,
2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,700 to $2,100.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

Washington Square Section
NO. 44 WEST 10TH STREET
New 9-Story Fireproof Apartment Building
4-ROOM SUITES..... $800-$1400
6-ROOM SUITES..... $1800-$2300
Open Fireplaces Separate Maids' Rooms
Open for Inspection. Leasing for Fall Occupancy.
Apply on Premises
Wm. A. White & Sons, *Managing Agents, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.*

The Langham
73d St.—Central Park West—74th St.
Offers a few desirable
Suites of 8 Rooms and Upward
Also Physician's 4-Room Suite
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents,
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750.

Chatsworth
344 West 72d Street, at Riverside Drive
Suites of 3 to 10 Rooms
Rental, 1,000 to 3,000 per Annum
Representative on Premises, or
L. J. Phillips & Co., Agents
72d St. & Columbus Ave. Telephone Columbus 2750

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Wellesley
N.E. Corner 81st St. & West End Ave.

VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENTS
7 AND 8 VERY LARGE AIRY ROOMS
Ample Closet Room. Electric Light, refrigeration, laundry, fuel and separate laundries included in rent.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

BONNY CASTLE HIGHLAND COURT
WEST SIDE ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, 191ST TO 192ND STREETS
High Class Elevator Apts.
4 to 8 Rooms—$10.00 Per Room
Supt. on premises or
WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

Furnished & Unfurnished Apartments IN ALL SECTIONS
LIST SENT ON APPLICATION.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Av. Tel. 1481 Murray Hill

A.—A.—THE OGONTZ,
509-511 West 122d St., near Broadway.
4, 5, 6 rooms, southern exposure; moderate rental; good service assured. Apply to Louis Jacobs, Agt., 1,047 Park Av., 86th St., real estate and insurance, or to Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive
Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.
Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.
4 Rooms, Bath.....$480
8 Rooms, Bath.....$1,200

400 WEST 118TH STREET
NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.
7 Rooms, Corner, 2 Toilets $1,200
5 Rooms, Bath.....$720
7 Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,050
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER.
503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

Elevator Apartments.
233 West 107th St., Near B'way
6 & 7 Large Light ROOMS & BATH $55 & $65
419 West 115th St., Near Amst. Ave.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $50 & $70
523 & 527 W. 121st St., Near B'way
5 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $50, $70, $75
200 Claremont Ave., Cor. 127th St.
6 Rooms & Bath, $57.50 to $67.50
Immediate possession can be had on some.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.
Broadway & 100th St.

The Bolton
Amsterdam Av. Entire Block 170th to 171st St.
Elevator apartments, all modern improvements, unobstructed views; opposite High Bridge Park.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath, $23 to $37

865 WEST 180TH STREET
4-5-6 Rooms High-class walk-up apts. Hall service, large, light and sunny rooms, all outside.
RENTS $32 TO $55 MONTHLY

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

10 & 11 ROOMS
3 baths.
Rental $2,100 to $3,000
Also 8 Rooms, $1,800.
Best value for the money in town.
ALL LIGHT, OUTSIDE ROOMS.
125 Riverside Drive
NORTH CORNER OF 84TH ST.

3&4 ROOMS, BATH
NEW FIREPROOF B'LD'G
145 East 49th St.
Possession at once.
RENTS $700 TO $1300.
Wellesley Realty Corp.
280 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Telephone Murray Hill 7160.

JUST COMPLETED
2,101 Harrison Avenue,
N. W. Cor. 180th St., block No. Burnside Av. Change at Mott Av. to New Jerome Av. Subway; get off University Station.
3-4-5 ROOMS, $27 TO $40
They have every known improvement; its equal can only be duplicated in apartments situated in Riverside Drive or Park Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

$65—$75—$85—$100—$115
7-8-9 ROOMS
1 & 2 Baths.
Elevators, Hall and Telephone service.
218 West 59th St., near B'way.
71 East 90th St., N. W. Cor. Park Av.
1 West 102d St., Cor. Central Park West.
424 Central Park West, North Cor. 102d St.
See Superintendent on premises, or
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

BROCKHOLST
101 West 85th St.
Elevator Apartments 4 Rooms.
$900 to $1,500
Superintendent on Premises.

"RAVENWOOD"
700 WEST 180TH ST.
S. W. COR. BROADWAY.
4 Rooms & Bath, $50.
5 Rooms & Bath, $58.
6 Rooms, bath, (two toilets,) $60.
6 Rooms, bath, (two toilets,) $67.
DAY & NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 W. 72d STREET — Tel. 7240 Columbus

Halsworth
645 West End Ave.,
Southwest Corner 92d St.
5 & 6 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,800.

Oregon
162 West 54th St.,
Southeast Corner 7th Ave.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.
$1,300 to $1,700.

Cornwall
255 West 90th St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$2,400.

425 West End Ave.
Northwest Corner 80th St.
Corner Apartment.
8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths
$2,000 to $2,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.,
Northeast Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,020.

Luxor
600 West 115th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,600.

498 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 84th St.
Corner Apartments.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,500 to $2,300.

Lucania
235 West 71st St.,
Bet. B'way and West End Ave.
4 and 5 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,200 and $1,600.

349 West 85th St.
Between West End Ave.
& Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
$1,400.

Manchester
255 West 108th St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
6-7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,200 to $2,000.

The Abbottsford
411 West End Ave.,
Southwest corner 80th St.
10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,600 to $2,300.

Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$1,400 and $1,600

1 West 69th St.
North Corner Central Park West.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
$960 to $1,300.

Stanley Court
301 West 106th St.,
Northwest Cor. West End Ave.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,100 to $2,750.

Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Near 69th Street.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
$1,100 to $1,700.

4 & 14 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
Modern Apartments.
7 Rooms & Bath.
$900 to $1,100.

Our Annual Apartment House Directory will be mailed upon application

Apartments of the Highest Type
Absolutely Fireproof.—Every modern improvement.

801 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner of 96th St.
Fireproof building, conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,000 to $2,200.

46 West 73rd Street.
Private House Block.
One Apartment to a Floor.
9 & 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Living room 14x27. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. Every modern improvement.
Rents $2,800 to $3,000.

St. Evona,
N. E. Cor. 155th St. & Broadway.
New six-story fireproof, elevator Apartment house; large, sunny rooms. Southern exposure.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Rents $540 to $1,100.

Runoia,
267 West 89th St.
Modern high-class fireproof Apartment. Southern exposure and abundance of light.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$1,900 to $2,000.

The Prasada,
50 Central Park West.
South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.
Large rooms and closets.
8 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $3,000.

251-55 West 98th St.,
Close to Subway Express Station.
Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.
6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
$1,200 to $1,400.
One Apartment of 5 Rooms and Bath, $1,000.

Descriptive booklet upon request. Representative at each house, or call at office of agents.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway & 79th St.
IN THE APTHORP. TEL. 9700 SCHUYLER.

PB

Apartments of the Highest Type
Absolutely Fireproof—Every Modern Improvement

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Opposite Apthorpe.
S. E. Cor. Broadway & 78th.
Subway Station at Door
6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,750 to $2,300.

Mentone
895 West End Av.,
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,250 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station
3-4-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $1,750.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th Street
One Block from Subway Station
7 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $1,750.

Plans can be seen on premises daily, including Sunday.
Or by writing, telephoning or calling at the main office of
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Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday.
Tel. 1114 Morningside.

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370 Central Park West
"The Apartment House Unique"
S. W. Corner of 97th St.
An old-fashioned touch to a new-fashioned home, featuring Queen Anne architecture
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms
Rentals $650 to $1,800
STUDIO SUITES ALSO
Leases Now Being Made For Fall Occupancy
For Booklet, Floor Plans, etc., Consult
French Management Corporation
299 Madison Ave., Corner 41st St.
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5TH AVE. BUS SERVICE THROUGHOUT THIS SECTION.

The Nathan Hale, 454 Ft. Washington Ave. Southeast Corner 181st St.
"Most Beautiful Apartment on Washington Heights"
Improvements: Two Elevators, Needle Spray Showers, Sunken Sanitary Bath Tubs, Vacuum Cleaning, Etc. Spacious rooms, ample closets.
3-4-5-6-7-9 Rooms, 2 and 3 baths, $40 to $120

660 West 180th St.
S. E. Corner Broadway.
"Swampscott" Elevator Apartments.
Splendid spacious apartments, extra large and light; delightfully situated.
4 Rooms $40
5 Rooms .... $40 to $45
6 Rooms .... $55 to $60
7 Rooms .... $60 to $65

661 West 180th St.
N. E. Corner Broadway.
"Brockton" Elevator Apartments.
Extra large sleeping chambers, hardwood throughout.
4 Rooms, corner $50
4 Rooms $45
5 Rooms, cor. ... $57.50-$60
5 Rooms $55

601 West 156th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
Hispania Hall, Elevator Apartments.
Overlooking Hispanic Art Museum.
4 Rooms ..... $40 to $42.50
6 Rooms .... $60 to $65
7 Rooms .... $70 to $75
8 Rooms $100

395 Ft. Washington Ave.
Corner 178th St.
Bellcourt, Elevator Apartments.
High, healthful section; street under supervision Park Department.
6 Rooms $70
7 Rooms .... $70 to $80
8 Rooms .... $95 to $100

718 West 178th St.
The Inglewood, Elevator Apartments.
Overlooking its own and adjoining gardens.
2 Rooms $25
4 Rooms .... $36 to $40
6 Rooms ..... $52.50 to $55
7 Rooms ..... $62.50 to $70

542 West 179th St.
Non-Elevator.
Situated in Washington Heights' most select residential section.
4 Rooms; very desirable rooms; service and apartments as good as any in elevator house. Rent $33 to $36

Knap & Wasson Co., Agents,
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3... Broadway, Corner 156th St. Telephone 870 Audubon.

Model 8 & 9 Room Apartments

Southern exposure, rooms all outside, spacious living rooms and libraries, period dining rooms, large master bedrooms, 2 master baths and lavatories. Unusually attractive apartments.

The Manhasset
BROADWAY, 108th to 109th St.

6 & 7 ROOM APARTMENTS

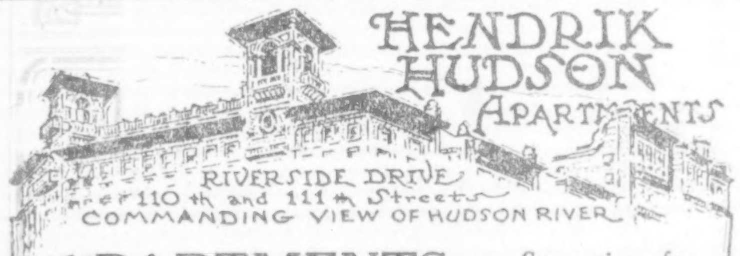
Four various arrangements of seven-room apartments, where large rooms with splendid light and air are the rule, and where the living rooms open into each other so that they furnish most attractively. In the six-room apartments the rooms are all outside.

One block from Riverside Drive, Crosstown Bus Line and Subway Express Station. Apartments above fifth floor command a fine view of the Hudson.

A select house with excellent service, centrally located, where the rentals return greatest value for the money.

May we show you these very desirable apartments before you decide? Telephone Academy 1500.

H. B. Snyder, Manager



HENDRIK HUDSON APARTMENTS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Corner 110th and 111th Streets
COMMANDING VIEW OF HUDSON RIVER

APARTMENTS
OF
7 rooms and 2 baths, $1500-$1700
8 rooms, 2 or 3 baths, $1600-$2000
9 rooms and 3 baths, $2000

Gymnasium for adults and roof garden playground for the children. Fifth Avenue Buses pass the door.

Subway Express Station at the building.

Frank A. Peteler, Manager at the Buildings.

200 West 57th Street
Southwest Corner 7th Avenue

NEW FOURTEEN STORY STUDIO AND APARTMENT BUILDING NEARING COMPLETION.

DUPLEX STUDIO APARTMENTS of from 2 to 8 rooms and 1 and 2 baths. Largest studios in New York. Twenty foot ceilings. Open fireplaces. Rents $1800 to $4500.

SINGLE APARTMENTS of from 3 to 6 rooms and 1 to 3 baths. Rents $1300 to $2900.

Subway express station at building. Refrigeration. Mail chute. Renting agent on premises every day, including Sunday.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO. *Agts.*
9 EAST 44th STREET. TEL. 8300 MURRAY HILL

Thomas J. O'Reilly
Partnership Management
Broadway Corner 109th Street
Offer for Rent the following High Class Apartments

In every case Service of the highest standard is fully assured, as each house is personally inspected daily by a representative of our office.

Avalon Hall
227 Riverside Drive
Corner 95th Street.
7 Rooms and Bath
Rents $900 to $1150

490 Riverside Drive
Opposite Grant's Tomb.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Front Apt.
Rent $1800

7 West 108th Street
Adjacent to Central Park West.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath
Rents $384 to $725

The Oradell
508 West 112th Street
Near Broadway.
5 & 6 Rooms and Bath
Rents $720 to $870

The Fairholm
503 West 121st Street
Near Broadway.
6 Rooms & Bath, $660

411 West 114th St.
Near Morningside Drive West.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths
Rents $1000 to $1250

The Phaeton
539 West 112th Street
Near Broadway.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1450
5 Rooms & Bath $860
Ground floor front apartment, suitable for Physician or Dentist.

The East View
401 West 118th Street
Corner Morningside Drive West.
6 Rooms & Bath
$840-$1000
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1050

North Medford
562 West 164th Street
S. E. Corner Broadway.
6 Rooms & Bath
$720-$780
7 Rooms, 2 Baths
$780-$870

South Medford
561 West 163rd Street
N. E. Corner Broadway.
5 Rooms & Bath
$520-$720
7 Rooms & Bath
$780-$870

The Algonquin
6 West 107th Street
Near Central Park West.
7 Rooms and Bath
Rents $720 to $780

New Apartment Hotel
READY FOR OCCUPANCY IN SEPTEMBER.

250 West 103d Street
Between Broadway and West End Ave.

Building 15 Stories High. Most Advanced Type of Apartment Hotel Construction.

Service and Appointments to Meet the Requirements of Discriminating People.

1 and 2 rooms with bath. — 3 rooms with 2 baths.

ALSO LARGER APARTMENTS—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. ALL ROOMS LIGHT AND AIRY.

Ready for Inspection. Leases now being made by representative on premises. DOCTOR'S APARTMENT FOR RENT.

High Class Restaurant. Unsurpassed View of Hudson. Subway Express Station at Corner. "L" Station Within 2 Blocks. Surface Cars Within Half Block.

S. L. ROOT, MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Formerly of Hotel St. Andrew and Blackstone, N. Y. Telephone Riverside 6747.

The ROCKFALL
Broadway at 111th St.
Northeast Corner
Service Unexcelled — Inspection Compensates
SEVEN EIGHT and NINE ROOMS with Two and Three Baths
C. E. HAMES
Resident Manager.

ALWYN COVRT
182 West 58th Street.
A corner residential building
Overlooking Central Park
and Readily Accessible
To the Business and Amusement Centres
SUITE OF 10 OR 12 VERY LIGHT ROOMS, WITH 5 BATHS,
And Also a Duplex Suite, Suitable for a Small Family or a Physician.
Unusually large entertaining space.
Equipment and service unexcelled.
Resident Superintendent. Columbus—4253.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Responsible management of the house you live in means Service, Comfort and Fair Rental. The following houses are under the management of

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND ST.

ASPINWALL APARTMENTS
399-403-407-411
Audubon Avenue
185th to 186th St.

The most unusual apartments in the city. Splendid construction. Awarded prize by the American Institute of Architects. A short walk from 181st St. Subway Station. A few apartments to let from next October.

Suites.	Per Month.
3-room	—$29 to $31
4-room	—$29 to $38
5-room	—$40 to $44

The HUDSON-FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway
One block from Subway.
A few light suites to let from October in this elevator apartment house.
6, 7 and 8 rooms—rental $720 to $1,050 yearly.

Private Dwellings
Nos. 111-125;129-143
West 73d St.
A rare opportunity for those seeking well-located houses in New York. These dwellings to let from October 1st will prove most attractive.
Rentals $1,600 to $1,700.
Apply on premises or to above management.

HUDSONIA
79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.
An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.
6 & 7 Rooms, $960 to $1,150
One 7-Room Apartment. Every window overlooking Hudson, $1,400.
OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
DOCTOR'S OFFICES
suitable for
Dentist, Nose or Throat Specialist.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
NEW APARTMENT, JUST COMPLETED.
34 WEST 51ST ST.
EUGENE A. WALSH
on Premises. Phone Circle 1184.

THE BEST VALUE—7 ROOMS
Large, Light and Delightfully Situated.
"COURT REBELLE"
416-20 WEST 122ND ST.
Opposite Morningside Park, on the Hill.
RENTS $75—$80.
M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
100th Street and Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

WM. B. MAY & CO.
717 5TH AVE.
Near 56th St. Tel. 270 Plaza

We are offering the following high class apartments at moderate rents

784 Park Ave.
S. W. Cor. 74th St.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1500-$1800
Southern Exposure.

Broadway
West Side 51st-52nd Sts.
5 & 6 Rooms
$1050-$1200
Hall & Elevator Service.

353 W. 57th St.
The Kenmore
8 Rooms & Bath
$1000-$1200
Hall & Elevator Service.

THE CORTEZ 625 West 156th St. Adj. to Riverside Dr.
Highest type fireproof Apartment. Overlooking the Hudson and Hispanic Museum grounds.
8 & 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Only 2 Apartments on a floor.
THE WALLACE 568 West 149th St. S. E. Cor. B'way.
Convenient to 145th St. Subway Station and all car lines.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.
Extra Lavatories.
The Somerset and Cedarcliff
385 Edgecombe Ave.—48 St. Nicholas Pl.
PARK THOROUGHFARE.
Ideally situated, unusually large.
3, 4 & 5 Rooms.
REASONABLE RENTAL.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO. 3787 B'way, at 157th St.

179th St., 825 West
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms & Bath,
RENT $36 TO $60.
Apply on Premises, or
H. F. KELLER, 280 Madison Av.

3750 BROADWAY "AUDUBON PARK" COR. 156th St.
High-class elevator house, overlooking Hispanic Museum grounds, block from subway station.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms, $38 to $75
All modern conveniences. Ownership management.

Gainsborough Studios,
222 West 59th Street.
Very fine double Studio to lease. North light, overlooking Central Park, with apartment adjoining; together or separate.
J. E. BALL, Manager.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Modern Apartments
401 WEST END AVE.
Northwest Cor. 79th St.
10 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths,
$3,200 to $3,500
One 2-Room Studio Apartment, suitable for physician, on ground floor.
Modern up-to-date Apartment House; refrigeration, filtration, table ice.
ST. DENIS
Riverside Drive, North Cor. 92d St.
Convenient. Modern appointments; very large rooms; abundant closets.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
One Apartment Left—$2,800
Louis Kempner & Son,
Broadway at 92d St.
Tel. 3120 Riverside.

The
Highmount
900 Riverside Drive
Corner 161st St.
Modern Elevator Apartments
4 to 8 Rooms. Very Attractive.
Large Foyers. Spacious Closets.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Office on premises.
Telephone Audubon 4657.

THE TURIN,
Central Park West
and 93d Street
Seven, eight and nine rooms, two baths.
Apply to Superintendent, at building, or to
LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc., 165 Broadway.
Tel. Cort.—7475.

West End Av., Cor. 88th St.
THE CHAUTAUQUA
SOUTHEAST CORNER.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Attractive Apartments
5-6-7-8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Renting Now for Oct. 1 Occupancy.
Every Modern Appointment.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
PHONE SCHUYLER—5600.

205-11 West 107th St.
near Broadway.
7 Rooms & Bath, $55-$60
All Modern Improvements.
Apply Supt. on Premises.

ST. CLOUD,
252 West 91st St.
7 and 8 Room Apartments,
$975 to $1,100.
Highest class elevator apartment house; best value in the city.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

219 West 81st St.
CORNER BROADWAY.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms
1 to 3 Baths.
Rental $1,200 to $2,000
Superintendent on Premises or
Tucker, Speyers & Co.,
435 5th Ave. Tel. 2750 Murray Hill

—The Riviera—
Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.
Modern Twelve Story Fireproof Apartment. Subway station half block distant.
FOR LEASE FROM OCT. 1st.

5 rooms	$750 to $780	Per Annum
7 rooms	$1100 to $1300	Per Annum
8 rooms	$1400 to $1500	Per Annum
9-10 rooms	$1600-$2000	Per Annum

with two or three baths.
Apply to A. J. Odell,
Manager, on Premises, Audubon 5400, or
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

BUCKINGHAM COURT
310-320 West 99th St.
High Class Apartments of
8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
To Lease from October 1.
Inquire Superintendent, on Premises.
Manhattan Leasing Co.,
149 Church St.
Telephone 6390—Barclay.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N.W.Cor.)
9 Rooms & 3 Baths.
Rent $1,600 to $1,700.
Overlooking Central Park; fireproof; one block to "L," subway and cars.
Apply on premises, or
WILLIAM F. FUERST, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Aparts., Every Conv'nce
Directly opposite Spanish Museum Bldgs.
4-6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $48-$100.
Owner, JAS. O'BRIEN, 647 6TH AVE.

ROCKLEDGE COURT
3,044 ALBANY CRESCENT
at 231st St. Broadway subway station.
4-5-room apartments, $28-$37,
all improvements; apply on premises; tenants restricted.

200 WEST 58TH ST. Corner 7th Av.
APARTMENTS OF 3 TO 6 ROOMS.
Rentals $1,200 to $2,700; include refrigeration. Larger combination if desired. Owned and managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Av.

501 WEST 178TH ST.
Corner Amsterdam Avenue.
Attractive Apartments. Elevator and Switchboard service. Moderate rentals. Apply
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Selection of Highest Class
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8 ROOMS
174 West 79th Street.	$1500
515 West 110th Street.	1450
604 West 115th Street.	1100
606 West 116th Street.	1450

7 ROOMS
250 Riverside Dr (97St)	$1200
431 Riverside Dr (115 St)	1400
606 West 116th Street.	1200
616 West 116th Street.	1100
620 West 116th Street.	1200

Renting Agents at 606 W. 116th St. and 515 West 110th St.

EARLE & CALHOUN
REAL ESTATE
BROADWAY AND 72ND STREET
Telephone Columbus 5116-7-8.

203 WEST 111TH ST.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
5 AND 6 ROOMS.
Rents $40-$50.

THE PLAZA,
795 St. Nicholas Ave., Corner 150th, elegant eight-room corner apartment; rent $60 and $67.50. Superintendent.

314 WEST 94TH ST.
Bet. West End Ave. & Riverside Drive.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 Large, Light Rooms $1000
Bath and Extra Lavatory.

6 and 7 Room Apartments
209 DYCKMAN ST.
Near Broadway and Subway.
Rents $36 to $40.
Modern Improvements. Superintendent.

1,730 Broadway
Doctor's Apartment to Lease,
Ground floor, corner 55th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 Riverside Dr., N. Cor. 93d St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, 12th Floor,
Rental $2,700
Extensive view of Hudson; all outside rooms.
One 10 Room, 3 Bath Duplex Apt.,
Rental $2,500
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

164 & 166 WEST 79TH ST.
Six Rooms and Bath. All Improvements. **Rent $42.00**
Park st., private rear, "L" and Subway Stations.

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READ THIS
1186 MADISON AVE.
1182 MADISON AVE.
53-55 EAST 86TH ST.
57-59 EAST 86TH ST.
6, 7 or 8 Rooms, Bath, Electric Light, &c.
Rents $40 to $110
Only a Few Choice Apartments Left.
Papae & Co., 1186 Mad. Av., Cor. 87 St.

1,225 MADISON AVENUE
Corner 88th St. Eight rooms and bath; elevator; all improvements; large, sunny rooms; rents $950 and $1,000 per annum. Apply Superintendent, or
WERTHEIM & CLEAR
405 Lexington Av. Phone Murray Hill 83.

THE SUSSEX,
55 EAST 65TH ST.
From October, apartment six rooms, two baths; southerly and easterly exposure; all sunny rooms; $1,650; also an eight-room apartment, $1,700; extra maids' rooms.

53-55 EAST 96TH ST.
Adjoining Madison Av., near the Park; especially light, airy rooms; personal supervision.
8 ROOMS, $840-$900. } Only Two Left.
7 ROOMS, $800. }
Elevator and Telephone Service.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WITHINGTON
16 East 60th Street
At Madison Avenue
Modern bachelor apartments, two rooms and bath; elevator and maid service; $50 and up.
FREDERICK T. BARRY CO.,
646 Madison Ave., N. Y.

1,331-1,335 Madison Av.
S. E. Cor. 94th St.
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
Elevator, all improvements.
Rents $1,000 to $1,300.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.

Bachelor Apartments
3 Rooms & Bath $900
36 East 40th St.
Very high class, elevator, all improvements, maid service.
Bohnenkamp & Schneider, Agts.
Tel. 2839 Vanderbilt. 542 5th Ave.

A-640 Madison Ave. "HOFFMAN ARMS" N. W. Cor. 59th.
Attractive Apartments, $1300 to $2000
6 to 10 Large Rooms

56th St., 109-111 East,
Near Park Av., 2 to 3 rooms, bath, elevator, hall and maid service; select studio and bachelor apartments large and light; $65 to $80. Supt. on premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Avenue. 1732 Vanderbilt.

3-Room Duplex
Modern Apartments, with bath. Large rooms; high ceilings. Rent $1,200. 25 East 30th St. Supt. on premises or Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, 84 William St.

ST. ANDREW,
2 East 127th St.,
CORNER 5TH AV.; FIVE ROOMS; ELEVATOR APARTMENT; RENT $55. SUPERINTENDENT.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

ARTHUR HALL
51 East 96th Street
Corner Madison Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments
8-9 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rent $91.67 to $130.00
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.

BRONX.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th St. and Edgecombe Ave.
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Avs. Express "L" Stations.
3-4 and 5 Up-to-Date
All Outside Rooms
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 15TH FLOOR.
F. LANGENSTEIN, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

169th St., S. W. Cor. Shakespeare Av.
West Bronx
JUST COMPLETED.
3-4-5 Rooms at Moderate Rentals
Every Modern Improvement
Agent on Premises.

1400-1410 Grand Concourse
N. E. CORNER 170TH.
two blocks from Jerome Av. subway station.
3-4-5-6 SPACIOUS ROOMS.
Large, light, comfortable Apartments.
NEW BUILDINGS.

Pease & Elliman

165 West 72d St. Near Broadway | 340 Madison Ave. Nr. 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill | 55 Liberty St. Cor. Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

144 East 56th St.
7, 8 rooms, bath, $1,800—$1,850

56-60 West 58th St.
6, 8 rooms, bath, $1,500—$1,800

139 East 66th St.
3, 4 rooms, bath, $1,000—$1,200
6 rooms, 3 baths, $2,100—$2,200
8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,600—$3,100

21 East 82nd St.
7, 9 rooms, 3 baths, $2,400—$3,600

214 West 92nd St.
5, 7, 8 rooms, bath, $750—$1,500

309 West 99th St.
3, 7 rooms, 1, 2 baths, $840—$1,600

45 East 82nd St.
7, 8, 10 rooms, 2, 4 baths, $2,700—$4,000

829 Park Avenue
6, 7, 8 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $1,800—$3,000

911 Park Avenue
7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,400—$2,200

1190 Madison Avenue
7 rooms, bath, $900—$1,350

1215 Madison Avenue
7, 8 rooms, bath, $1,300—$1,400

330 West 102nd St.
4, 5, 7 rooms, 1, 3 baths, $1,100—$2,400

127 Riverside Drive
8 rooms, bath, $1,800—$2,000

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment-house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

East 1 56th St.
NORTH EAST CORNER FIFTH AVENUE

Announcing an unique idea in ultra Apartment Homes....

The property of Lord William Waldorf Astor, No. 1 East 56th Street, is being remodeled into a modern de luxe apartment dwelling unlike anything now in this city. With a spacious frontage on Fifth Avenue it will be the last word in elegance and service, yet strictly homelike.

An exceptional restaurant which is expected to become noted for its atmosphere of luxuriousness and comfort, as well as unusual cuisine, will be maintained.

During reconstruction the premises will be open for inspection. Occupancy by October first. Suites of from one to five rooms. It is to be an exclusive home for persons of refinement who desire something decidedly superior to even the finest apartment hotel.

Management of Warren E. Krechting.
Formerly Asst. Manager Hotel Manhattan.
No. 1 EAST 56TH STREET. Tel. 865 Plaza.

PARK AVENUE APARTMENTS

925 Park Avenue
N. E. Cor. 80th St.
TRIPLEX APARTMENT of 11 rooms and 4 baths. Private entrance on 80th Street. Three open fireplaces. Servants' hall. Private laundry. Southern exposure. Rent $4500.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS. No vacancies.
SINGLE APARTMENTS. No vacancies.

823 Park Avenue
Adj. N. E. Cor. 76th St.
DUPLEX APARTMENTS of 12 and 13 rooms and 4 and 5 baths. Rents $4800 to $5500. Servants' dining room and 3 servants' bedrooms self-contained in apartments. Open fireplaces. Individual laundries. One apartment with private roof garden. Southern, western and eastern exposures.

PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO. Agents
9 EAST 44TH STREET, TEL. 8300 MURRAY HILL

70 East 77th Street
Between Madison & Park Aves.
7 and 8 Rooms, 3 baths

A few very desirable apartments may still be reserved in this new building—the only one being erected this year between Madison and Park. Now open for inspection.

Rental $2200 and up

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue
Phone Murray Hill 6200

112 East 74th St. at PARK AVENUE

10 Rooms, 3 Baths
$3500 to $4000
8 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2500 to $3200

Now Ready for Inspection.

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & Co.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th Street. Phone Murray Hill 5600

LAURISTON
1,239 Madison Av.,
Northeast Corner 89th St.
Suites of 8 and 9 Rooms

Have Just Been Renovated and Made Ready for Decoration. Leases Now Being Made for October Occupancy at Very Attractive Rentals.

Apply to HERBERT DONGAN, on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
BRONX.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apts.
198th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
4 [illegible] $29, 5 ROOMS $36, 6 ROOMS $43.
[illegible] class of tenants restricted.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette. Furnished, $50 to $95. Inquire on premises, or BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, AUG. 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,353, n w corner 72d St, 25.8x10 (foreclosure, July 10;) Charles L. Hoffman, Referee, to Eugene L. Richards, as Receiver in Bankruptcy of Louis and Harry Jarmulousky, private bankers, firm S. Jarmulousky, 54 Canal St., Aug. 3......$31,000

BROADWAY, s s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x144.3; Doro Realty Co. to Freehold Construction Co., 200 Broadway, Aug. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$25

SAME PROPERTY; Freehold Construction Co. to Arras Garage and Auto Supply Co., 4,896 Broadway, Aug. 1; attorney, same..$1

BROADWAY, s w corner 156th St, 99.11x125; William H. Brown to Derry Av. Realty Corpn., 60 Wall St, mtg. $215,000, Aug. 3; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St..$100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 50, s w corner of Manhattan Av, 100x72.11, foreclosed July 31, 1917; Archibald E. Baxter, Referee, to U. S. Savings Bank, 606 Madison Av, Aug. 3; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway......$112,000

WILLETT ST, 52, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 16.8x100; Louise Franz to Berel Schwartz, 1,337 43d St, Brooklyn, mtg. $7,500; attorney, J. M. Kalt, 44 Court St, Brooklyn......$1

2D AV, n w corner of 115th St, 22x90; Martin J. Fitzpatrick to Elizabeth M. Fitzpatrick, 141 West 84th St, all liens, Aug. 4; attorneys, Hallinan & Groh, 35 Nassau St......$1

8TH AV, 2,099, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 27.6x100; Ella Wertheimer et al., executors, to Isaac Rothschild, 2,049 Valentine Av, ½ part, mtg. $51,000; attorneys, Feiner & Maass, 100 Broadway......$25,500

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Rothschild to 2,099 8th Av, Inc., on the premises, mtg. $51,000, all liens, Aug. 3; attorneys, same $1

10TH ST, 116 East, s s, 211.4 ft e of 3d Av, 18x50.6; Robert W. Schobel, executor, to Robert W. Schobel, individually, 28 East 2d St, June 14......$1

43D ST, 306 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.4, partition sale, July 24, 1917; Joseph Ullman, Referee, to Boyertown Burial Casket Co., Boyertown, Penn., mtg $10,000, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$28,000

49TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.5; Wilton Holding Corporation to 418 East 49th St. Corporation, 418 East 49th St, mtg $29,000, all liens, Aug. 3; attorneys, Foley & Martin, 64 Wall St......$1

52D ST, 70 West, s s, 101.4 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5, (foreclosure, July 31, 1917;) Abram Ellenbogen, Referee, to Walter F. Kingsland, 22 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, Aug. 3; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St......$38,000

112TH St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Elemco Realty Co. to James Corona, 346 East 112th St, b. and s. and c. a. g., Aug. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$100

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, 2,735, w s, 50x100; Padula Realty Corp. to Henry Dohrmann, 269 West 135th St, mtg $38,200, Aug. 3; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$100

FARADAY AV, w s, 158.4 ft n of Newton Av, runs s 100x n w 31.2 to Sylvan Av x n 17.2x s 6.7x n e 89.6x s 37.6; Mary V. Sheridan to Daniel V. Mahoney, 23 East 88th St, Jan. 1; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row......$1

FARADAY AV, w s, 120.10 ft n of Newton Av, 37.6x100; same to Andrew F. O'Toole, 2,900 Briggs Av, Jan. 1; same attorney...$1

FOREST AV, 785, w s, 20x100; Stella Baruth to David Schlesinger, 829 Gates Av, Brooklyn, Aug. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

FOREST AV, 785, w s, 20x100; David Schlesinger to Jennie Arnstein, 600 West 140th St. and another, mtg $3,000, Aug. 2, 1917; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$1

PARK AV, e s, 217.4 ft s of 179th St, 41.4x100; Edna F. Goebel to John Goebel, 2,017 Morris Av, mtg $22,000, Aug. 3; attorney, John Goebel, 2,017 Morris Av......$100

PLOT, begins 840 ft e of White Plains Road, at a point 875 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs e 100x n 25x w 100x s 25; Berardino Rossi et al. to Giuseppe D'Onofrio, 1,901 Barnes Av, July 14; attorney, Giuseppe D'Onofrio, 1,901 Barnes Av......$1

SEDGWICK AV, 2,523, w s, 37.7x85; George A. Steves, referee, to Louis H. Cramer and another, executors, 12 West 49th St., July 31; attorneys, Sullivan & C., 49 Wall Street......$6,500

SEDGWICK AV, 2,521, w s, 37.7x85; same to same, July 31; attorneys, same..$6,500

270 PARK AVENUE
FORTY-SEVENTH to FORTY-EIGHTH STREETS
"The Utmost in Housekeeping Apartments"

Supremacy

Warren & Wetmore, the architects for the Ritz-Carlton, the Biltmore and many prominent residences and apartments, have achieved their most noteworthy success in the planning of 270 Park Avenue.

A Restaurant Managed By the Ritz-Carlton

Immediate Inquiry Necessary

will be situated on the Park Avenue side for special convenience of tenants. Service in apartments if desired.

These two facts alone assure the supremacy of absolute comfort and convenience in every detail.

6 to 10 Rooms 3 to 4 Baths $4000. to $6500.
12 to 17 Rooms 4 to 6 Baths $7000. to $15000.

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Under Management of

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & Co.
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
414 Madison Avenue at 48th Street
Telephone, Murray Hill 5600

NEW BUILDING
14 Stories; in this exclusive section; Managed by Owner as a PERMANENT INVESTMENT

815 PARK AVE.

6-7-8 ROOMS
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
3 BATHS, $2,500 to $3,600.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts.,
340 Madison Ave. Phone Murray Hill 6200

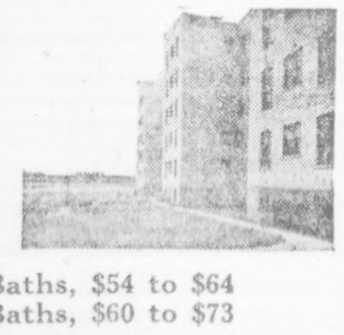
QUEENS. QUEENS.

DO YOU KNOW
JACKSON HEIGHTS
Garden Apartments
JUST COMPLETED

are only 19 minutes from Grand Central Station, via the new, comfortable Queensboro Subway?

GUIDE YOURSELF BY MERIT—NOT BY HABIT

Compare the economy of our rentals with those in Manhattan; compare the social and recreative features which we have provided in this community to attract the best type of tenants. Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Basket Ball Courts, Playgrounds for Children, Gardens, &c.



6 Rooms and 2 Baths, $54 to $64
7 Rooms and 2 Baths, $60 to $73

The buildings are set back from the street and the rear yards are treated as a large park or garden—there is a beautiful outlook from EVERY window and sunshine in every room.

TAKE THE SUBWAY to Grand Central Station, 42d Street. Free Transfers to Queensboro Subway, Time 20 Min., via Corona Line.
Direct to 25th St., Jackson Heights.

Illustrated Descriptive Booklet with Floor Plans, &c., upon request.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Renting Office, Opposite 25th St. Subway Station. Tel. Newtown 798.

Offices to Let

SEVERAL desirable small suites and single rooms to be rented in The Times Building. The demand for office space in the district is increasing as a consequence of the approaching completion of the Subway System, and there will be a considerable enhancement in rents. Take time by the forelock and inspect The Times Building now, and get your lease before the rise. On the 3rd, 10th, 11th and 15th floors are beautifully light and large rooms adapted for the purposes of lawyers, engineers, and real estate operators, and on the 22nd floor some small suites suitable for physicians and dentists.

Subway station in building, Elevated station a block off,—short spur (free) to Subway passengers to Pennsylvania Depot. Elevators run twenty-four hours of the day. Rooms all light and splendidly ventilated.

RENTS MODERATE

Renting Agent in Building—Room 406

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s s, 100 ft e of Hawthorne St, 50x144.3, Aug. 1; Arras Garage and Auto Supply Co. to Freehold Construction Co., 200 Broadway, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 119 Nassau St......$10,000

SAME PROPERTY, Aug. 1; same to same, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$2,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 135 ft n of 150th St, 90x100, building loan, Aug. 3; Sonwil Holding Co. to Abraham Smith, 725 Riverside Drive, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $90,000, to extent of $75,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$15,000

8TH AV, 2,099, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 27.6x100, Aug. 3, 2,099 Eighth Avenue, Inc., to Matilda Rothschild, 2,049 Valentine Av, 5 years, 6 p. c., mtg $45,000; attorneys, Feiner & Maass, 100 Broadway......$5,000

18TH ST, 445 West, n s, 16.8x92, July 31; Alice Edelmuth to Julia A. and Sallie I. O'Hara, Summit, N. J., due and interest as per bond; attorney, M. J. Sneudaira, 309 Broadway......$1,500

112TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11, Aug. 3; James Corona to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due July 1, 1922; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway......$18,000

SAME PROPERTY, Aug. 3; same to Warren C. Fielding, 636 West 172d St, due March 1, 1918, prior mtg $18,000; attorney, same......$1,250

Bronx.

FARADAY AV, w s, 120.10 ft n of Newton Av, 37.6x100; Andrew F. O'Toole to Mary V. Sheridan, 420 West 259th St, May 1, due as per bond; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row......$500

FARADAY AV, w s, 158.4 ft n of Newton Av, runs s w 100x n w 31.2 to Sylvan Av x n 17.2x s 6.8x n e 89.6x s 37.6; Samuel V. Mahoney to Mary V. Sheridan, 430 West 259th St, Jan. 1, 3 years; attorney, W. C. French, 41 Park Row......$500

CRESTON AV, 2,735, w s, 50x100.4; Henry Dohrmann to Padula Realty Corp., 291 East 149th St, Aug. 3, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway......$6,800

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 26, store and basement; Aaron Stiber to Louis Seiler and Davis Weimer, firm of L. Seiler, 152 East 3d St, 5 years from Aug. 15, 1917, 2 years' renewal; attorney, S. S. Hauben, 309 Broadway..$1,680

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,424-26, n e corner 181st St, stores, 3 and 4; Belvedere Building Co. to Joseph J. Drake and Hy Menrer, firm of Drake & Co., 857 8th Av, 7 years from Oct. 1, 1916......$5,000

101ST ST, n s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100; all, with option to purchase; John A. Smith, Sr., to Max Levinstein, 573 East 187th St, Bronx, 17 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Menken Bros., 206 Broadway..$1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

WADSWORTH AV, e s, whole front between 189th and 190th Sts, 200x100; Abraham Klein against T. W. Stammler, Jr., Inc., owner; Wadsworth Associates, Inc., contractor.$850

Bronx.

SECTION 1, Routes 19 and 22, of the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Subway, New York; American Bridge Co., Inc., against Richard Carvel Co., Inc., and City of New York, owners and contractors.$33,076

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 135 ft n of 150th St, 90x100; Abraham Smith loans Sonwil Holding Co., Inc., to erect a five-story building......$15,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,611; Louis Cohen against Sy. H. Horwitt, Inc., action to recover possession; attorneys, Delches & Goldwater.

GOLD ST, 87; United States Trust Co. of New York against George B. Vanderpoel et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

LUDLOW ST, 145 and 147; Mary G. Richardson against Rachel L. Pasinsky et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Orr.

2D AV, 2,084; Herman L. Levy, adm., against Libbie Fleig et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. Drangle.

19TH ST, 15 East; United States Trust Co. of New York against Lee G. Lawrence et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

114TH ST, 20 West; Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States against Louis Broter et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. P. Everett.

Bronx.

ARCULARIUS PLACE, n s, 474.5 ft e of Gerard Av, 25x100; J. Charles Grasmuk against Catherine Fearns et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, T. H. Ray.

BROADWAY, e s, 273.7 ft n of 234th St, 150.1x300.9; Arthur M. Elsig et al, as exrs., against Cathleen Turney et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. J. Leffer.

HEATH AV, 3,053; City Real Estate Co. against Mary Agnes Mahoney et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

LOTS 588-589, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Thomas Foy against Filomena D'Auria et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. Squires.

THE WEEK'S AUCTION LIST.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

2d Av, 1,612, e s, 51 ft s of 84th St, 25.6x100, four-story tenement and store; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. against Bernhard Bloch et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $18,490.71; taxes, &c., $425.

110th St, 158 East, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100, four-story tenement; Aaron de Cordova against Salvatore Isalli et al.; Stoddard & M., attorneys; due, $16,024.46; taxes, &c., $799.40.

By Joseph P. Day.

27th St, 138 East, s s, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x98.9x irregular; three-story theatre; A. H. Jackson against A. B. Scott et al.; Menken Bros., attorneys; due, $23,899.57; taxes, &c., $272.70.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

25th St, 259 West, n s, 598.8 ft w of 7th Av, 13.6x98.9, four-story house; Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. against A. C. Sharp et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $5,493.32; taxes, &c., $450.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Triangular block bounded by w s Eastern Boulevard, Middletown Road and Jarvis Av, 800.3x720.2x754.19; A. M. Huntington against William Henderson et al; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $22,100.82; taxes, &c., $6,638.10.

By Henry Brady.

Jennings St, 748, s s, 134.1 ft e of Union Av, 20x100 x irregular, two-story frame dwelling; W. F. Patterson, executor, against Pam Realty Co. et al.; B. G. Bain, attorney; due, $13,510.78; taxes, &c., $250.

By Joseph P. Day.

Van Cortlandt St, n s, 815 ft e of Eastchester Road, 806x236.6 x irregular; E. K. Upham against Corn Exchange Realty Co. et al.; Merrill, R. & T., attorneys; due, $4,100.00; taxes, &c., $1,205.62.

Wednesday, Aug. 8.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 871, n w corner of 52d St, 23.5x80, four-story tenement and stores; Franklin Savings Bank against William Cahill et al.; W. M. Powell, attorney; due, $27,598.65; taxes, &c., $1,016.60.

By Henry Brady.

8th Av, 2,572, e s, 24.11 ft n of 137th St, 25x80, five-story tenement and store; E. H. Schiffer et al. against Sylvester Peleclatz et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $19,364.52; taxes, &c., $210.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

182d St, 554 and 556 West, s s, 43 ft w of Audubon Av, 35.8x70, 2 three-story frame dwellings; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against N. J. Packard et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $12,710; taxes, &c., $267.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, s w corner of Kingsbridge Road, 80x18, three-story dwelling; A. P. Lord et al. against Westbury Terrace et al.; T. G. Cowell, attorney; due, $9,089.90; taxes, &c., $32.

Friday, Aug. 10.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St, 454, n s, 175.3 ft e of Jackson St, 25.8x97.10, six-story tenement; F. M. Cromwell, executor, against Samuel Kopf et al.; W. P. Allen, attorney; due, $28,675.89.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Davidson Av, w s, 245.3 ft s of 190th St, 125x98.7, five-story apartment houses; G. H. Storm et al. against Hopewell Building Co. et al.; Phillips & A., attorneys; due, $13,632; taxes, &c., $723; prior mtgs, $100,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Hoe Av, 946, e s, 257 ft s of Aldus St, 50x100, five-story apartment house; Azel King against Helen Norris et al.; Lese & C., attorneys; due, $4,210.56; taxes, &c., $688.17, prior mtg, $40,000.

By Henry Brady.

Lyon Av, n e corner of Grace Av, 30x100; M. A. Walsh against Steinmetz Construction Co. et al.; J. F. Condon, attorney; due, $1,789.90; taxes, &c., $1,250.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Mangin St, 3 to 11, for a one-story garage, 126.3x100; M. Connelly, 21 Broome St, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $20,000.

67th St, 234 West, for a six-story garage, 50x100; C. E. Williams, 500 5th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

City Ordinances Approved.

The Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests has approved the following ordinances before the Board of Aldermen:

Ordinance 1,661, repealing the ordinance providing for the installation of expensive oil separators in garages.

Ordinance 1,659, which provides that every public cartman shall keep a book of records of removals made by him of goods, household or office furniture from any private dwelling, tenement, apartment, office, boarding house, hotel or restaurant, and shall file a copy in the Bureau of Licenses, where such record shall be open for public inspection. This ordinance was drafted by Cyrus C. Miller, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Advisory Council, and will permit landlords to locate tenants who move without paying their rent.

An ordinance amending the Code of Ordinances so as to allow the use of old existing buildings to be altered as garages.

An ordinance which provides that stairs can be constructed from the sidewalk to the basement of the building.

Reservoir and Court House Site.

Apropos of the proposed changes to the old Croton reservoir in Central Park, the Real Estate Bulletin says:

"The Croton reservoir in Central Park having outlived its usefulness, we are hearing something of the park beautiful, sunken gardens, a replica of the Luxembourg Gardens, &c., to take its place. Before we get too far into this, however, let us muse on that wilderness northeast of the City Hall, which was the erstwhile location of a Court House site and civic centre, but which, having cost the taxpayers $13,000,000, is now taxing them about $2,000 a day to carry as practically dead weight."

Amendment in Lighting Cases.

In connection with the hearings before the Public Service Commission relative to the maintenance of the statutory standard of candle power and quality of gas supplied by gas corporations in the Bronx, the commission announced recently that its counsel had submitted to the various complainants and companies a suggested form of a proposed amendment to the Public Service Commissions law. This amendment would enable the commission to hear and determine claims of consumers of gas or electricity for refunds or other reparation based upon excessive charges.

Fifth Avenue Traffic.

A census of Fifth Avenue traffic made by the Fifth Avenue Association last week shows that the daily average between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. is 16,960 vehicles. This includes 1,296 motor buses and averages twenty-eight vehicles every minute.

FOR SALE.

STORE FIXTURES.
LUNCH COUNTERS AND EQUIPMENT
Used for a short period, to be sold in one parcel or separately at less than half the original cost.
3 MARBLE TOP OAK LUNCH COUNTERS.
1 MARBLE TOP BAKERY COUNTER.
3 STEAM TABLES.
3 CAKE GRIDDLES.
2 CUP WARMERS.
4 COFFEE URNS.
2 TEA URNS.
2 WATER URNS.
1 MARBLE URN STAND.
4 ICE CREAM BOXES.
QUANTITY GLASS SHELVING.
100 BENT WOOD HIGH LUNCH COUNTER CHAIRS WITH BACKS.
M 377 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—C. & C. Motor, type L, 35 H. P., 230 volts, 129 amperes, speed 625 R. P. M.; 1 small Beach-Russ Vacuum pump; 1 small air compressor; other machinery and parts. Permolin Products Co., Bush Terminal Building, No. 1, Brooklyn. Telephone Sunset 4803.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES. New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

OFFICE CONTENTS, comprising complete mahogany suite, with partitions, for sale; can be sublet for short period with privilege of renewal for moderate rental. Room 421, 47 West 42d St., New York City.

Addressing machine wanted; complete apparatus for mailing dept., new or second hand; no agents; will also buy mailing list if complete ten thousand first and second rated retail stores throughout U. S. L 123 Times.

Photo-engraving apparatus for sale, including routers, presses, cameras, lens, screens. For particulars address Box M 361 Times Downtown.

New combination pool and billiard table, with all accessories; will sell cheap. E. O. Carpenter, Jr., Philipse Manor, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Lockers for sale, 23, 12x12x72 inches; olive green finish; complete, with locks and keys; absolutely new; never used; Hart & Hutchinson make. X 239 Times Annex.

Complete equipment for small job printing plant for $500; a real bargain. Address Z 269 Times Annex.

Am moving, must sell 88-note player piano; guaranteed, new. Thomas, Apt. 24, 519 West 122d.

Must sacrifice established millinery business on account of sickness, with lease. Davidson, 1,460 3d Av., New York City.

Indian shawl, very fine; all cotton; no centre; size 6x6; price $2,000. F. F. Elmwood, Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St.

Office Supplies.—Practically new dictaphone outfit, including shaver; cheap. Room 616, 1,476 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-Visibles, 4 months for $5.
Visibles, 3 months for $7.
Initial Payment Applies if Purchased.

FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.
SPECIAL—SPECIAL.
No. 10 Remington, $38.50.
Other makes, $25 to $60.
Trademarked and guaranteed for one year. Call, telephone or write.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.,
339 Broadway, at Worth St.
30 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Ave.
1 9 W. 42d St., at Times Sq.
Tel. 5408 Franklin.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 4788 Barclay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WILL F. G. W. COMMUNICATE WITH Dads or Foy and relieve anxiety.

REAL ESTATE

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$3,500—EASY TERMS.

Buys my summer home and 67 acres farm land, all tillable, located in the healthy and beautiful Berkshire Hills, 4½ miles from East Chatham, 3½ hours from N. Y. City, main line Harlem & B. & A. R. R.; 10-room house, completely furnished; barn full of hay, growing crops of oats, potatoes, corn, etc.; a dandy pair of matched bay horses, harness, etc.; 3 Holstein bred cows, 2 calves, 5 pigs, chickens, tools, implements, etc. Immediate possession. Come in person or write H. P. DETERMAN, EAST CHATHAM, N. Y. For particulars see A. BEHRENS, 731 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

150th St., 550 West.—Four-story, speckled brick and brownstone, 18 rooms, 3 baths, steam-heated; adaptable for three or four families; price, $15,500; mortgage, $10,000 at 5 per cent. Owner on premises.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
REAL ESTATE.
171 MADISON AVENUE.

57TH, EAST.—Sacrifice attractive private dwelling, 10 rooms; good neighborhood; wide street; $10,500; terms. Volzing, 208 E. 57th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Ave.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

A BARGAIN, $8,750.
9 rooms and bath, steam heat and electric light; 44x100; also garage; terms to suit. 1,036 East 24th St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SACRIFICE $4,800 home for $3,750. Terms to suit. I own and am forced to sell at once nearly new 6-room detached home, deep plot, broad veranda, attic over entire house, separate laundry, electric light, heating plant, parquet floors, beautifully decorated. 3 min. to Bklyn. L; 25 min. to N. Y., 5c. fare. Fine neighborhood; near golf course and tennis courts. Address Owner, J. R., 112 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Choice lot, 50x126, in Forest Hills Gardens, on Deepdene Road, facing park; terms reasonable and at substantial sacrifice to owner. Inquire E. E. Agger, Hamilton Hall, Columbia University.

Builders sacrifice; new, seven rooms, parquet, steam, electric, open fireplace, inclosed porch, tiled bath and kitchen; plot 40x95; excellent transportation; restricted. D 129 Times.

FOREST HILLS.—House, tapestry brick, nine rooms, two baths, on plot 50x100; five minutes from station; modern and attractive; $11,800; information, terms, &c., sent upon request. Robert E. Marsh.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

EXCEPTIONALLY modern, tile-stucco nine and ten room houses, nearing completion, three bathrooms, hot-water heat, electricity; garage; half hour from city; rent $55 and $75. Errington, 24 Norwood Av., Clifton, S. I. Tel. 885 Tompkinsville.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—Thirty minutes from Grand Central Depot; Westchester County; fifteen-room private residence; large garage, lawn and shade trees; suitable house for all year residence, where all comforts, superb location and accessibility are required, by a good sized family of means, that are interested in a home of this nature. G 247 Times Downtown.

A beautiful English cottage of 9 rooms and 3 baths will be available near Scarsdale Station in October for a refined American family; the elevation is high, overlooking a charming country; the environments, accessibility and charm of this offering are ideal. Mr. T. Seymour, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Modern dwelling on corner, 95x140, high, restricted section Mt. Vernon, 10 rooms, 2 tile baths, 3 fireplaces, electric light, gas, porch; $10,500; take $1,000 cash, balance mortgage or exchange; rent Oct. 1, $75. Owner, Earl, 4 Martens Place, or telephone, 6707 Hanover.

At Scarsdale, 3 minutes from depot, am building two houses, 9 rooms and 3 baths each; every modern improvement; ideal environment; price very low, and reasonable terms. J. T. Withers, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

Bungalows.—Four being erected from unique plans at Lake Mahopac; can sell at low cost on account of having own sawmill; interior arrangements can be changed to suit buyer. L. T., Room 1202, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

CALLED, must sacrifice at $6,000 beautiful 7-room cottage; Dewey Av., New Rochelle; just completed; all improvements, open fireplace, gas kitchen; easy terms. F. A. Reilstab, 376 Fifth Av., New Rochelle, telephone.

At Larchmont.—Four minutes' walk from depot, toward bathing beach, beautiful 7-room Dutch Colonial; all modern improvements; plot 65x100; price $7,000; easy terms. T. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

SCARSDALE.—7-room house, electric light, steam heat, 10 minutes from station; high ground; good shade; large porch; rent at $40. Sale at $5,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

For Sale.—Beautiful four-acre estate at Scarsdale; large modern house, 4 rooms, 3 baths; garage; grounds in perfect condition; price, terms, photos. J. T. Withers, 39 West 31st St. Phone 9861 Madison Square.

AT GREENACRES, SCARSDALE.
Colonial dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths, special features; price reasonable; terms to suit. Shaw & Co., 1 West 125th St.

Lake Mahopac.—Bungalow plot; perpetual water rights; $500. Owner, Dept. T, Room 1202, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

A 150-acre country place, 11 buildings, fine condition; State road; one hour out; very reasonable price if sold direct to cash buyer; no brokers. F. L. F., X 219 Times Annex.

Beautiful new 10-room stucco house at Larchmont; best residential section, or will rent furnished. Box 483 Larchmont.

Bronxville.—For sale, new 9-room house, stucco, two baths, garage; price $8,500. Gleichert, owner. Tel. 1069.

Pelhamwood.—Great bargain; new stucco house; two-car, steam-heated garage; must sell within 2 weeks. H 3,525 Broadway.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—Forest Hills, L. I., new, modern house, completely furnished; 6 rooms, 2 baths, large attic, laundry, store room, cemented cellar, steam heat, electricity, gas; large garden; 30 minutes from house to Times Square; moderate rental; possession Sept. 1. Cooper, 176 Jewel St. Phone 6263W Forest Hills, L. I.

Beautiful country estate, 5 acres, terraced, 11-room house, 3 baths, garage, everything new and modern; within 10 minutes' walk of Huntington Golf and Marine Club, Huntington, L. I. Address P. O. Box 3, Huntington, L. I.

SEASHORE HOME, $2,000 on easy terms; beautiful location, facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvement; near trolley, school, stores, &c. Write for further particulars. "Shore Home," Box 284 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT.
Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular. JOHN J. RANDALL CO., Freeport, L. I.

30 minutes from Broadway, 2 blocks from the water, 1½ blocks from station; beautiful hollow tile stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, corner plot, 100x100; terms to suit. X 223 Times Annex.

NEW HOUSE, GARDEN CITY ESTATES.
8 rooms, 2 baths, garage; 2 blocks from depot, best neighborhood; low price, easy terms, or free lots, as first payment. F. L. Ferguson, 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 500, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills; must sacrifice contract for 2½ exceptionally fine lots, 4½ years' payments made. Benson, Room 906, 88 Wall St.

Inspect the two new houses left, for 1915 prices; improvements; easy terms; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

WATER FRONT AND SMALL FARM.
North shore, hour out, about 8 acres; house, 10 rooms; outbuildings, boat house, &c. WM. L. GERARD, 1 West 34th St.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE.
Two lots at Florence Park, plot 40 by 100 feet, $475. B. I. Mott, 141 Maple St., Richmond Hill. Phone 887 Richmond Hill.

Kew Gardens.—Detached house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, storeroom; inclosed porch; no agents. Phone, morning, Richmond Hill 4429.

Forest Hills — For sale, seven-room house, $8,300; easy terms, or will rent. Gallagher, 530 Burns St., Forest Hills, Long Island.

LONG BEACH.—Corner plot, 60x100; Lafayette and Walnut Sts., $2,600. R. A. Burbank, 393 West St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Bungalow, $4,000; building site $1,000; near depot, Freeport, N. Y. B 155 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs; near water and station; price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly. Write or call at once. B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

COZY LITTLE HOME and 2 acres of fine farm land, some fruit and shade trees, makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location, stores, schools, &c.; price, $1,350 complete; easy terms to right party. Write to COZY HOME, Box 290 Times Downtown.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

1,000 ACRES, SUITABLE FOR GENTLEMAN'S estate or commercial farming; fertile land, good timber, ample buildings. Write RURAL LIFE CO., Kinderhook, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

RARE BARGAIN.—Owner will sell his modern 7-room house, with large plot of 7,000 square feet; high elevation, finished streets; house steam heat, parquet floors, tiled bath, large veranda; located near two railroad stations and trolley; commutation 7c. per day, 60 trains daily up or downtown; possession at once; price $4,500; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Call, write or phone Owner, Munson D. Ayres, 146 W. 36th St. Tel Greeley 4535.

NO MONEY DOWN.
NO INTEREST TO PAY.
This charming house can be bought by our new plan that makes buying a house easy as renting; house has 9 rooms and bath; located in the most exclusive section of Rochelle Park, N. J.; large open fireplace, built-in glass closets, window seats, &c.; beautifully shaded; plot 50x125 planted with fruit trees, grapes, &c.; price $4,800. Call or write for full particulars.
H. O. WENTWORTH, Rochelle Park, N. J.

WRITE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily; trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

BIG BARGAIN.—Store and bakery, fully equipped; well-established business, with utensils, horse, harness and delivery wagon; located in live, flourishing town, opposite Post Office; building is 40x40, with 5 connecting living rooms; only 5 miles from Times Square. For quick buyer, $2,850; $500 cash, balance easy terms. Act quick. Call, write, or phone owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

MONTCLAIR—ENGLISH RESIDENCE
Strictly Colonial interior; designs by prominent N. Y. architect; 8 rooms, 3 baths; large living room; fireplace; finest construction; beautiful South Side; near Lackawanna; trolleys; select own decorations; far below duplication cost at $14,000. A real house. Bertram A. Ham, 31 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Private house; low rent; less than medium-class apartment; in high-class neighborhood; beautiful and refined; 10 rooms; all improvements; newly painted and decorated; large yard; trees, shrubs and flowers; five means of transportation to city; 15 minutes; inquire by letter only. L., 335 East 10th St., Advertising Agency.

AT RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J.
Ideal family homes that are real bargains; plots large enough for gardens; all improvements; two railroads; commutation, 7 cents; from $3,500 to $4,500; terms to suit. D 481 Times Annex.

Beautiful California bungalow, hour out, in the hills; Stickley Craftsman design; seven rooms, bath, hot water heat, electric lights, beamed ceiling, inglenook, two fireplaces; large, shaded plot; six minutes station; Western owner will sacrifice. T., Box 251, Mahwah, N. J.

Free rent for first month to purchaser of my 6-room bungalow, 4th St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.; $200 takes it, balance like rent; modern conveniences, near Manhattan; good neighborhood; must sell this week; drafted; investigate this bargain immediately. Owner, D 108 Times.

Actress, leaving for California immediately, will sacrifice beautiful country home; spacious grounds; congenial neighborhood; high altitude; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; agents, curiosity seekers ignored. Full particulars and photo from Lackawanna 200 Times Downtown.

Montclair.—Ideal home for large family; house, 13 rooms, improvements, hardwood floors, fireplaces; large lot, 160 frontage; fruit, shade, garden, garage; near schools, library, churches, theatre, station, stores. For further detail write R. B. Draper, Montclair, N. J.

Great opportunity to buy or rent new and attractive houses, 6-8 rooms; all improvements; large plots; near station; easy terms; $5,000 to $8,500. Write for booklet. Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J. (Adjoining Ridgewood.)

Fanwood, N. J.—Modern house, rooms and bath, on plot 100x250; garage, fruit trees, grapes, berries; $8,000; owner's business compelled his moving; adjoining plot of 100x250 if wanted. Wallis A. Cattelle, Washington, N. J.

Beautiful California bungalow, stone and stucco; 6 rooms; hot water heat, electricity, &c.; nearly acre plot; hilltop location; 50 minutes out Northern New Jersey; ready Sept. 1st; price low; reasonable terms. Builder, Box 208, Montvale, N. J.

Exceptional Bargain, $3,200.—Six-room modern home, all improvements, half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; small first payment, balance $25 monthly, like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Account of death, must sacrifice beautiful old-fashioned bungalow; modern improvements; spacious grounds; in Rutherford; ideal location; only $2,500; terms arranged. Louis Nicholson, Lyndhurst, N. J.

Widow will sell her 15-room stone house; two baths, furnace heat, gas, electricity; also eight lots; five minutes from depot. Inquire Mrs. Lemonier, Woodridge, N. J., or 351 7th Av., New York.

Big "Little Farm" development at R. R. station within commuting distance; miles of stone road lot frontage; electric light; town water; river front, 200 acres garden soil all ready to retail. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Beautiful house, 15 rooms, 3 baths; plot 100x300; all furnished; value $15,000 or more; will exchange for farm or income. Kent, 9 West 45th St.

Account death widow sacrifices beautiful country home; spacious grounds, fruit, flowers; $3,600; worth $5,000. Rutherford, E 216 Times Downtown.

LOUIS SCHLESINGER, INC.,
Factory Factors,
Essex Building, Newark, N. J.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE.
Robert T. Stoutenburgh,
20-26 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

South Orange, Mountain Station.—Maplewood properties. Eugene Hughes & Bro., opp. depot, South Orange.

Attractive seven-room stucco cottage, all improvements, to rent; near Morristown, N. J.; garage; $30. Rector 8438.

A Commuter's Town Home.—Four acres; modern 8-room house; barn, poultry house; orchard. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

Oradell Heights, N. J.—Three desirable lots at sacrifice. Address Owner, 4,236 Belmar Av., St. Louis, Mo.

Somerville—98 acres, with buildings; $100 acre. Bottenus, 2,095 Webster Av., N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

BERKSHIRE FARM, $2,000.
170 acres, 9-room house, 3 barns, woodhouse, &c.; large orchards, crops in splendid condition, hay, carriages, wagons, sleighs, implements, tools, all included. Owner selling account illness. E 101 Times.

Beautiful country estate at Sunapee, New Hampshire. For particulars write Hugo Nelson, Sunapee, New Hampshire.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

One of the most complete country homes in Connecticut, beautifully and conveniently situated; 25 acres elevated with extensive views; house 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms, 4 open fireplaces, hot water heat; stable, garage, and poultry plant; price $15,000. Folsom Bros., Inc., 127 East 34th St.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

SUMMER HOTEL, beautifully located in the Delaware Valley, along popular highway; completely equipped for the present season; accommodates 125; lake, gravity springage; 8 acres of planted gardens, extensive grove and lawns; immediate sale account of proprietor's death. Address J. B. Williams, Attorney, Stroudsburg, Penn.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE
THE BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESIDENCE, "BROOKLANDS," OF THE LATE MAJOR THEODORE G. BARKER, NEAR HENDERSONVILLE, N. C. The residence is a large, comfortable, two-story house, with modern conveniences, located on the summit of a hill from which a commanding view of the surrounding mountains is obtained. It is approached through prettily shaded, well kept roads winding through avenues of trees. Storeroom, kitchen, large stable, barns, corn crib, and outbuildings, all in good condition. A large fertile vegetable garden, kept in fine condition and containing arbors with varieties of grapes. A fine apple orchard with various kinds of fruit-bearing trees. Water is furnished to the residence by a ram operated by water from an excellent spring at the foot of the hill prettily located. The flower gardens, hedges, and lawns are well kept and most attractive. Around the house are beautiful white pines of great height. There are two hundred and forty-four acres of fine land, most of which is under a high state of cultivation. This property is one of the handsomest in a section noted for its beautiful homes, and there is none better for convenience of location. For terms, apply to W. Huger Fitz-Simons, 62 Broad St., Charleston, S. C., or Dr. W. B. W. Hews, Hendersonville, N. C.

REAL ESTATE.

Florida.

Small hotel, completely furnished, on East Coast of Florida, not far from Palm Beach; best class Northern families and guests; very successful; Winter season, December to April; has been leased each year. Write. J. H. Rogers, 17 Battery Place, care International Bank, New York.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

MONTANA HOMESTEADS—16,000,000 acres; 640 or 320 acres for you; circulars free. Homestead Bureau of Montana, Dept. 56, Box 845, Butte, Mont.

For Sale.—Choice, ideal 29 acres; $5,000. J. O. Matson, Point Clear, Ala.

Real Estate Wanted.

Factory wanted to rent between Jersey City and Elizabeth, within trucking distance of New York City, either frame or brick, containing 10 to 20 thousand square feet, one or two stories, with acre or two of ground; must have railroad siding; state lowest rent; would purchase if price is right. G 263 Times Downtown.

Wanted to rent from Oct. 1, six to nine room, all-year-round house, on or near the water, commuting distance, by adult family of two persons; will take good care of property and make long term lease if rent is reasonable. Give full particulars, addressing D 474 Times Annex.

Small, modern house wanted for Fall lease, large lot; about 40 minutes out; accessible to station; exceptional neighborhood; very responsible couple; no children; full particulars by letter only. Rainey, 100 Morningside Drive, N. Y.

Wanted, to rent, option of buying, 7 or 8 room house, all improvements, sizable plot, hour from New York, Connecticut, Westchester, Jersey. Address E 178 Times.

Owners of commercial waterfronts, factories, factory sites, warehouses desiring to sell or lease should communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St. Tel. Rector 9121.

Buy or lease modern house, with about one acre of ground, in Long Island or Westchester, within commuting distance of New York. E 215 Times Downtown.

I want to buy a small, free and clear business or store property, not over $100,000; full particulars only; brokers protected. Emma L. Fraser, Peekskill, N. Y.

Wanted, until Sept. 30, cottage, modern, furnished, 5 or 6 rooms and bath; must be near lake in New York or New Jersey; give full particulars. Garcia, 249 West 107th St.

Owners of commercial waterfronts, factories, factory sites, warehouses, desiring to sell or lease, should communicate with Floyd S. Corbin, Specialist, 10 Wall St. Tel. Rector 9121

Apartments wanted, furnished, unfurnished. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 856.

Will buy improved for little cash or will exchange free and clear lots; brokers protected. W. R. Spencer, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Furnished single room apt. wanted by bachelor; bath, shower preferred. E H 85 Times.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Wanted.—Send in your real estate propositions for exchange; we have properties that we can trade and we may be able to match you up to your advantage. Ross Realty, 503 5th Av., New York. Telephone Vanderbilt 3864.

A free and clear country place, near Peekskill, will be exchanged for free and clear city property; will add cash. Francis Lockwood, Putnam Valley, Peekskill.

Will exchange ten-room house, best part Orange, N. J., value $8,500, for residence equal value Westchester County or along Sound; water preferred. D 475 Times Annex.

Almost new five-story 84-room apartment; best section of Bronx, near Concourse; $20,000 equity; exchange for Westchester. X 231 Times Annex.

A 48-acre farm in beautiful Connecticut village, near Winsted; free and clear; $5,000; exchange for Westchester. X 232 Times Annex.

Lot in built-up section of the Bronx; $5,000 equity; for Westchester. X 230 Times Annex.

Choice residence at Rockaway for good-paying city property. P., 3,383 Broadway.

Oct. 1, unfurnished, modern 9-room country house wanted; good section. K 345 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

7 and 8% First Mortgages placed on Improved City Property at 45% valuation; absolutely safe; satisfactory references furnished; correspondence invited. Francis P. L'Engle, Bisbee Bldg., Jacksonville, Florida.

Wanted, $8,000, 240 acres, large house, Selden, L. I.; 6 per cent.; principals only. Fisk, 46 Beach 113th, Rockaway Park.

WANTED, $9,000 on unimproved Westchester, worth $30,000. Owner, M 297 Times Downtown.

$60,000 wanted on new apartment house in the "Oranges," N. J.; gilt-edge loan. Bucksbaum, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Long Island chicken farm, fruit, vegetables; 14 modern buildings; 12 acres; cost $20,000; sacrifice $5,500. Emil Steffens, Centre Moriches.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm, fruit and shade trees, near lake. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

87 ACRES, COUNTRY HOME FARM. OPPORTUNITY FOR QUICK ACTION. In New Jersey hills, 15 miles out; two railroads; good motor roads; small lake; fruit; new 12-room house; 2 tiled baths; vapor heating system; necessary outbuildings.
B. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 120 Broadway, N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

Finest agricultural estate in New Jersey at its value, $35,000, highly profitable; elite section; 250 acres; $6,000 down. Grant T. Parish, Broker in Farms, Asbury Park, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

The Farm Brokers' Association, Inc., with offices in many parts of the State of New York, has exceptional listings of good farms, estates, and all other forms of country real estate in practically all parts of this State; write us what kind of property would interest you and we will send you an attractive list of such. Central Office The Farm Brokers' Association, Inc., Oneida, N. Y.

Commuter's farm at Monsey, N. Y.; 21 acres, part woods, pond; good house, 4 rooms, attic, large porches; large barn; 2 large chicken houses; fine view; high, healthy; station, eight minutes in Ford car; price, $2,900; $600 cash, balance easy terms. R. F. Stephenson, 17 West 31st St., New York.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM—128 ACRES. Charming house, high elevation, fine views; 382 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000, $3,000 cash. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 135 ACRES, with modern nine-room house; very large barns; 50 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000-bushel potato crop; price $4,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 B'way.

EQUIPPED FARMS EVERYWHERE. Send for FREE LIST; state requirements. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5th Av., N. Y.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

A BEAUTIFUL 990-ACRE FARM, IN A BODY, AT $75 AN ACRE. W. H. GRAHAM, CUERO, TEXAS.

Wanted.

Farm wanted, with four-room house, two acres ground, suitable for truck farming, in Ulster or Orange Counties. K. W., X 236 Times Annex.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.) Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

Two adjoining houses; altered to suit tenant; perfect location; suitable boarding house, sanitarium, nurses' school; moderate. X 229 Times Annex.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 3 baths; parquet floors; rent $2,300. Caretaker.

Detached house, 10 large, light rooms; improvements; garage, for 2 cars; near elevated, subway station. 625 East 163d.

Out of Town.

All year around house, 8 rooms, all improvements; 5 minutes to station, 20 to 155th; rent, $45; elegant view. Yonkers National Bank, 4109 Yonkers.

Out of Town.—Furnished.

Will rent strictly modern suburban home, eight large rooms, completely furnished, to responsible party six months; screen porch; trees, garden; 20 minutes to Penn. Station. Hull, 91 Beach St., Flushing, L. I. (Murray Hill Station.) Phone Flushing 1945M.

For Rent.—Furnished house, Pelham Manor, N. Y.; modern, 9 rooms, 2 baths; beginning Oct. 1. Apply Real Estate McClellan, Mount Vernon, Phone 91; Fish & Marvin, 1991 Pelham.

Kew Gardens.—Eight rooms, two baths; porch, screens; garden; to Sept. 15; reasonable. Phone (morning) 4420 Richmond Hill.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

At Larchmont.—Nice, cool, modern cottage; walking distance from station; 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, lavatory; garage; half acre; shady lawn; $500 until Oct. 1. Box 394, Larchmont. Phone 290 Larchmont or 2422 M Hill.

Long Island.

Seven-room cottage for rent balance of season at Patchogue, L. I.; rent reasonable; furnished. Louis Leonardi, 132 Nassau St. New York.

Connecticut.

Berkshire Hills.—Furnished house; 8 rooms and bath; garage; $50 per month if taken at once; give phone number. D 179 Times.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted, modern furnished cottage, commuting; near shore preferred; reasonable. L. L., 145 Times.

Small cottage among hills; modern conveniences; send full particulars, photograph will be returned. Collins, 11 East 41st St.

New York State.

For rent for the balance of August and September, furnished cottage in Catskill Mountains; large stone fire place; spring water; tennis; beautiful view. Address Mrs. W. W. Wakeham, Shandaken, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Beautiful Copake Lake, Berkshires.—Four, five room furnished bungalows; bathing, fishing, boating; 1,000 feet elevation; $15 week. C. I. Stillwell, Hillsdale, N. Y., R. F. D. 3.

COTTAGES EVERYWHERE. Adirondacks, Lake George, Champlain, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maine. Adirondacks, 35 Nassau.

Adirondack cottage, remainder season, $100; 7 rooms, sleeping balcony, sandy beach; select. Owner, Rev. Dr. Love, Lake Pleasant.

Oakland Beach.—High-class furnished house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; gas, electricity; close to beach. Phone Mern. 100.

For Sale.—Large house, elegantly furnished; beautiful view. C. Martin, Cornwall-on-Hudson.

New Jersey.

A new modern 7-room house with every improvement, beautifully furnished; piano, victrola, telephone; situated in the prettiest part of Palisades; will rent to reliable party at a very moderate rental for Summer or longer. Phone Cliffside 794-W, or address Box 102, Palisades.

Miscellaneous.

MT. POCONO, PA. For rent, attractive furnished cottages and bungalows. E. E. Merwin, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

Adirondack camp to rent, fully furnished, half usual price. Waterfront, D 171 Times.

Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted for balance of season, furnished cottage, not less than 5 bedrooms and baths, by the seashore; state particulars at lowest price. P. Mayer, 445 Riverside Drive.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Wanted, to rent Oct. 1, country home, all year, four master bedrooms, two baths, maid's room with bath; garage, and large plot; must be within 45 minutes of Flatbush Avenue Station of Long Island R. R.; state lowest rent expected. C 212 Times Downtown.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

Westchester County.

Wanted—To rent from Oct. 1st; might purchase; modern 9 or 10 room house and garage, about ¼ acre. Hudson River or Conn. shore; not over one hour out; about $75 per month. Sterling, D 148 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MILLINERY SPACE.
We will sublet sufficient selling space and workroom to a responsible person for a millinery section in our exclusive ready-to-wear shop, situated in the best location, on either rental and percentage or straight percentage basis; splendid window displays; more than two-thirds of the fixtures necessary already installed; this will appeal only to those experienced in high-priced, exclusive millinery and those who can give personal attention. Please address Mr. L. M. Marks, care of The Parisian, 1,244 Euclid Av., Cleveland, Ohio.

28th St., Northwest Corner of 1st Av.—Loft on plot 100x100; sprinklers, steam heat, power; light on four sides; complying all city departments; owner on premises; suitable for any manufacturing business; also ground floor and basement. Madison Square 5350.

Offices and Lofts for Rent. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., Real Estate and Insurance, 414 Madison Av., at 48th St. Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

1 Liberty St.—Part of large, airy office to let with or without telephone and stenographer's service. Apply to S. I. Mayer & Co., 17th floor.

311 West 59th St., (Columbus Circle.)—Loft, 22x90; also store, basement; elevator, steam heat, good light. Rieser, (Owner,) telephone Madison Square 5350.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO SUBLEASE.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

To sublet to May 1, 1918, a nicely furnished private office in the Townsend Building, Broadway and 25th St.; moderate rent; immediate possession. E 190 Times.

LOFT, 50x100, MODERN BUILDING, NEAR ALL FREIGHT STATIONS; RENT $1,350. BURNS BROS., 68-72 EAST 131ST ST.

140 WEST 34TH ST., showrooms and offices. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

Use of modern machine shop; also services expert machinist, experimental work; reasonable. Pope Cut Glass Co., 23 Worth St.

Store and basement, 674 8th Av., Times Square; reasonable rent; suitable any business. Jacob Born, 2,362 3d Av.

Private room, suite, 55 Liberty St.; references exchanged. B. S., 406 Times Downtown.

Desk room, Metropolitan Tower, newly furnished, all advantages. Inquire Room 287, Metropolitan Tower. Phone Gramercy 3183.

53D, 56 EAST.—Basement floor for tea room or other light business; references.

36TH, 6 EAST.—Parlor, 20x75; parquet floor; conveniences; must be seen to appreciate.

Desk room for rent. Room 417, 500 5th Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

FACTORY WANTED, very large and wide spans, for airplane manufacture; water and vacant land adjoining advantageous but unnecessary; full information only considered. M 344 Times Downtown.

Wanted to rent, a compact factory building, close to New York, preferably situated on water front; send full particulars. X 237 Times Annex.

Desk room wanted by manufacturer's representative; steam or auto trade. E 181 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Parlor floor; exceptionally large rooms; open fireplaces; all conveniences.

36TH, 50 EAST—7 large light, airy rooms, all modern improvements, $75.

36TH, 50 EAST.—Studio, 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $35.

95TH ST., 135 EAST.—Private house; floor, 5 large rooms; all conveniences; select.

203D ST., 289 EAST, (Bedford Park.)—7 rooms, bath, and pantry, hardwood finish, parquet floors, screened rear porch overlooking Mosholu Parkway; healthy location.

BACHELOR STUDIO APARTMENTS. Two rooms and bath; steam heat. HOT WATER; MAID ATTENDANCE. 115 EAST 34TH ST., 127 EAST 34TH ST., 133 EAST 34TH ST. Rent $40 to $45 per month. FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th St.

HATFIELD HOUSE, 103 EAST 29TH ST. Unfurnished apartments, 1-2-3 rooms and bath, to lease from Oct. 1; hotel service; centrally located.

THE CLEVELAND, 126-130 East 24th St. Apartments, unfurnished, unusually well arranged, 8 and 9 rooms and bath; rent $900 and $1,000. Apply on premises, or to CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

11TH, 27 WEST.—Beautiful Washington Square section; 8-room elevator apartment; all light, outside rooms. Apply Owner, Larchmont.

13TH, 106 WEST.—Artist's 3-room, bath; top; cool, light; no elevator; one month, $35. Apt. 30. Chelsea 5070, 8 to 9 A. M.

23D ST., WEST, (The Chelsea.)—Beautiful unfurnished apartment and studio to lease.

48TH, 34 WEST.—Fine floor for doctor or dentist; other rooms; every requisite.

55TH ST., 350 WEST, (The Dearborn.)—One, two, three, and four rooms; unfurnished, $30 to $90; furnished, $37.50 to $107.50.

55TH ST., 321 WEST, (The Stanwood.)—Three and four rooms, unfurnished, $70 to $100.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

133 WEST 56TH STREET. 6 large rooms; rents $60, $65. Inquire Superintendent, on premises, or PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building; housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath; rents $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration. Renting Agent on premises daily & Sunday. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

68TH ST., 1 WEST. The Raymore, seven rooms, two baths; rent, $1,500 to $2,200

71ST, 342 WEST.—Eight immense rooms; the sun shines in every one; two bathrooms; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $1,320 to $1,800; worth investigating.

80TH, 153 WEST.—Seven light rooms, private hall, and bath; electric lights, &c.; near "L" and subway; ready Sept. 15; terms reasonable; careful management.

81ST, 265 WEST.—Sublet immediately, seven rooms, bath; suitable for doctor. Inquire hall boy.

84TH, 17 W.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $55, $60.

93D, 300 WEST, (West End Av.)—Modern high-class apartments, one room and bath, $25 to $50; two rooms and bath, $45 to $55.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Five, six unusually sunny, spacious rooms; living room 16x18; southern exposure; elevator, telephone; unusual transit facilities; obliging service; $950. Riverside 7830. Engel.

104TH, 344 WEST.—Seven lovely rooms, 6th floor; $85; also doctor's seven-room apartment, first floor, $75; exceptional transportation.

114TH, 421 WEST, (The Aldine.)—Six beautiful, sunny rooms and bath; modern house; immediate possession. Inquire Room 1206, 115 Broadway. Rector 3634.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Six rooms; improvements; southern exposure; $50 to $60.

120TH ST., 434 WEST, (The Poinciana.)—Two, three, and four rooms; unfurnished, $37.50 to $75; furnished, $50 to $92.50.

121ST, 419 WEST.—Attractive five-room apartments, university section; rents $35-$46.

127TH ST., 609 WEST, (The Whitestone.)—Two and three rooms, unfurnished, $32.50 to $45.

151ST, 628 WEST.—"Rivercliff," near Riverside Drive; 3 rooms, $35 up; 4 rooms, $45 up.

517 WEST 169TH ST. Modern apartments, 3 and 4 rooms; rents $24 to $34; every modern improvement.

172D ST., 642 WEST. HIGH-CLASS HOUSE, ALL IMPVTS., 3, 4, 5 ROOMS, $30, $36, $45.

177TH ST., 575 TO 587 WEST. High-class apartments, every improvement, 3 and 4 rooms, $23 to $32.

APARTMENT STUDIOS 509 5th Av., 52d St.; 2-3 rooms; $45, $75. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

APARTMENT STUDIOS.—130-2 West 34th St., 2 rooms, bath, kitchen; $35, $45. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

APARTMENT STUDIOS. 137 East 34th, 2 rooms, bath, electricity, $40. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

BUSINESS MAN joining national colors Sept. 1 desires sublet attractive seven-room apartment in West Seventies, near Park, subway, and elevated; exceptional value at $50. Schuyler 5537 or write D 190 Times.

EMSWORTH HALL, 485 Convent Av., corner 149th St. 7 and 9 rooms, 2 baths. Outside; elevator; all improvements. $950 to $1,300.

GREYTON COURT, 650 WEST 141ST ST. CORNER RIVERSIDE DRIVE. 5-6-7 Rooms, 1 and 2 baths. $900 to $1,400.

HAVEN AV., 106.—To sublet, 5 cool rooms, comfortably furnished, porch facing Hudson; near 168th St. subway; telephone. Audubon 1749. Apt. 52.

HAVEN AV., 110, (Near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments, all improvements; moderate rents; small families only. HUDSON RIVER VIEW.

HIGH CLASS elevator apartments, 4-8 rooms, two baths; rents reasonable. 41 Convent Av.

HIGH-CLASS NEW APARTMENTS. 59 East 34th St., 2 rooms, bath; $65, $75. AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

8 LARGE AND CHEERFUL ROOMS in a single flat; electric light; hall service; rent, $75; a refined house in a private block. 8 WEST 91ST ST.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 574, (Corner 159th.)—Highest class elevator apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and kitchenette, $30 to $45.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82 WEST.—High-class five-seven-room apartments, furnished, unfurnished.

WEST END AV., 850, (Near 102d.)—High-class elevator apartment, eight rooms, bath, parquet floor; rents $900 to $1,200.

$5,000 APARTMENT.—Owner willing to sublet at $4,500; lease expires October, 1919. Apartment 5-A, the Apthorp Apts., Broadway, at 79th St. Can be seen at any time.

2,226 LORING PLACE, BRONX, Near New York University, (183d St.) High-Class Non-Elevator. 3-4-5 ROOMS.

Brooklyn.

OPPOSITE BEDFORD PARK. Beautiful, large corner apartment, Kingston Av. and Park Place, monthly rental $65; heat, hot water, and janitor service; four families in house; other desirable apartments 6 and 7 rooms, from $36 to $47.50. Apply to Kings and Westchester Land Co., 850 Fulton St., B'klyn, or 220 Kingston Av.

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV., 2,280, (corner 183d.)—Four-five elegant room apartments; all improvements; first-class house; small families; moderate rents; near Central R. R. and L stations.

Furnished—East Side.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Handsomely furnished 2-room apartment, with bath. Chelsea 4593.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

38TH, 24 EAST.—Four-room furnished apartment to sublet.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (The New West End.)—One, two, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; Summer rates; $45-$85; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary. Supt. on premises. Open evenings.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

ELEGANT APARTMENT, three rooms, bath; by month, week, or day. Lenox 6695.

For several months, six large, well and completely furnished rooms with bath, shower, telephones, electric light; all improvements; baby grand piano; three bedrooms; $60 monthly. East 27th St. Telephone Bryant 3215.

FURNISHED APARTMENT, Park Av., below 78th St.—Nine large rooms, three baths; perfect light, air; completely, expensively furnished; lease responsible party, October, next three months, or year. A. W., 131 Times.

GRAMERCY PARK, 44.—Furnished or unfurnished, sublet or lease; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; overlooking Park. Phone Gram. 6935.

MADISON SQUARE HOTEL APARTMENTS, 37 Madison Av.—Completely furnished drawing room, facing park; bedroom, bathroom, private hall; good closet room; maid service; hotel service; will sublet until Oct. 1, when lease expires. Can be seen Sunday, Monday, 9 to 5, Apt. 1009. Mrs. J. H. Hearst.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV., 12.—Hotel, under new management; one, two or three room apartments; furnished, unfurnished.

34TH, 140 WEST.—Two, one large, cool, clean, outside rooms, bath, service.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished bachelor apartments, two and three rooms, bath; high-class house; free maid service optional; electric light and linen included in rent; $50 and $70.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

51ST ST., 16 WEST.—Newly decorated, 2-room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; electricity, telephone; $40, $45, $50.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor apartment, handsomely furnished; one, two, or three rooms, baths, kitchenette, electricity, maid service.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

64TH, 1 WEST, (Harperley Hall.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, furnished, facing Central Park; all modern conveniences; $100 monthly for Summer months.

73D, 140 WEST.—Very exceptionally Furnished Two and Three Room Suites; Private Baths, Lavatories, Kitchenettes; Electricity; Weekly, Monthly.

78TH, 250 WEST.—Furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, at reduced rates to responsible party until Nov. 1. 4AR.

80TH, corner West End Av.—Beautifully furnished six rooms and bath, year or longer. Capt. Hunt. Phone Columbus 7637.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 251 WEST 81ST ST. EXQUISITELY FURNISHED APARTMENT, 7 rooms and bath, fully equipped, including silver, bed linen, etc. See Mrs. Quinn on premises.

81ST, 51 WEST.—To sublet, two large rooms and bath; Summer rates. Hotel Colonial, 9th floor. Apt. 903.

85TH, (Broadway.)—Front parlor, connecting bedroom, kitchenette, $45. 6,314 Columbus. Gilman.

85TH, (Broadway.)—7 rooms, furnished; rent $42.50; sell $375. 6,314 Columbus. Gilman.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished 3 rooms, kitchenette; maid service, elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

92D, (Broadway.)—Apartment, 6 rooms and foyer; sublet; immediate possession. Riverside 3143.

94TH, 204 WEST.—Apartment, four outside rooms, 3 or 4 months.

95TH, 336 WEST.—Cool, attractive, 5-room apartment; Riverside; careful couple preferred; $50-$60. Apt. 56.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Beautifully furnished 6 rooms, front; year, shorter; reasonable. Avalos.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Two large front rooms, kitchen, $9; single rooms. Campbell.

116TH, 620 WEST.—Exclusive, newly beautifully decorated, attractively furnished apartment; six rooms and bath, private sleeping balcony; three exposures; unobstructed view of Hudson; lease yearly; references required. Phone 3596 Morningside, Apt. 103.

610 WEST 116TH ST. 2-3-5-room apartments, furnished and unfurnished; high-class house; managed by owner, on premises; references required. THOMPSON, 3040 Morningside.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Spacious two-room apartment, southern exposure, elevator, privileges. Reynolds.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Eight large, sunny, corner rooms, all overlooking Drive, very reasonable to October. Telephone 6720 Morningside.

122D, 540 WEST.—Exceptional location, building, 5-room; most desirable. Apt. 45.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator; four, five rooms, bath, $42 to $45 monthly.

124TH, 31 WEST, (2 E.)—Furnished elevator apartment, all conveniences; leaving town.

157TH, 544 WEST.—Subway; six-room furnished apartment; attractive home; piano; southern exposure; bay windows; elevator; reasonable. Hornick.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner apartments, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL. Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates, $80 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); references. HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST. One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110th ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts. THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette, 1 and 2 baths, $45 and up monthly; $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET. High class; furnished for Fall and Winter season; all prices, locations. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists, 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 856.

COLUMBIA NEIGHBORHOOD, and other choice locations; 3-8 rooms; attractively furnished; until or from October; $50-$200. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, (Broadway,) upstairs.

EIGHTIES.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 9 rooms, 3 baths, 3 master's, 2 maids' rooms; immediate possession or October. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1451.

Exquisitely furnished six rooms, foyer, bath; beautiful location; junction Riverside and Claremont; $1,600 year. Morningside 6480. Apartment 22.

FOR furnished apartments consult Katharine Martin, 245 West 76th St. Schuyler 8522.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. 1077 Columbus.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AP'TMENTS. Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 800.—APARTMENT 5 ROOMS, FOYER, AND BATH, ARTISTICALLY FURNISHED, TO RENT UNTIL SEPT. 15, 1918, TO A FAMILY OF ADULTS ONLY, WHO CAN FURNISH UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. CAPTAIN H. M. GRAFF.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Eighties.)—Magnificently furnished private dwelling, 16 rooms, 6 baths, 7 master's, 5 maids'; elevator; $5,000. Particulars, Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 660.—Well-furnished apartment, seven all outside rooms; exquisite river view; modern conveniences; moderate. Tel. Audubon 8233. Apt. 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Furnished apartment for three months or longer, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all outside rooms. Waldron.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125 (84th St.)—Eleven light, well-furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th, furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Furnished apartment; elegant parlor floor; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; parquet floor; piano.

Brooklyn.

11TH ST., 632, (near Prospect Park West.)—Five rooms, all improvements; rents moderate. Apply Supt., 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Apartments wanted for Fall and Winter, furnished and unfurnished. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Col.

ATTORNEY desires 5 rooms; long lease assumed; elevator apartment, west side. M 311 Times Downtown.

Refined American couple, no children, wish attractively well-furnished small apartment, Oct. 1st-May 1st, west side, bet. 72d and 87th Sts.; must be bargain for not over $90 per month. E 165 Times.

Responsible clients wanting immediately and from October handsomely furnished apartments, choice localities; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1452.

Thoroughly responsible family of three adults wish well-furnished apartment or small house in good neighborhood; mail full particulars. M. K., Times Harlem.

FURNISHED apartment, six rooms, west side, above 140th St., for several months; must be reasonable and comfortable. L 138 Times.

YOUNG COUPLE wants three rooms and bath; electric lights; reasonable. C 247 Times.

Responsible client wants furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, below 116th, year, $175 month. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d.

Six or seven room furnished apartment wanted by young couple, west side between 70th and 100th Sts.; highest references; one year or more. L 87 Times.

SMALL furnished apartment for young business women in Washington Heights section; references furnished. L 85 Times.

Unfurnished.

AN elderly gentleman desires a fair-sized room, within half mile of Grand Central Terminal; must have southern exposure, all modern conveniences; neat private house or apartment. Address, stating rental, Van, 155 East 44th St.

Five or six room apartment or house, apartment preferred, Flushing or Bayside, September or Oct. 1; near school; $50 per month. Address "W. F.," care of Allen, 461 8th Av.

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT wanted, including master's bedrooms; all improvements; west side; between $75 and $85. D 498 Times Annex.

FOUR ROOM and bath unfurnished housekeeping apartment, west side, between 70th and 100th, $720 to $900. J. L., 411 West End Av.

2-3 ROOM housekeeping apartment; about $30; furnished or unfurnished. D 89 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

11TH, 25 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; superior house.

21ST, 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, suites private bath; breakfast served in rooms.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished suites; private baths; single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

34TH, 125 EAST, (Between Park and Lexington.)—Skylight studio; also hall room; private family. Murray Hill 8684.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath; electricity; $5.50; telephone.

56TH, 6 EAST.—Entire floor; gentlemen only; $3 to $7; bath; telephone.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Single and large connecting rooms; private baths; telephone; reasonable.

53D, 61 EAST.—Large, pleasant, handsomely furnished room; private bath; toilet; telephone.

55D, 56 EAST.—Single rooms; all conveniences; near Park; Summer rates. Plaza 2955.

55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

57TH, 25 EAST.—12 elegant single, double rooms; furnished, unfurnished; private baths, phone, electricity; $3, $4, $5, $7, $8, $10.

31ST, 114 EAST; 30th, 39 East.—All newly furnished; private bath; electricity.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—Attractive rooms, running water, private bath; overlooking park. 139 East 21st.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, light, airy rooms; private bath; refined environment; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

EAST WASHINGTON SQUARE, 80.—Large room; two windows; facing Washington Park; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large and small rooms; furnished, unfurnished; all conveniences.

West Side.

5TH AV., 77.—Airy front room on second floor, $25. Miss Allen.

7TH AV., 1,858.—Room for 2 nurses, telephone 8280 Cathedral. Matthews.

9TH ST., 28 WEST. Small rooms; very quiet house.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Cool, clean rooms; porcelain baths; quiet; $3 to $5.

22D, 384 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, modern apartment house; $10 weekly; references essential. Apply Chelsea Arms or phone Taylor, 1,527 Chelsea.

40TH, 64 WEST.—Single, airy room, suitable for one gentleman; references exchanged.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Three-room apartment; other nice rooms; elegant location.

48TH ST., 32-34 WEST.—Lodgings for gentlemen; new house; double, single rooms.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, bath; electricity; elevator.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; also small room; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished room, electricity, telephone.

52D, 43 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room, private bath; electricity; all conveniences.

55TH, 63 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; hot and cold running water; shower bath adjacent; gentleman; reference; reasonable.

56TH, 216 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Very comfortable up-to-date furnished rooms; single or double; all improvements and conveniences; independent entrance. Circle 4116, Apt. 19.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Newly renovated; large, small rooms, kitchenette; hot water; telephone; conducted by trained nurse, insuring cleanliness, service.

56TH, 207 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite; elevator apartment; all conveniences; Summer rates. Packard.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, all conveniences; 7th floor, east.

65TH, 128 WEST.—Large, airy room, adjoining bath; telephone; travelers accommodated; private house.

68TH, (Central Park West.)—Attractive room; elevator; gentleman; Jewish family. Columbus 2086.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Front parlor, suitable for studio; electricity; running water; with, without Steinway grand; exclusive house; smaller rooms.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Outside medium room, lavatory, closet, electricity, telephone, shower. Rouza.

69TH, 143 W., (Broadway.)—Front room, beautiful apartment; exclusive neighborhood; references. Apt. 3.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, private or adjoining baths; electricity; gentlemen; references.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Large front room; also small rooms; Summer rates.

70TH ST., 220 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished front room; also small room; running water, telephone, electricity; references.

71ST, 62 WEST.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, LARGE, COOL DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; SHOWERS, LAVATORIES; ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE AND MEDIUM ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST, 109 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite, entire second floor; private bath, gas, electricity; maid service; other rooms; telephone.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautiful; bachelor; private home; nicely furnished; every comfort; breakfast.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Large furnished room, private bath; bay window, overlooking Broadway.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room, private bath; electricity; reasonable.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Second floor, private house; clean, exclusive; low rate.

72D, 250 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; lavatory; electricity; suitable private refined club or studio; daily, weekly; dinners served.

72D, 120 WEST.—Select rooms for select people; single, en suite, with, without, private bath.

72D, WEST.—Homey, cool room for right young man; reasonable; references. Columbus 1242.

72D, 250 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; table guests; references.

72D, 266 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent location; Southern cooking; meals optional.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful large, airy front room, private bath; electricity; single room.

73D, 140 WEST.—Very exceptionally furnished, 2 and 3 room, kitchenette suites; private baths, lavatories, electricity; weekly monthly.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath, also medium size room; telephone.

73D ST., 271 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath, electric light, telephone; high-class house; special rates; references.

73D, 167 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, baths, telephone; reasonable; accommodate travelers.

73D, 145 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private bath; also hall room; references.

73D, 261 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium size room, bath adjoining; telephone.

73D, 173 WEST.—Large room, private bath, kitchenette; other rooms.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive room, with or without private bath; references. Schuyler 5675.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, select residence; bath; phone; $4-$4.50; conveniences; references.

75TH, 151 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; beautiful; private bath, lavatory; convenient location.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, with dressing room; first class house.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful front room, with dressing room; parquet floors, electricity.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; small prices; references.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, single and suite; all improvements; reasonable.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; transients; references. Schuyler 4366.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, airy rooms; single, en suite; private baths, electricity.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Delightfully cool room; electricity, telephone; elevator apartment; $4-$5. Hilton.

76TH ST., 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished room with private bath.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Elegant floor, bath, also other rooms; large, small; references.

77TH, 313 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, with bath; very reasonable; reference required.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Just opened; newly decorated; electricity, parlor, private bath; doctor, musician.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, refined surroundings; reception room; telephone; $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, connecting shower, bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; electricity; every convenience; references; subway, "L."

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room with private bath; another room adjoining bath; electricity, telephone, opposite subway.

79TH, WEST.—Room in elevator apartment. Phone Schuyler 7280, Hume.

80TH, 219 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite; suitable two gentlemen; reasonable. Hall.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large and small handsome cool rooms, private baths; reference.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Handsome bed, parlor, kitchenette; also front room; overlooking Park.

81ST, 251 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool, front room; high-class elevator apartment. Holton.

81ST, 27 WEST.—An elegant suite; Park view; maid service. Schuyler 7352.

82D, 70 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, pleasant room; electricity; every convenience; very reasonable.

82D, 6 WEST.—Medium-sized room, 1 flight up; southern exposure; also unfurnished room; all conveniences; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Large rooms, suite, private baths; electricity; refined house; reference.

83D, 325 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath. Telephone 4770 Schuyler. Apt. 5W.

83D, 142 WEST.—Peacock Apt. 9, furnished room, private family; all improvements; handy to "L," subway, surface cars.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family. Telephone Schuyler 9942.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; breakfast optional.

85TH, (Near Broadway.)—Cool room, bath near; elevator; reasonable; references. Schuyler 2739.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Hansomely furnished large and small rooms; baths, electricity, adjoining drive.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, attractive front room, adjoining bath; also small; Summer rate; near Drive.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium room, bath, breakfast; smaller rooms; those wishing refined surroundings.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private bath; small rooms; near Drive; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room; private house; $4; gentleman only.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Attractively furnished room, $5; high-class gentleman. Freeman.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms; single, en suite; elevator; reasonable. Kennedy.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, connecting bath; kitchenette; electricity; $4-$9.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine, large, hall room, gentleman, private family; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Two beautiful, large rooms; sacrifice August, September; electricity; reference, transients.

89TH, 330 WEST.—One, two rooms, suites, baths; front parlor, private bath.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, and second floor; electricity, shower, piano.

92D, 51 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, suitable couple; single, suite, bath adjoining.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large and small rooms, near bath; electricity; private family; gentlemen.

93D, 263 WEST.—Outside room, bath connecting; business woman; reasonable. 8091 Riverside.

93D, 253 WEST.—Single room; southern exposure; references.

95TH, 330 WEST, (Drive.)—Two light, cool rooms, kitchen privileges; elevator apartment; Summer rates; women. Barnwell.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; gentleman. 2 West. Riverside 2857.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Small furnished room; shower; gentleman; $4. Apt. 41.

95TH, 251 W.—Large room, near bath; high-class elevator apt. Cowan, Apt. 8N.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Small private family, single room; gentlemen only. Apt. 41.

99TH, 216 WEST.—Attractive, cool room adjoining bath; private family; homelike. Apartment 14.

99TH, 206 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, airy room, adjoining bath. Apt. 41.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; private bath; good location; private house.

103D, 235 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful furnished, large front room; reasonable; gentlemen. McCulloch.

103D, 39 WEST.—Parlor suite, cool, adjoining bath; piano; housekeeping; $6. Bassett.

105TH, 229 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Beautiful parlor and bedroom; cool; shower; $8. Helm.

105TH, 163 WEST.—Pleasant, outside room in private apt.; large closet, electricity, telephone; near subway, elevated; $4. Hart.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Exclusive three-room suite; southern, airy, independent. Apt. 44.

112TH, 605 WEST, (Apt. 51.)—Large room, furnished; southeast exposure; all improvements.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Large, newly furnished southern exposure; exclusive. 5056 Morningside. Apt. 10-C.

112TH, 611 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, light room; home comforts; adult family. Summer rates.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Cool, light rooms; shower; Summer rates; elevator. 6th floor, west.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; transients taken. Ford.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Cool single room with lavatory; American family; references. Apt. 22.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Attractive, Riverside view, adjoining bath, excellent transportation. Apartment 62.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable south room; refined business woman; references. Apt. 83.

118TH, 401 WEST.—Two large rooms, together, separate; Morningside Park view. Nielsen.

119TH, 361 WEST.—Attractive front room; running water; elegant bath; piano, victrola.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive outside rooms, kitchenette; southern exposure; reasonable. Apt. 1A.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Two rooms, single, en suite; choice home, two. Apt. 108.

137TH, 612 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Clean, comfortably furnished room, DOLLAS, Audubon 1680.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, also Hudson view; running water; reasonable. Turner.

157TH, 540 WEST.—Cool, attractive room, elevator apartment; no other roomers; exclusive. Apt. 5.

168TH, 601 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive corner rooms, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson; subway. Ellsworth.

180TH, 661 WEST.—Apartment 2C, elegantly furnished, cool room, electricity, telephone, tub shower; English family of two; references.

Absolute bargain; superb house; park block; moderate for quick action. X 228 Times Annex.

AN ELEGANT suite; Park view; maid service; private family. Phone Schuyler 7352.

ATTRACTIVE, wonderfully cool, large, light, 1-2 rooms and bath. Riverside 1943.

BROADWAY, 3,440, (Corner 140th, Apartment 8.)—2 beautiful rooms, facing Broadway; separate or suite; twin beds, or large bed; 2 in family, elevator; gentlemen.

BROADWAY, 2,783, (107th.)—Attractive, cool room; running water; elevator. Apartment 5 North.

BROADWAY, 2,020, (69th.)—Two beautifully furnished rooms; light, airy; first-class apartment. Crandall.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (93d.) Apt. 11.—Medium, also single, comfortable rooms; running water.

BUSINESS WOMAN will share apartment with another lady; subway, elevated convenient; references. Telephone 2,309 Academy.

ELWOOD ST., 50, (NEAR DYCKMAN ST.) APT 1A.—LARGE, SUNNY ROOM, WITH PRIVATE FAMILY; TELEPHONE; REFERENCES.

ENTIRE PARLOR floor, private bath, very large rooms, most handsomely furnished; Knabe piano; $14 weekly until Oct. 1; immediate possession. A. J., 45 West 76th.

JAPANESE gentleman can have beautiful large front room, with bath, balcony; elegant private residence adjoining Riverside Drive; 103d St. subway; references. L 44 Times.

LARGE room for one or two, near park; central location. Columbus 9194.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Two large single rooms, $5 and $6; modern conveniences; very attractive. Apartment 5. Phone Morningside 8905.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320.—Palatial mansion, every room southern exposure; telephone, bath, elevator, parlors, conservatory, roof garden; Summer rates.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; private bath. Noble.

WAVERLY PLACE, 119, (near Washington Sq.)—Medium rooms, very reasonable; ring Hunt.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—In airy, artistic private elevator apartment, double, medium room, running water, shower, $5.50. Fairchild.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive accommodations for refined gentlemen; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 934, (100th.)—Large outside room, running water; gentleman. Burgett.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10-$8-$5.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 569.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references.

Brooklyn.

CLINTON AV., 476.—To refined business woman, rent reasonable; references. Call evenings, 7:30 to 9; 10 minutes subway.

CLINTON ST., 147, (near Borough Hall.)—Large and small rooms. Main 3260W.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

New York State.

MOUNT VERNON, 315 Gramatan Av., opposite high school, one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; nice grounds surrounding house; electricity, bath, conveniences. $2.50-$4.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG gentleman, single, desires permanent home, without board, with refined people; West End Av. preferred; mention price. E 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes comfortable front parlor, west side, between 145th and 160th Sts.; state full particulars. Arthur Mendelsohn, 250 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Young man wants room, possibly breakfasts; west side, below 116th Street; private family preferred; state terms. D 437 Times Annex.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN wishes furnished room, bath, bet. 42d and 59th Sts. F 3 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

85TH, 537 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartments; also single rooms; private house.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms, all conveniences; excellent cuisine. Gross.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—Exclusively for refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $10 weekly up.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th St.)—$9 to $15; select residence; limited number; bath each floor; Winter reservations now made.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent board; all improvements.

20TH, 61 WEST.—Unusually appointed home; double, single rooms; baths; electricity; board optional.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private bath; carefully planned meals.

53D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive single, double rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, private baths; excellent table; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, private bath, electricity; house with owner; suit particular people; Southern cooking; also parlor floor.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable for two or three; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside.)—Ideal Summer location; exclusive Pension; large room, private bath; also small room; excellent table.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; excellent table; table guests.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable double rooms, private baths; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—Excellent accommodations in handsome American home; table personally supervised.

72D, 266 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; ideal location; Southern cooking; meals optional.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double and single room; prices reasonable; table guests. Col. 9687.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large rooms with bath; small room; Southern cooking; table guests. C 254 Times Downtown.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Large and small rooms; home cooking.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium sized rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; home cooking; parlor dining; table guests; reasonable.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity; parlors; excellent home cooking; optional; references.

77TH, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; excellent table; subway, surface cars.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 133 WEST.—The Georgian, 1, 2-room apartments, comfortably furnished, electricity, continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, modern, large and small rooms; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Large rooms, board, table guests, parlor dining; electricity; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house; large and small rooms; couple or gentleman; excellent table; electricity; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, private bath, superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

17 WEST 86TH STREET. WIDE PARK STREET. Exceptionally furnished large and small rooms; parlor dining.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, small rooms or suites with bath; Winter reservations.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Board and rooms; private Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, baths; excellent home meals; Summer rates; telephone.

93D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful room de luxe, piano; suite, dressing room adjoining; board.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent meals, homelike; reference.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining, cuisine unexcelled; table guests; telephone.

107TH, 322 WEST, (bet. Riverside-Broadway.)—Modern private residence beautifully furnished rooms or suite; board optional; moderate rates.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Large room, suitable two men or couple; exclusive lavatory; modern apartment; refined Jewish home; references exchanged.

117TH and Amsterdam Av., La Porte Hotel.—Delightful Summer location; opposite Columbia University Campus, between Riverside and Morningside Parks; 16 minutes from 42d St.; large and small rooms, suites, private baths; $4 weekly up; transients $1 daily up.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms; excellent table. Subway, "L"; reasonable. Henry.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 407.—Two beautiful front rooms, one outside room, running water, shower, electricity, elevator, excellent table; couple, gentlemen; moderate; references; private. 3477 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—1 or 2 gentlemen can have very superior accommodations with a family of refinement and culture. Apt. 6B; telephone 4570 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north of 158th subway; wonderful grounds.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Ocean Traffic Passing Windows. 20 minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan. 50 Lovely Rooms, Excellent Chef and Service. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per Adult, With Meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Rooms, with board; facing park; table guests accommodated.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th.)—Large, cool, front and back rooms, newly furnished; also suite; automatic elevator; table guests; references.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, floors, suites; board optional; winter reservations.

WEST END AV., 315.—Private family; two beautiful rooms; bath; exceptional table.

Brooklyn.

PACIFIC ST., 1,265.—Private family offers nicely furnished single or double room and board; excellent location; fine home; three minutes subway. Bedford 5369-J.

BOARD WANTED.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BOARD, LODGING OR BOARDERS? The Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, now at 11 West 37th St., keeps a list of available rooms in investigated rooming and boarding houses and organized houses for girls; office hours, daily, 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.; also 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

GENTLEMAN with grown son desires to reside permanently with private family in city or nearby suburb, within automobile commuting distance; references exchanged. M. J., Box 164 Times.

ROOMS and private bath wanted by gentleman with private Spanish family where dinner can be had in the evening. W. D., 239 Times Downtown.

FLOOR, with board, private house, elderly lady, daughter, companion; furnished, unfurnished; west side, 101st-116th Sts.; references. C 269 Times Downtown.

WIDOW (Jewish) desires board and room; state terms, particulars. C 215 Times Downtown.

JEWISH couple and child, 5 years, want room and board with refined family or boarding house. L 118 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Trained nurse with completely equipped modern home will care for elderly people or invalids; cheerful; no sanitarium life; prices, $10, $12, $15. Z 354 Times Annex.

Westchester County.

KINMOUNT, 182 North Broadway, Yonkers.—Delightful house, large rooms, broad piazza on 3 sides, overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley. Yonkers 903. Annie Lane.

OAK BLUFF HOUSE, LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND, N. Y. Accommodations for people of refinement; boating, bathing, tennis; garage; fresh vegetables; references required. F. F. Dawes. Telephone Larchmont 561.

THE PEPPERDAY, New Rochelle, N. Y. Superb residential hotel; open year round; 35 minutes Grand Central Terminal; rates moderate. Phone New Rochelle 2064.

CHAPPAQUA.—The Whispering Pines and Cottages; select accommodations; wide porches; beautiful lawn; fine old trees; tennis and croquet; own gardens; near station. L. S. Mather. Phone 37.

CHESTER HILL.—30 minutes New Haven Railroad; American family owning attractive home; limited number guests. 190 Archer Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 2577.

Rye.—Paying guests, two rooms and bath, in beautiful house; private grounds; no other guests; garage for car. Refined, 242 Times Downtown.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Nurse with beautiful home, Westchester County, desires aged couple or ladies; excellent care; choice food; automobile. M 359 Times Downtown.

Colonial, 7 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y.—Large room; excellent table; select; beautiful surroundings; reasonable; easy commutation.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Hillcrest.—Airy rooms; tennis; own gardens; five minutes from station. E. J. Brown, Tuckahoe, N. Y. Phone Tuckahoe 54.

Bronxville.—2 large, airy rooms; private bath; home cooking; delightful surroundings. Box 332, Bronxville. Telephone 1217.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Ocean Traffic Passing Windows. Charming Family House of High Standards, 20 Minutes' Delightful Sail Manhattan. 50 Cozy Rooms, Suite, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

AQUEHONGA LODGE.—Attractive country home; open the entire year; bathing, tennis, gardens, poultry; 40 minutes from Battery; convenient to trains and cars; references. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar, Staten Island.

Spanish, French teacher sublets double room; kitchenette, bath, shower adjoining; meals, lessons optional. 64 Westervelt Av., New Brighton.

At Arrochar.—Large, airy rooms, beautiful manor overlooking sea; large grounds; five minutes station; ten-cent fare; 45 minutes to Broadway. Phone Tompkinsville 2486.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park.—Cool rooms, overlooking water; excellent cuisine; one hour from South Ferry; $10, $20; references.

THE STUYVESANT, St. George.—Block from ferry; beautiful rooms, private baths; excellent food and service; open year round.

DOUBLE and single rooms, overlooking bay; home cooking; spacious grounds. Tompkinsville 2046.

Long Island.

American couple can accommodate a few select people in their large, pleasant home in Patchogue, L. I.; shade, lawns, garage; 8 minutes' walk to bay or depot; use of auto if desired; prices moderate. Address Private, 101 Carman St.

At beautiful Malba-on-the-Sound; 26 minutes out of Pennsylvania Station; three rooms; accommodations for five business men only; terms moderate, country club. Florence F. Cook, Malba, L. I.

Accommodations for 4 adults in small, private family; modern house, near station. Exceptional, Rockville Centre, L. I.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, "THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY," 45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J. Spend the Summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady, oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

THE BELVIDERE, 89-91 North Munn Av., East Orange.—Spend the Summer in the beautiful Oranges; large, cool rooms; modern improvements; extra large porch; best of table, catering to discriminating persons; 3 minutes to station, 30 to New York; write for information. Phone 6020 Orange.

Bergen House, Ridgefield Park, N. J.—On two railroads, thirty minutes from New York; attractive location; all improvements; especially desirable for persons wishing to commute; cool, comfortably furnished room with superior board for one, $9; for two persons, $16.

LYNWOOD LODGE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Private home sanitarium for all nervous conditions, aged people requiring special care, and invalids; modern house, large grounds, wheelchairs, automobiles, attentive nurses, experienced physician.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Penn.—Rate, $9 to $15; large, cool rooms, with or without bath; excellent food, dairy, chickens, fine gardens, and fruits; bathing, fishing; write for booklet.

One or two rooms, en suite, with board; private family; exclusive neighborhood; choicest section Cranford, N. J.; references required. Address Graham, Box 214, Cranford, N. J.

BASS LAKE. Bungalows 3, 4, and 5 furnished rooms; rent week, month, or season; 1¾ hours Lackawanna. D. B. Miller, Blairstown, N. J.

Maple Hill House, Madison.—Elegant rooms; shady grounds; excellent board; commuting distance; modern conveniences; booklet. Telephone 17R Madison.

Nurses home and care for convalescents. Mills, New Jersey. S. Straley, Newton.

New York State.

THE VAN VALEN SANATORIUM is where the most chronic cases of mental, nervous diseases and addictions are treated. If failed upon elsewhere, come here. Psychotherapeutic treatment. Booklet. Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y.

For rest and refreshment.—Two-room cottage with good porch and fine view; meals at farmhouse, three minutes distant; shade and delicious spring water. Chichester, Mahopac, Putnam Co., N. Y.

Physician, single, formerly a university lecturer, retiring to the country, would like to have another man join him, share expenses or as boarder. Write to The Farm, Palenville, N. Y.

Practical nurse, owning own home, would board and care for elderly people or semi-invalids; healthy climate; own farm products. Address Mrs. R. J. Van Dewater, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Berkshires.—Beautiful residence; bathrooms; amusements; large farm, dairy, chickens, &c.; table first-class; $9. Mary H. Reynolds, Petersburg, N. Y.

Hillcrest Farm.—Pleasant surroundings, good table, and home comforts. Mrs. John R. Cochran, Boulevard, R. F. D. 1, Kingston, N. Y.

Exceptional opportunity for one gentleman; large, cool room; dining porch; swimming, &c. X 226 Times Annex.

Glorious private lake; fishing, boating; mountains; open fireplaces; $10. Ackerman, Beaverkill, N. Y.

Grand View Stock Farm, New Paltz, N. Y.—Temperature 75 yesterday, cool breezes, modern house, family rates; booklet.

Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—THE ARDSLEY, Open all the year; near station; rooms with and without bath. Address Mrs. J. M. SILLIMAN, Phone 292.

Redding, Conn.—Glen Farm, in foothills of beautiful Berkshires; perfect rest and comfort; excellent home cooking; no mosquitoes; improvements; no children; $12 up.

New England.

DOME OF THE ROCK COTTAGES, CASTINE, MAINE. For the remainder of the season, a delightful house among the balsam firs on the cliffs of Penobscot Bay; 7 bedrooms, 2 baths, large living rooms with open fireplaces, broad piazzas; fully furnished, $200 per week, including linen, care, maid service, and board for 5 persons at the central dining room; extra guests, $14 each; terms for housekeeping if desired.

Quiet, refined home open for guests; Southern cooking; homemade bread. Miss Mason, 4e East Putnam Av., Greenwich, Conn.

Country Board Wanted.

LONG BEACH.—Christian couple desire rooms, with bath, private family; meals optional; state terms; references exchanged. M 409 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

AN OFFICE POSITION by young gentlewoman thrown upon own resources, where education, social experience, personality, integrity count; quick reader of character, ready conversationalist, adaptable and tactful in meeting and managing people; can take shorthand and type; highest credentials; receptionist, interviewer, or similar capacity; no soliciting. Address D 157 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry, must be accurate at figures and neat writer; salary $16 to start; references required. Nathan Krauskopf Co., 387 Fourth Av., sixth floor.

BOOKKEEPER.—Deaf young woman, high type, five years' experience, competent, desires position as bookkeeper. Address F. E. B., 60 West 39th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young lady wishes permanent position with large concern; best references; salary, $18-$20. D 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; knowledge stenography; 7 years' experience controlling accounts. E 179 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER. — Young lady; five years' experience. Write K., 447 Tremont Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced controlling accounts; take complete charge; salary $20. D 186 Times.

BUYER.—Gown and dress buyer; 15 years' experience, desires making a change; best references. E 182 Times.

COOK, experienced, wishes position private family, city or country; best city reference. Call Murphy, 174 East 85th St.

COOK.—Neat Irish girl; good references. Morningside 5145. Barry, 503 West 117th.

COMPANION.—Young married lady wishes position, companion to lady or governess; speaks Spanish and Danish fluently. 2007 Broadway.

COMPANION.—Lady, refined, wishes position in country as companion to elderly person or invalid or mother's helper. E 160 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Late Lucile, Ltd., finest work, by day or gown. 8414 Audubon. Lohne, 558 West 158th.

DRESSMAKER, by day, artistic fitter, for August; $2 per day; references. D 160 Times.

DRESSMAKER, positively first class, perfect work, style, will sew for fine private family, country, half price. E 182 Times.

DRESSMAKER, experienced; home, out; $2.50; references. Conway, 202 Greenwich Av., West 12th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Gowns, smart styles; home or out, remodeling. Marie, 280 West 72d.

FITTER, competent, for alterations, desires position with first-class house. D 154 Times.

HALF-TIME WORK, mornings; best references. Phone River 2060, Apt. 24.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, capable woman wishes position as housekeeper; country preferred. L. W., 219 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — German, trustworthy, cheerful disposition; experienced physical care, fond of children; reference. T. F., 160 East 87th.

NURSE.—Good traveler; capable of taking entire charge; country preferred. E 201 Times.

OFFICE WORKER.—Lady; long experience office work, invoice checking, &c.; now with prominent concern; New York or Brooklyn. E 222 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; 2 years' experience figuring; neat, American. M 335 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—A1 business woman wishes to make a change; best references. Address C 251 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—For high-class retail dress shop; excellent permanent position for clever girl. Lehman, 2,477 Broadway.

SECRETARY. — College trained business woman wants opportunity to earn $2,500; offers experience in taking responsibility; stenographer and accountant; excellent references. D 149 Times.

SECRETARY, Stenographer, general assistant; high school and business institute education; thorough commercial training; possesses initiative, executive ability and tact; highly recommended; salary $25. Miss S., 989 East 179th St.

SECRETARY.—American, refined; 5 years' experience in social and philanthropic work; active, intelligent worker, with initiative ability. Secretary, 187 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, by manufacturing house, typewriter and stenographer; only those with experience wanted; closed Saturday; open half day Sunday. C 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Underwood, American, possessing executive, correspondence expert, exceptionally conscientious, conservative, references unsurpassed, desires refined permanency; $18. C 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, hard worker, wishes position where proficiency brings advancement. Catherine Fitzgerald, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2904.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, bookkeeper, quick, accurate, possess initiative, permanent; downtown preferred; salary $20. Box 265, 321 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in office routine, desires permanent position with reliable firm; excellent references. F 5 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, experienced secretary, thoroughly trained assistant, for busy executive; competent handling responsible details; salary $25. D 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, wishes to connect with reliable firm; moderate salary. Ester Miller, 37 East 58th St., Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Highly efficient; commercial and literary experience; salary $25. L., 558 West 22d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typist; excellent office experience; reliable and trustworthy; $15. Miss S. Jonas, 625 Jefferson Place, Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER. — Educated, experienced, accurate; salary $15. 687 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wishes position with reliable concern; 2 years' experience. E 164 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian; afternoons or evenings; experienced; translation, French, German. F 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $15. C 263 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Experienced. Phone Tremont 4566. Miss Ackerman, 7 Tremont Av. East.

STENOGRAPHER.—Real estate; familiar systems, renting; $15. Box 11, Station L, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; bright, beginner; excellent speller. D 153 Times.

TRANSLATOR.

Young lady speaking French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, English, and German wishes position. E 141 Times.

TYPIST, experienced, rapid, neat, accurate, needs work. M 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, several wanted, who are quick and accurate at figures; those with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; salary $12 per week. Address G. H. B., Station V, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN desires to spend balance of Summer in the country, (not seashore;) light work, clerical, hotel office, or other congenial work; experience. Phone 6890 River., Apt. 53, or write X 248 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, 22, highly educated, former school teacher, office experience, desires position, reliable concern. Glanz, 720 Riverside Drive.

YOUNG LADY, (25,) good business training, desires clerical position; salary $12. E 144 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat, colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 W. 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

BERTA CARLSON SWEDISH AGENCY, supplies first class servants. 2,415 Broadway. River 9463.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, investigated references. Augustha Agency, 335 West 53d. Col. 3129.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 183d St. Morn. 6916.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LIQUIDATORS' SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Liquidating Commissioners of the Louisiana State Rice Milling Company, pursuant to resolutions of the stockholders of said Company, will offer for sale by receiving bids therefor on Tuesday, August 7th, 1917, at Twelve o'clock noon, at Room 305, Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building, 204 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, La., the following described property, to wit:—

3,010¼ shares of Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., Inc., Preferred Stock, Class B.

17,076.3 shares of Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., Inc., Common Stock.

All the right, title, and interest, of the Louisiana State Rice Milling Co. in 4,882½ shares of Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., Inc., Common Stock, deposited in escrow with the Whitney Central Trust & Savings Bank, under the terms of an agreement dated April 2nd, 1917.

Information regarding terms and conditions of sale will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

P. H. SAUNDERS,
I. M. LICHTENSTEIN,
ROBT. E. PUTNAM,
Liquidating Commissioners.
Room 305, Liverpool & London & Globe Bldg., New Orleans, La.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and Office Manager; many years in executive and official capacity; record clean and successful; possessed of good judgment and pleasing personality; competent, up-to-date accountant; manufacturing, corporation, mercantile, and chain store experience, thoroughly understanding office systems, systematizing, factory costs and efficiency, payrolls, auditing, statistics, financial reports, &c.; able, forceful correspondent; accustomed to handling large volume sales, deliveries, collections and force employes; my training will make valuable man to any concern requiring high-grade man at moderate salary; take entire charge. D 121 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, SYSTEMATIZER, American, 28, employed, seeks permanent connection with "live" concern; can reorganize accounting department, handle office, correspondence, credits, collections.
Efficient, modern, capable, possesses unusual capacity.
References the best. M 394 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5055.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER, 26; graduate New York University; capable, efficient, able to take charge of office; best references. Harry B. Falb, 159 Hopkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, OFFICE MANAGER; EFFICIENCY METHODS; LONG EXPERIENCE; $2,000. "ACCOUNTANT," TIMES HARLEM.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager, knowledge law and collections, 15 years' experience, desires to locate with first-class house; unsurpassed references furnished. Efficiency, E 193 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS will audit your books, also post up during vacation time; reasonable rates. Protective Auditing Co., L 280 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, now employed by large corporation, will assume control of accounts or books working in spare time for a moderate consideration. E 108 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager; married; 34 years of age; accustomed to handle large force of men. E 143 Times.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor, college graduate, wants any kind of evening work. M 309 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING.

$3,000 A YEAR.

Publicity man worth that amount to any employer seeks communication with manufacturing concerns, corporations, hotels, or theatres who will spend money for remunerative advertising. D 118 Times.

ADVERTISING AND SALES MANAGER.

Man with twelve years' active experience in advertising and sales work seeks connection with high-class firm only; an able correspondent and capable salesman; permanent position an important factor; for appointment phone Gramercy 831, Monday.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Years of experience, agency and managerial; capacity for analysis that finds sales-making talking points; typography and layouts that command attention; edited one of the most important house organs; dealer helps, window display; ideas and initiative. C 173 Times.

ADVERTISING MAN.

Aggressive young man, 22, exempt from military services; college education; has proven ability as a live-wire salesman; best references; at present employed in advertising department of metropolitan newspaper; desires connection with concern offering position of advancement. X 246 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING AND SALES EXECUTIVE —Seasoned man with commercial instinct gained from practical experience; accustomed to responsibility; good sales correspondent; able to listen, absorb, reach decision, and take initiative. W 71 Times.

ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE, thoroughly skilled in every detail of advertising managership and agency; former agency owner. Original. Effective merchandiser. Above the usual run. Married, 35, draft-free, employed. W., 147 West 95th St.

ADVERTISING WRITER, press agent, (exempt,) open for part or whole time; proved ability; newspapers, magazines, booklets, sales, and executive experience. Address Productivity, C 228 Times Downtown.

ALL-AROUND BUSINESS MAN, Christian, 32, able executive, enviable sales record, well educated, energetic and trustworthy, seeks new connection; modest salary; unquestionable references; might consider few thousand investment. M 316 Times Downtown.

ART NEEDLEWORK; FANCY NOVELTIES DESIGNED; ORIGINATOR MULTI-COLOR STAMPING PROCESS; DESIRES POSITION; BEST REFERENCES. D 134 TIMES.

ARTIST, (23,) moving picture theatrical posters, good colorist, like connect with good man, commercial or advertising. D 173 Times.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE,

with managerial ability, desires live position where he can make real future for himself; age 30; (exempt from draft;) good education; 12 years' experience and business training; office manager, accountant, correspondent, secretarial work, organizer, and systematizer, knowledge advertising and selling; valuable as assistant or secretary to executive of large organization; A1 references. E 136 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 20, energetic, with four years of business experience, desires position as assistant bookkeeper. E 183 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT.—Young man experience 1 in sales work desires position as assistant to sales manager; best references. M 371 Times Downtown.

AM open for position with concern who requires well educated American, (26,) possessing thorough business training and qualified for any position requiring tact and ability; highest credentials. C 249 Times Downtown.

A POSITION in traffic department of a wholesale coal mining company; qualified by 18 years' experience. D 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, conscientious man, resigned position recently, holds employer's reference, eleven years, seeks important opening, (outside position,) shipping, freight, &c., or assistant to executive. S., 831 41st St. Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT,

office manager, (30,) thoroughly experienced executive, capable managing large office, desires connection with progressive concern. D 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE, THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE, HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION, PROVEN ABILITY; $20 PER WEEK. E 180 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent; fifteen years' manufacturing, commercial experience; willing go outside city; highly recommended. Raymond, 1,233 Boston Road.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable ledger man, 27, married, seven years' experience controlling accounts, trial balance; A1 references. E 157 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, married, 8 years' experience; excellent French, little Spanish, desires position; advancement; moderate salary; references. D 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Young man, experienced, quick, accurate; references. P. L., 2,960 3d Av.

BOOKKEEPER, 25; eight years' experience; take full charge; university trained. M 342 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER, 17 years' experience, desires to make change; salary $35. D 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager, (28,) alert, thorough, rapid, seeks responsible position. E 198 Times.

BUILDER.—REAL ESTATE MANAGER, ON ACCOUNT OF MARKET CONDITIONS, INTENDS DISCONTINUING OFFICE; DESIRES GOOD CONNECTION WITH LARGE REAL ESTATE CONCERN; UNDERSTANDS ALL REPAIRS; CAREFUL MANAGER, WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCES. E 187 TIMES.

BUYER.—Wanted, position as buyer and manager, silks, dress goods, wash goods, linens, laces; 20 years' experience; now employed by largest house in country; personal interview at once. E 156 Times.

BUSINESS-TRAINED, college-bred man of middle age and excellent character—neither a sissy nor a saint—wants to find a niche, where a skill in writing and talking, force, initiative, and adaptability are required; salary—merely a "grub stake" until worth is proved. M 351 Times Downtown.

CAPABLE, all around man, wants to connect with good concern. E 181 Times.

CHAUFFEUR of long experience on well-known cars wishes private position; excellent driver, thorough mechanic, neat, sober, obliging, good, steady man, city or country; 8 years last place; best of references; salary $25 per week; Packard, Pierce-Arrow, Cadillac, Rolls-Royce, Stutz, Mercer preferred. James Cavanagh. Telephone Morningside 3858 any time.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. S. Glanzman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, 34, married, careful, competent family driver, six years' experience; best reference, wishes steady position with private family; any car. Zeronicky, 539 East 78th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR OF ABILITY, NINE YEARS' EXPERIENCE, WANTS POSITION WITH ADVANCEMENT. CARL LAGERGREEN, 170 WEST 85TH ST., CARE DEAN, OR CALL 1,947 BROADWAY, ROOM 205.

CHAUFFEUR, light colored, desires private situation; willing, obliging, honest, sober; age 35, single; neat appearance; 10 years' experience; references. Chauffeur, 245 West 53d St.

CHAUFFEUR, American, 36, wishes permanent position; city, country; understands all cars; temperate, reliable; nine years last employer. Edward Loppin, 502 Amsterdam Av. Telephone 4930 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 8 years' road, shop experience, desires permanent position; sober, honest; foreigner; city, country; $25; best reference. Chauffeur, 46 West 127th St.

CHAUFFEUR, master mechanic, American, 30 years of age, single; experienced on the best cars; traveled extensively; best of references; $30 week. D 152 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—French-Swiss, 42, long experience, especially with Packard cars; highest references; city or country. Rawyler, 23 West 57th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Refined; first-class mechanic; careful driver; courteous, obliging; 5 years' experience; reference. Phone Morningside 1723, Apartment 241.

CHAUFFEUR. — Single, (29,) experienced driver, mechanic, own tools, repairs high-class cars only; city or country. Box 25, 163 East 125th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Cadillac; expert; $75 month, room, board; unquestionable recommendations; conscientious. E 87 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private; six years' reference; drive, repair any make car. D 82 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—5 years with present employer; very fine appearance; careful driver; A1 reference; temperate habits. E 200 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Employer wants position for competent chauffeur. Address by mail Dr. Haubold, 2,345 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.—First-class chaffeur and mechanic wants position; furnish best reference; $25 week. John Vernick. 8478 Col.

CHAUFFEUR mechanic; 34 years; 2 years' shop experience; not familiar with city. Muller, 49 West 98th. 270 Academy.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 35, married; experienced driving and shop; 12 years; good references. E. Y., 385 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position; all cars; strictly sober; wages reasonable. Redmond, 983 Columbus Av. 1240 Academy.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position; six years' experience on all makes; best reference. D 150 Times.

CHEMICAL SALESMAN, thoroughly posted, large following among manufacturers, over 30 years' throughout New England experience. A. G. Miller, 71 Armand Place, Evergreen, L. I.

CHEMIST, graduate, seeks employment with firm where experience is a factor rather than salary consideration; does not speak English, but speaks French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Address L. C., 365 Manhattan Av.

CHEMIST, graduate 1917, desires position with concern manufacturing organic products. E 187 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER, 37, 15 years' construction experience, steel, reinforced concrete, timber, design, estimate superintendence, for last years in charge of design of industrial work, would consider change for permanent position where man may earn all he is worth; reinforced concrete expert; efficient organizer of office work and speedy erection; salary $300 monthly. M 364 Times Downtown.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT steel and frame buildings; thoroughly experienced; highest credentials. D 169 Times.

COUPLE, English, cook, butler; country; drive Ford; references. Charles, 363 West 46th St.

CUBA.

Merchant established in Santiago, Cuba, at present in New York, desires to act as agent or representative of manufacturers and exporters; is in splendid position to successfully introduce any article, the quality and price of which are in line; big opportunity for opening up new and extensive trade; best banking references in New York and Cuba; correspondence solicited. E 152 Times.

DENTAL STUDENT wants position at anything to help defray expenses. E 99 Times.

DESIGNER and DECORATOR, interior, wants position. D 163 Times.

EDITOR.—Weekly or daily; nine years' experience; six foreign languages; terse writer; wants larger field; able to take full charge of magazine; good advertisement writer. D 478 Times Annex.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, South American graduate, with some knowledge of English language, wishes position as auxiliary to engineer of hydro-electric installation or other services relative to electricity in general; have no practical experience, but can get it in short time; will go anywhere. Address N. A. J., 365 Manhattan Av.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—Brazilian electrical and mechanical engineer, married, varied experience, speaking Portuguese, French, English, well acquainted with Brazilian conditions, seeks position here or Brazil. X 251 Times Annex.

ENGINEER, DRAFTSMAN, (33,) designer of automatic digging machinery, special machinery, wide experience in shop production, desires a position with New York concern. M 313 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR.—EXPERIENCED MAN FOR INTERIOR CABINET WORK FROM PLANS, HANDLE MEN, PRACTICAL ON BUILDINGS, ALTERATIONS, PURCHASING, LETTING CONTRACTS, &C., DESIRES CONNECTION WITH HIGH-CLASS DECORATIVE FIRM AS MANAGER OF CABINET AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT. E 189 TIMES.

EXECUTIVE.—Capable young business man will consider offers from reliable firms requiring man possessing executive ability; excellent correspondent; familiar all business details; now assistant general manager; 25; married; excellent education; eight years' experience; draft exempt. M 337 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Export, college graduate, 33, capable executive, thorough knowledge furniture, allied lines, desires connection with future; highest references; small salary to prove ability. D 157 Times.

EXPERT BUSINESS PRODUCER, recovering illness, confined to house some time yet, desires employment at home. Success, Z 374 Times Annex.

EXPORT.—Young Spanish man, experienced, desires position. D 104 Times.

FACTORY OR SHIPYARD EXECUTIVE.

Just completing present employment; open for new engagement; temporary or during war; executive, advisory; have broad business and technical experience; many years; best education, training; highest references, acquaintance; wish connection first-class parties; large business experience in Government contracts, ships, engines, shell, machine tools, motors, standardized manufacture. M 382 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT.—Educated, high-class, big business getter, wants to connect with responsible stock brokerage firm; salary $100 weekly. D 132 Times.

GENTLEMAN, age 32, unquestionable references, willing, not afraid of work, wishes position of trust; not clerical. D 177 Times.

HOW MANY CAN SAY IT?

I am a money maker for any concern that needs a man that knows how to buy art work, engraving, printing, lithographs, and process work, with manufacturing experience; able to sell as well. E 139 Times.

HIGH-GRADE EXECUTIVE, BUSINESS PRODUCER AND HOLDER; EXPERT IN CREDITS AND OFFICE ECONOMIES, ORIGINAL ADVERTISER, DESIRES NEW CONNECTION; CLEAN RECORD. E 161 TIMES.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER.

A man of unusual initiative and ingenuity in office efficiency and economy, with the gift of organizing and obtaining maximum effort from large bodies of workers, and an analytic grasp of detail; now at liberty to consider an engagement as industrial engineer; fifteen years' experience with one of the largest corporations in the United States; exceptional credentials will be presented at interview. Address Engineer, E 195 Times.

IS THERE A MAN, firm, or corporation looking for a man with a thorough business training, who can do things and show results? I am not a down and out, ready to take the first thing that comes along, but an American with red blood, 36 years old, and with an honest reason for making a change; consideration given only to reliable parties looking for a real executive and willing to pay a good salary for his services. X 206 Times Annex.

JAPANESE, efficient cook, valet, sober, highly recommended, seeks permanent position; gentleman's place. Naka, 465 East 57th St.

JUNIOR DRAFTSMAN, architectural, 16, American, vocational school graduate, desires position with chance for advancement. L. R., 1,329 Prospect Av., Bronx.

LITERARY MAN. — Advertising specialist, expert stenographer; particularly qualified for ... D 167 Times Downtown.

MANAGER OR SUPERINTENDENT SHIPBUILDING. — FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS MAN WITH EXECUTIVE ABILITY, UNDERSTANDS TIMBER CONSTRUCTION AND WOODWORK, PURCHASING, HANDLING EMPLOYES AND MECHANICS, IS OPEN FOR IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT; HIGHEST REFERENCES. E 183 TIMES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

MAN, 50, experienced, wants position as clerk or bookkeeper; references. E 186 Times.

MATERIAL CLERK, 43, seven years' experience stores, records, shop payroll, wishes to change; moderate salary. M 375 Times Downtown.

NOTION AND LACE BUYER OPEN FOR POSITION.

High-grade man, for many years connected with largest and most successful dept. stores in Middle West; thoroughly experienced in above and kindred lines; A1 references. Address X 238 Times Annex.

OFFICE BUILDING MANAGER or assistant to large corporation head seeks connection with owner or executive demanding efficient and economical management; applicant also peculiarly equipped to relieve busy executive of corporate and estate administration detail; references guaranteed by prominent New York business men; at present employed; initial salary not prime requisite. Z 396 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER,

AGE 27, SECRETARY OF CORPORATION AT PRESENT; CAN HANDLE FORCE EFFICIENTLY AND ECONOMICALLY, DRAW UP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUBMIT ALL INCOME TAX REPORTS, EFFECT COLLECTIONS AND ADJUSTMENTS; SALARY $2,500. C 172 TIMES.

OFFICE MANAGER or EXECUTIVE.

Twenty-five years with large manufacturing and mercantile houses have given me the experience and ability that should prove valuable to some business. Am energetic, have initiative and tact, and am thoroughly familiar with modern methods of organizing, systematizing, accounting, credits, purchasing, selling and advertising. Desire to make a change where real ability and hard work will be fittingly compensated. Highest references. E 149 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, EXPERT BOOKKEEPER, CREDIT MAN.

Accountant, desirous changing present position, open for employment on short notice; excellent man, 39 years, married, with long practical experience manufacturing and wholesale lines, knowledge foreign languages, banking, and insurance; salary reasonable if future with progressive house assured; finest references and recommendations; bond for any amount. D 183 Times.

OFFICE executive, fourteen years' experience, highly recommended, organizer and systematizer, understanding accounting, credits, collections, advertising, general office routine, tactful getting the maximum out of employes; accustomed directing large working forces; some concern looking for immediate results can employ me profitably. D 141 Times.

OFFICE. — Present position assistant to department manager of large corporation; cost and confidential data, routing correspondence, supervising files, office routine; age 36. M 315 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER ACCOUNTANT, age 28, presently employed by large corporation, experienced executive, familiar with financial statements and office detail; highest references. E 218 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT. — Excellent references, desires position with good house. M 356 Times Downtown.

POULTRY MAN.

Up-to-date, will be open for position on Aug. 15, married, no children, has 20 years' commercial experience with leading houses; expert in handling mammoth incubators; results guaranteed; location immaterial. 1,508 2d Av., Box 100.

PURCHASING AGENT, OFFICE MANAGER.

American, age 36, thoroughly familiar with iron, steel, metals, tools, machinery, general supplies and lumber markets; 12 years' experience as general purchasing agent and office manager on construction work and in manufacturing plants; familiar with production and cost system details; at present engaged by electrical manufacturing corporation; available in two weeks. D 162 Times.

RELIABLE man, (33,) nine years' experience purchasing department railroad and manufacturing concerns; salary to start, $28. D. W. G., Room 62, 6 Wall St., New York.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Frenchman returning soon to France, being honorably discharged from military duties after two years at the front, having a very good and thorough business training, forceful talker, who can do things and show results, good personality and connection, well experienced in export and import, seeks representation or agency of American firm in Paris; interview solicited. Please answer to M. Louis A. Degouy, 57 West 49th St., New York City.

SALES MANAGER.

Advertiser has had over twenty years' experience in handling large force salesmen on food specialties of national distribution; is energetic, has initiative, tact and real ability and can produce results; desires to make change where hard work and results are appreciated and fittingly compensated. E 150 Times.

SALESMAN, A1 ability and ten years' success traveling all over South and East for one firm, wishes to connect with a house of reputation; exceptional credentials; war situation in present line reason for necessity of change; can handle any class of trade; particulars at interview. L 86 Times.

SALESMAN.—Coast representative, with office at Los Angeles, wishes additional strong staple line; making towns 5,000 and over; department store and jobbing trade; highest credentials. Lyons, 2,973 Briggs Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN, 29, married, exempt, successful record, wide business experience, road experience, knowledge advertising, sales promotion, good education, seeks position as executive or representative of well established house. M 276 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, SALES MANAGER.—Thoroughly acquainted hardware, electric trade throughout the country; have car and familiar most economical selling methods; open connection Sept. 1. M. G., Times Harlem.

SALESMAN and executive, 27, open for position with reliable concern; five years' experience, manufacturers' and jobbing trade; exempt from draft. M. S. M., 1,744 Anthony Av., New York City.

SALESMAN.—COTTON GOODS SALESMAN, FAVORABLY KNOWN AMONG CUTTING UP TRADE, TO REPRESENT CITY OR OUT OF TOWN CONCERN; COMMISSION. D 143 TIMES.

SALESMAN, clothing, six years' experience, following city, New England territory, desires connection reputable concern; salary; references. M 331 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, three years' experience, travels city and environs, offers live wire service; salary and commission; references. M 330 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in city and traveling; producer in high-grade lines; prefer salary and commission. Address N. D., Box 135 Times.

SALESMAN, 10 years' road experience, would like to connect with good firm. Address N. V. Gaynor, 89 Park St., Orange, N. J.

SALESMAN, experienced, calling on jobbing trade, large retail stores, desires line novelties adapted to that trade for New York State and Canada. D 492 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 26 years old, exempt from draft, 3 years' experience through Middle West and New England, desires to change position. C 248 Times Downtown.

SALES or assistant executive position by hustler of 27; has made excellent record in both positions for 6 years with one concern. M 339 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, hosiery, underwear, (36,) wishes to change position; commission basis. D 138 Times.

SALESMAN wants to handle candy trade specialties on Pacific Coast; commission. E 93 Times.

SALESMAN, with Chicago headquarters, wishes line men's or children's apparel. E 140 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling, desires a good line on commission basis. M 374 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—High class, experienced specialty man; good closer; own automobile; open for proposition. E 173 Times.

SHIPBUILDING.—Superintendent of construction; theoretical and practical experience, steel or wood; lately engineer in charge general civil engineering construction work. E 138 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, clothing, thorough knowledge, five years' experience, offers services to live-wire house; (exempt;) credentials. M 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18, in downtown law office, with opportunity to study law; can take testimony and report meetings, &c.; salary secondary consideration. Phone Monday, Mr. T., Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—English; speaking, writing, translating Spanish, French, Portuguese; 17 years old; no experience; start $18 week. C 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, absolutely dependable correspondent and executive; highest credentials; $1,500. E 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Law or commercial expert, accurate; military exemption; experienced. C 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, reliable, also accurate bill clerk, $18 to start. M 378 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 20, 3 years' experience, first-class, desires good connections. C 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bill clerk; 9 years' experience; accurate, reliable; best references. M 319 Times Downtown.

STEWARD,

or steward and stewardess, golf, country, or yacht club; experienced; in large or small club; references. D 170 Times.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

I offer my services to house wishing to initiate or develop South American business; Spanish-American. M 380 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT CONSTRUCTION, with complete organization for big reinforced concrete construction available now, to go anywhere. L 94 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

TRANSLATER.—Rapid, thoroughly proficient in French, Italian, Armenian, Turkish, and English; desires first-class situation. D 136 Times.

TRAVELING SALESMAN — Twenty years' experience selling muslin underwear, corsets, and waists in Middle West and West to the big trade only; highest of references. Address C. W. Richardson, 56 Corey St., Everett, Mass.

TYPIST, (20,) quick and accurate; experienced; stenographic knowledge; references. F., 854 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERER.—Capable, responsible man, take entire charge established business; references. D 158 Times.

VALET, colored, for gentleman. Clark, 44 West 99th, two flights, rear.

YOU

who are business executive desiring services of experienced young business man need look no further if you communicate with writer, whose practical training has been secured as student with one of the most efficient corporations in country, who possesses college education as groundwork upon which to build, and has initiative and ability; age 26; draft exempt. F 418 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 25 years, high school graduate, part college education, employed as correspondent by large transportation company, knowledge of general business, excellent command of English, desires connection offering attractive possibilities; moderate salary to start. D 131 Times.

YOUNG DANE, who has held responsible positions in England, France, Denmark, and Germany, wishes to connect himself with a concern where his knowledge of these languages and the European market will be of use; willing to leave country; highest references. D 81 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) of refinement and good education desires a position where there is opportunity for expansion; three years' business experience; best of references from former employer. American, C 223 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, very well acquainted with the South American trade, speaking Spanish, French, Italian, and German, desires position as export manager or traveling salesman; best references. Young, D 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) neat appearance, intelligent, of good habits; discharged volunteer from U. S. Army; three years of technical training as mechanical engineer; will prove quite an efficient employe; seeks position with a future. M 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG attorney, (28,) practicing five years, with good deal of a practical business acumen, desiring to enter business field wishes to associate with commercial house where his legal training can be used to advantage. C 222 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, 3½ years' experience as bookkeeper and office assistant, wishes position with chance for future; hard and accurate worker. Kingsberg, 366 East 179th St.

YOUNG MAN, (35,) exceptional capabilities, executive ability, and original initiative, wants connection with corporation or export house offering opportunities. E 104 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) intelligent, desirous connection with reputable concern, develop into salesman or executive position. Lambert, 3993 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) clean-cut, loyal worker; four years' selling experience; will start at bottom with reliable real estate concern; excellent references. D 105 Times.

YOUNG MAN, educated, refined, desirous of traveling to South America, would like to assist gentleman in the secretarial capacity for passage. Z 370 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 6 years as steward and purchasing agent, would like to connect with some other house or line; best of reference. E 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Swedish descent, fair education and appearance, fully capable, English language, strictly sober, desires position. D 155 Times.

YOUNG AMERICAN, (32,) ambitious, energetic, ten years in position of responsibility and trust, accustomed to handling large sums of money; speaks Spanish. E 159 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, willing, industrious, trustworthy, good handwriting, beginner, knowledge typewriting, stenography, desires position. Merz, 256 East 78th St.

YOUNG MAN, 23, energetic, conscientious, well recommended, seeks permanent position. M 384 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires position in office; understands typewriting; references. C 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, presently connected with bank, desires position with advancement. E. S. Noran, 220 East 57th St.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, business experience, seeks desirable connection. M 291 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, push and pull, desires to become a salesman; seeks connection with reputable concern. E 177 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, desires position with future. C 257 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, neat, work wanted evenings and Saturdays. D 480 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON, SWEDISH AGENCY, supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. River 9463.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

Hairdressing parlors require thoroughly experienced hairdressers and Marcel wavers. Only those having had experience in first-class establishments need apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN wanted to write for list of business and money-making plans which can be followed at home or outside; most plans require no capital; full or part time work; hundreds of women successful. Write today, Service & Supply Co., Box 281, Springfield, Mass.

ARTIST.—Wanted, commercial artist, for two weeks, or longer; lady preferred; bring samples. Apply Monday to Merchants' Business Building Service, 231 West 39th St.

ASSISTANT BUYER,

UMBRELLA DEPARTMENT.

Abraham & Straus, Fulton Street, Brooklyn, require an assistant to the buyer of the umbrella department; must possess good taste, be efficient, energetic, and experienced. Apply by letter only, stating qualifications, addressing Superintendent.

A1 DESIGNER FOR MEN'S AND WOMEN'S PIECE DYED WORSTED MILL IN RHODE ISLAND; MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT. ADDRESS BOX 1,483, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND LEDGER Clerk.—Must be experienced and well recommended; good opportunity. Lighting Fixtures, 569 Broadway.

BILLING CLERK WANTED WITH ADVERTISING AGENCY EXPERIENCE; GOOD PAY AND EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY. CALL MONDAY, 9 A. M., FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, 6 EAST 39TH ST., CITY.

BILLING CLERK, Elliot-Fisher machine; at least one year's experience; salary to start $12. Sliks, L 104 Times.

BILLING OPERATOR, experienced; reply, stating salary expected, references. L 111 Times.

BILL CLERK, stenographer. If you have ability apply M 333 Times Downtown.

BEST & CO.,

5th Av. at 35th St., require

MILLINERS, IMPROVERS, AND APPRENTICES.

Light workroom and good salaries offered to applicants; excellent opportunity for advancement.

Also

experienced stock clerk for millinery workroom, about 20 years of age.

Apply in person or by mail, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7th Floor, 7 West 35th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.

Wholesale dress and costume house requires the services of a bright young woman as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper; permanent situation; state length of experience and with whom and salary demanded. S. L., 241 Times.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR, experienced; Underwood or Ellis preferred; must be competent, accurate, and willing; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, and experience; hours from 5 P. M. to 12 P. M. X 243 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, with best references as to integrity and ability; capable of taking full charge of accounting department; please write, stating references, past experience, and salary desired. Charles T. Howe, 100 Hudson St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER, with some knowledge of stenography; competent to take charge of office; steady position to right party. M. Kadisch, 557 West 35th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, wanted by a large mercantile house; must be capable and intelligent. Address, stating experience, if any, references, and salary expected. L 106 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Refined young lady for exclusive Fifth Avenue establishment; must be competent and experienced; good salary and permanent position; references required. Box D 484 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER; GOOD OPPORTUNITY. D 490 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; accuracy and figuring ability prerequisites; state age, nationality, and salary. C 266 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, thoroughly experienced; take charge full set of books; state age, experience, and salary. L 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; well experienced; excellent position for aggressive, willing worker; give fullest particulars; state salary. D 195 Times.

BOOKKEEPER accustomed to set of double entry books; $20 to begin; salary advanced when able to take charge of office. Mary Elizabeth, 392 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer, Typist.—Liberal salary; permanent position; only those with experience need apply Monday morning. Ben Shiers & Co., 37 Maiden Lane, Room 71.

BOOKKEEPER with thorough knowledge double entry bookkeeping; state age, experience, references; steady position. Address J. B., 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER, refined, accurate, and industrious; good opportunity; steady position. S. Shrier, 102 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, COMPETENT, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE. B. C., 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough double entry, manufacturing experience preferred; able to take entire charge. Call, with references, between 9 and 10, Room 1,311 Flatiron Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent; understands double entry. Address in own handwriting, stating salary required. G 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; state experience, religion, and salary expected. L 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cloak house, double entry; salary $10; chance for advancement. P. Paley, 108 West 25th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, state experience, age, and salary. M 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; knowledge stenography; splendid opportunity. H. Elsenberg, 1,235 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER. — Permanent position; small start but good future; state salary expected. D 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, wanted. Pines Rubber Co., 39th St. and 1st Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, experienced; must know stenography. L 80 Times.

BOXER. — EXPERIENCED ON MEN'S NECKWEAR; STEADY WORK; GOOD PAY; PLEASANT WORKROOM. BLANCHARD & PRICE, 8 W. 19TH.

CLERK.—Desirable position in our downtown office for young woman who has studied mechanical drawing; salary, $15 to start; advancement. Address, stating age and experience, A. H. C., 463 West St.

CLERKS—Office, wanted by office of large corporation; high school girls preferred; salary to start, $6; short hours, half-holiday Saturday all year; good chance for bright girls to advance rapidly. B. Y., 237 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted in office of export house; must be good typist and quick and accurate at figures; state salary. Box 219 Times, 2 Rector St.

CLERK, pay-roll, experienced and competent to check time and make up payroll of large publishing house; salary $12. L 139 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, who has specialized in physics and mathematics; business experience and executive ability essential; very desirable position. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, A. H. C., 463 West St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS.

We have several openings in our organization for comptometer operators.

Call Monday morning for an interview.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

COTTAGE MOTHER for small group of boys in new Jewish orphanage. Address, giving age, experience, (if any,) training, &c., to Superintendent, 1,170 Genesee St., Rochester, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENT.—With high school and some college education, to handle clerical detail and pertaining to correspondence; $18 to start. E. W., 119 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young lady in mail order department of large publishing house; one familiar with credits preferred; state age and experience. M 387 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.

EXPERIENCED ON LACE TRIMMED TAFFETTA PETTICOATS. K. E., 244 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS. — Temporary and permanent positions; $15-$18; only capable and experienced operators considered. Address, stating age and experience, write, Dictaphone, 90 5th Av.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—A rapid and accurate dictaphone operator is needed by a publishing company; the right girl will find the work very pleasant and instructive; salary, $15; in your letter give full particulars as to your age, education, and experience. L 133 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.

Neat appearing, thoroughly experienced, rapid workers; good salary and opportunity for advancement; must furnish unquestionable references. Call Monday, Room 203, 74 Cortlandt St.

DRESSMAKER.—COMPETENT DESIGNER AND FITTER FOR A 5TH AV. ESTABLISHMENT WHO UNDERSTANDS HER BUSINESS THOROUGHLY; TO TAKE FULL CHARGE OF DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT; ONLY THOSE WITH CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE, ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS WORK, NEED APPLY BY LETTER ONLY. MICHAEL, 734 5TH AV.

EXAMINERS.

Waists; pleasant surroundings, steady position, and good pay to young women who have had experience in examining lace waists.

NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO.,
207 West 24th St.

FILE CLERK, with one or two years' experience, capable of taking care of correspondence and filing accurately; state age, nationality, references, and salary expected. Braender Rubber and Tire Co., Rutherford, N. J.

FILING CLERK wanted in Wall St. office, girl to work in filing department; salary $8 weekly. Apply, stating experience, reference, &c. G 256 Times Downtown.

FORELADY OR ASSISTANT—EXPERIENCED IN A LINE OF SMALL-SIZE BOYS' WASH SUITS; PERMANENT POSITION, SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO THE RIGHT PARTY; ALL COMMUNICATIONS STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. L 113 TIMES.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR HOUSEFURNISHING DEPT., ALSO
EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR PICTURE FRAMING DEPT.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED TUBE ROOM CASHIERS. PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GIRL, with experience in stock and order department in wholesale drug house to check out orders, &c. Call, or write experience, 48 West 4th St., 7th floor, New York.

GIRL for clerical work in export office; stenography and typewriting necessary; permanent position; state salary and references. G 254 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRL.—Knowledge typewriting and general office work; salary $10 to start; opportunity for advancement. Direct Line Telephone Co., 450 Broome St.

GIRL for clerical work in shipping room of publishing house; good writer; experience not essential. D 125 Times.

GOVERNESS. — Wanted, educated middle aged woman as governess for child 8 years; good reference. Apply 255 West 105th, from 10 to 12 Monday.

GOVERNESS. — French, German, music; seeks position; references. G. C., 1,031 Madison Av.

GOVERNESS.—Edgemere, visiting governess, French, German, English, piano. Pacquin, Post Office, Far Rockaway.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST. — Mature woman, experienced on general ledger; good penman, accurate worker; hours 9 to 6; state age, references, experience and salary. F 6 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl, white, for general housework; two in family; no washing; must be good cook; highest references required; apply Monday until 4 o'clock. Wasserman, 237 West 74th St.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted by an elderly lady; a French working housekeeper; references and age desired. 406 McCabe Av., Bradley Beach, N. J.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl, experienced, for general housework; no washing or ironing; good wages. Mrs. G. C. Dodge, Douglaston, Long Island.

IMPORTANT position in an insurance company is open for a woman of attractive personality and good education; an opportunity to earn $3,000 a year on commission; business experience not necessary; careful instruction will be given to one who is willing to strive for a good income. Address M 350 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR CHEMIST.

SALARY $1,020 TO $1,380.

At least 18 years of age, who has received degree of B. S. or certificate from a reputable institution showing a two years' course in chemistry or its equivalent. Subjects and weights: Training and experience, 4; technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until Aug. 9, at 4 P. M. For further information see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

MAID, (white,) for second work and to assist with care of baby; reliable references. Mrs. Rising, corner Church and Division Avs., Richmond Hill, Long Island.

MAID.—An experienced maid wanted for general housework; German or Finnish preferred; references required; good wages. Mrs. Bushong, 1,352 East 23d St., Flatbush.

MODELS.

C. H. D. ROBBINS CO.,

150 MADISON AVENUE,

HAVE PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED SHOWROOM MODELS; 16 SIZE; APPLY MONDAY MORNING READY FOR WORK.

MODELS.

STYLISH AND GOOD-LOOKING GIRLS, SIZE 18. EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. APPLY GOLDMAN COSTUME CO., 2-16 WEST 33D ST.

MODEL FOR MILLINERY.

JOSEPH, 632 FIFTH AVENUE.

MODELS.

36 AND 16; ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE; LONG SEASON; GOOD WAGES. PELLER & BERGER, 13 WEST 27TH ST.

MODELS.—Stylish young ladies to try on coats, sizes 16 and 18; good salary; experience unnecessary. Moyses & Dreyfuss, 1,115 Broadway.

MODELS.—Wanted stylish young ladies, sizes 16 and 36, to try on ladies' coats and wraps; five days a week only; exceptionally good pay. William Fischman, 15 East 26th.

MODELS.—WANTED, SEVERAL STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, 16 SIZE, FOR MISSES' SHOWROOM MODELS. MAX RUBEL & CO., 136 MADISON AV.

MODELS.—ATTRACTIVE MODELS, SIZE 36; MUST BE EXPERIENCED. HARRY STOLL, 33 EAST 33D ST.

MODELS.—SIZE 16; STEADY EMPLOYMENT; EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY. CHAS. SALOMAN & CO., 53 WEST 36TH ST.

MODEL wanted, attractive, size 16, for coats and suits. Harry Greger & Co., 32 East 31st St., New York City.

MODELS.—Wanted, stylish young ladies for showroom; 36 size; coats only. Apply George Wood & Co., 105 Madison Av.

MOTION PICTURES.—Clever women of good appearance and wardrobe wanted; experience unnecessary if approved characters and types. Call Sealect Co., 119 W. 42d St.; open Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

NURSE.—Wanted capable and responsible nurse to take entire charge of four months' old motherless baby; hospital experience preferred; permanent position for proper party; state age, nationality, experience, recommendations, and salary expected. Address Box 1,535, Richmond, Va.

NURSE.—Wanted at once for New Rochelle, very good nurse for baby 18 months old; one speaking a little French preferred; good salary; references required. Apply to Mrs. Charles Haas, 170 Lockwood Av., New Rochelle.

NURSE wanted; experienced graduate, of high type, for Protestant institution; excellent position. Write or phone Leake & Watts Orphan House, Yonkers, N. Y. Phone Yonkers 5221.

NURSE.—Wanted at once a first-class nurse, with experience and personal references, for two children, 2 and 6 years; Easthampton for Summer. Write or call Hotel Biltmore, Room 1240.

OFFICE WORK, &c.—Girls, public, parochial or high school graduates, for office and clerical work in large mail order house; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age and salary required. H. P., 232 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT

who can act as relief operator on six trunk line switchboard; salary $45 month; state qualifications fully. M 301 Times Downtown.

OFFICE GIRL, good at figures and reliable; splendid opportunity. Call Empire City Pearl Button Works, 10th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City.

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.,
WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK,

ARE PREPARED TO CONSIDER APPLICATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED SALES PERSONS FOR POSITIONS IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS,
MISSES' COATS AND GOWNS,
MILLINERY,
SHOES.

ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE NEED APPLY; PERMANENT POSITIONS AND GOOD PAY, WITH AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.

PRIVATE SECRETARY to an executive officer of a large Newark financial institution; must be habitually well groomed and American; this is an excellent opportunity, with adequate salary, for a young woman of the proper ability and personality, who can handle complicated and detail work of a confidential character; state age, experience, and salary expected; do not apply unless you have had experience in similar position. Address D. O., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PRIVATE SECRETARY to an executive officer of a large Newark financial institution; must be habitually well-groomed, an American; this is an excellent opportunity, with adequate salary, for a young woman of the proper ability and personality who can handle complicated and detail work of a confidential character; state age, experience, and salary expected; do not apply unless you have had experience in similar position. Address R. O., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 710, 108 West 34th St.

SALESWOMEN.—Ladies as saleswomen for the most beautiful dolls made in America to call on the very finest department stores, jewelry, furniture, and toy trade; liberal commission and drawing account to capable women, who can do business with the highest class stores. Write of capability for this work to Standard Doll Co., 147 West 18th.

SALESWOMAN selling line of art goods to handle line of novelties; to one who can show results very good proposition offered; salary or commission. American Art Novelty, 45 East 20th.

SALESMEN AND SALESWOMEN. — Oil stock, quick selling proposition, in Goose Creek, Texas; well now drilling; big gushers all around; big commission proposition. For interview, address D 493 Times Annex.

SALESWOMEN. — Thoroughly experienced saleswomen wanted for hosiery and underwear. Drake's, 8th Av., 21st and 22d Sts.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMAN,

MILLINERY MANAGER.

YOUNG WOMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AND PERSONALITY TO TAKE CHARGE OF A SELLING FLOOR AND SELL HATS WITH A LEADING 5TH AV. ESTABLISHMENT; ABILITY OF THE HIGHEST ORDER ESSENTIAL. ADDRESS IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE, MANAGER'S BOX G 207 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESWOMAN FOR FIFTH AVENUE ESTABLISHMENT; AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WITH EXPERIENCE, CAPABLE OF SELLING A HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE; PERMANENT POSITION AND EXCELLENT SALARY ASSURED TO RIGHT PERSON. BOX L 136 TIMES.

SAMPLE HANDS FOR LARGE WHOLESALE DRESS HOUSE; MUST BE EXPERIENCED; MUST BE ABLE TO DO OWN DRAPING; AGREEABLE WORKING CONDITIONS; LARGE SALARY. M. & H. RENTNER, 2 WEST 33D, TENTH FLOOR.

SECRETARY.

Well educated young lady to act as secretary to business man; must be competent stenographer and possess initiative, tact, and good business judgment; personality and pleasing appearance essential; state qualifications and salary expected to start. P. O. Box 49, Times Square Station.

STENOGRAPHERS.

We have several openings in our organization for stenographers who have 1 to 2 years' high school training, or at least 1 year's business experience.

Call Monday and Tuesday afternoon for an interview.

THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, beginner; first year $10 a week, and $2 a week advance each year following up to $20 a week or more; must be high school graduate, and have good personality for becoming a secretary; speaking and general knowledge of French an advantage but not essential; please reply briefly but specifically as to age, experience, and general qualifications; replies will be treated confidentially and full opportunity given to suitable applicants for considering the position carefully. Address L 67 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—A well-known corporation desires the services of a thoroughly competent stenographer in its downtown offices, where speed and efficiency are essential; the hours are long, (8:30 to 5:30,) the work is hard, but the salary is first-class; the stenographer we want must be intelligent enough to take an interest in her work; if you can qualify, reply immediately; but if you cannot "deliver the goods," please don't waste our time. Address C 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.

ONE OF OUR DEPARTMENT MANAGERS NEEDS AN EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER; PRINCIPALLY ONE ACCUSTOMED TO OLIVER MACHINE, MUST TAKE NOTES RAPIDLY AND ACCURATELY; GOOD SALARY AND SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. APPLY J. F. ELLIOT, 207 WEST 24TH ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated and efficient; not less than two years' experience; $15-$16.50 to start; advancement. Address, stating age and experience, write, Experience 90 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER

WANTED FOR FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND SPANISH; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE SALARY; GIVE NATIONALITY AND REFERENCE. E 148 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER,

with high school education, plus business training, wanted in a well-established business house, where conditions are right for a refined, well educated young woman; to secure an interview write fully regarding your education and experience, and also state your age and your religion. M 362 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—MUST BE ACCURATE, CAPABLE, AND ABLE EARN GOOD SALARY; SOME KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING PREFERRED, BUT NOT NECESSARY. ANSWER IN OWN HANDWRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY DESIRED. M 392 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, FULLY EXPERIENCED; GOOD SALARY. RETAIL MILLINERY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 1270 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHER. — EXPERIENCED AND EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHER WANTED BY COMMERCIAL HOUSE. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1,865, NEW YORK.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; good high school graduate beginner preferred; fine opportunity learning export and import business; must be good speller, grammarian, able to transcribe notes accurately; give full particulars. Address W. O., 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A position is open for young woman of refinement, with good education; must be experienced, efficient, and capable of doing detail work; initial salary $15. Call Charles T. Howe, Room 612, 100 Hudson St., city.

STENOGRAPHER, over 21, with experience, to learn all branches manufacturing and merchandising pianos; opportunity for woman willing to learn; moderate salary to begin; write complete details. Box 398, 163 East 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.

Permanent position for educated, experienced stenographer and typist of statistical reports in public accountants' office; Smith-Premier machines; state experience and salary expected. C 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and touch typist, a rapid and expert operator, with at least 5 years' experience, will be paid $18 a week to begin on; call with a written application for the position. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced in bond business and familiar with general office work and switchboard; reply in own handwriting, giving full details as to experience, salary, &c. G 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER (Spanish) wanted by quickly growing export and import house; excellent opportunity for advancement for ambitious young lady; apply in person Monday. Enfield & Co., Inc., 45 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER for temporary position by large manufacturing concern; possibly permanent. Address, stating experience and salary expected, B. D., Box 172, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted; one familiar with billing on Underwood preferred; permanent position with wholesale house; state reference and salary. M 358 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; real estate office; experience not essential; must be capable of following up routine office work, and be neat and accurate as a typist; salary to start, $9. Address H. H., 58 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER. — Educated, experienced lady; must be rapid and accurate; permanent position; salary to begin, $110 per month; state qualifications, age, name, and references; beginners not wanted. E 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; experienced, trained in secretarial capacity; only those with gilt-edge references need apply; salary to start, $150 per month. C 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a stenographer and typist in their correspondence department; Oliver machine; salary, $8. Apply to Superintendent.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER, experienced, wanted, one familiar with advertising agency work preferred, though not essential. Write, giving references and salary desired. Box D 479 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Real estate office; experience not essential; must be capable of following up routine office work and be neat and accurate as a typist; salary to start, $9. Address H. H., Box 58 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, to handle advertising dictation, &c.; Underwood machine and dictaphone used; $15 to $18 to start. Apply after 10 A. M., FIELD AND STREAM, 461 8th Av., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER; must be well educated, refined; clean appearance; want a bright beginner to train for responsible position as secretary; moderate salary to start. Suite ... West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator wanted in large manufacturing concern; salary $75 per month; state fully nationality, education, and experience. C 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, YOUNG LADY, IN LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, IF ANY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS W. H., 140 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.
Must be thoroughly experienced; those living in Bronx preferred; applicant please state age, experience, and salary expected. H R 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant, young lady who can be generally useful in busy office; references necessary; salary $15; wholesale produce; Christian firm. M 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Between 25 and 30, to take charge of stenographic department; one accustomed to dictaphone; good opportunity. Apply Monday, Room 203, 74 Cortlandt St.

STENOGRAPHER, English, Spanish, thoroughly efficient, accustomed to work, with knowledge of export trade; state salary desired, experience; write fully. Box 214 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER—By a prominent fire insurance company; must be clever. In reply state age, education, religion, salary desired, and experience. M 397 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thorough knowledge of Italian, with French desired; accustomed to work; good typist; state experience, and salary desired; write fully. Box 217 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, to substitute for the month of August; excellent salary. Call immediately at Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., 64 Reade St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER, efficient, English; good typist; accustomed to foreign trade; not afraid of long hours; state salary, experience; write fully. Box 216 Times, 2 Rector.

STENOGRAPHER in a downtown law and real estate office; permanent position. Call any morning between 10 and 12 A. M., Suite 915, 170 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright young woman as first-class stenographer; must understand filing and clerical work; give references and salary wanted. Address Bright, 232 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in a busy law office, with some law experience; advancement in salary as work warrants. Address Box M 390 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—At least three years' experience; must have thorough knowledge English composition; excellent opportunity; salary to start, $15. Sacks, L 103 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced; good grammarian and speller; rapid worker; salary $15 to $18; opportunity for advancement. L 97 Times.

STENOGRAPHER,
capable, in engineering office; salary $65 month to start; state qualifications fully. M 300 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and energetic; permanent position, with chance of advancement; salary $15. X 213 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—$10 per week to start with good opportunity for advancement to right girl; give age, experience, and references. M 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST, with experience in export office; give references; state salary expected. C 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; rapid, accurate; at least two years' experience; college graduate preferred; give full details and salary expected. D 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; permanent position, with chance advancement. Before 11 A. M., Duncan, Young & Co., 111 Broadway, Room 2116.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Assistant; quick, accurate, interested in work. Write, stating age, salary, experience. M 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—An experienced and rapid stenographer; Underwood machine; answer, stating age, experience and salary expected. M 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, with experience as filing clerk; must be quick, accurate, and steady; salary, $15 per week. C 274 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in bond business and familiar with general office work and switchboard; salary $65 to start; Christian firm. Call Hanover 4041.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman; must be absolutely first-class; salary $18. Pickens Auto Cloth, 1,777 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, executive; industrious, initiative; state experience, age, salary. L 129 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; must be alert and accurate at figures. Apply Monday, L. Miller Co., 15 Whitehall St.

STENOGRAPHER and general office assistant wanted by large importers; English grammarian; permanent. L 63 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Female, experienced, wanted in law office; salary at start $12. M 352 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience, desires permanent position; excellent references; $10. M 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, first-class, possessing executive ability; permanent position, at once. L 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST. — Experienced; must be rapid. Call Thomas W. Lamb, 644 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, competent, stenographer; state experience and salary. Box C 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; state experience, age, and salary. M 367 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good salary. Herrman Motor Truck Co., 615 West 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, competent stenographer; state experience and salary. C 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in insurance office; state salary, experience, and references. G 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent. Willard Storage Battery Co., 225 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER and Office Girl.—Experience not essential; salary $8 to start. Apply Cordova Doll Co., 100 Prince St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — Must have experience. Call at United States Specialty Co., 458 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER with law firm, temporary position; experience and references required. G 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; permanent position. Call Monday morning Room 1178, 200 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.—Experienced; permanent positions to desirable parties. L 99 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish and English; good position. Apply United States and South America Corporation, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, temporary; good salary. Herman Kienzler Co., 45 West 17th. Chelsea 5691.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST wanted with mercantile experience; state salary and references. L 115 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; export business; no agency; must have brains. M 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER for substitute work; state experience and compensation expected. L 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS.—Experienced; for permanent positions. McCall Co., 236 West 37th.

STENOGRAPHER. — First class. Frankel Brothers, 318 East 32d St.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—One who has had several years' experience and familiar with plug board system; knowledge of shorthand and typewriting is desirable, but not necessary. Address "Advertiser," Box L 131 Times.

SWITCHBOARD (PLUG) OPERATOR and filing clerk; one able to use typewriter and do some stenography preferred. Apply by letter or call with written application. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

TEACHER for special work; year's contract. Room 711, 115 West 34th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, good figurer, to assist with clerical work. Babcock, Perfumer, 118 West 14th St.

TIMEKEEPER ASSISTANT.
One accustomed to time clock job order system, by electric railway company; salary $60 a month to start; state qualifications fully. M 299 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—Special work for experienced, capable operators; permanent and temporary positions; salary gauged by ability; must be able to start at once. Address, stating age, nationality, and experience, write, Typist, 90 8th Av.

TYPIST.—Insurance company needs experienced, capable young woman for work requiring intelligence and care; state age, experience, salary desired, and telephone number. L 72 Times.

TYPIST in office, neat, American; no beginners; in own handwriting, state experience and salary. G 241 Times Downtown.

TYPIST who can do dictaphone work; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 239 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, Elliott-Fisher billing machine operator wanted; state salary expected; good opportunity. G 240 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced on Underwood billing machine; permanent position; state particulars. M 290 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER OPERATOR.—Good at arithmetic; prompt advancement for competent party. L 95 Times.

TYPEWRITER for small office; state age, references, salary wanted. Chemicals, C 267 Times Downtown.

WOMAN, bright, of good address and accustomed to meeting people in a social way; must have pleasing telephone voice; no previous business experience necessary; splendid future; $15 to start. Apply 3d floor after 10 o'clock, 624 5th Av.

YOUNG GIRLS
TO ASSIST IN SHOWROOM. APPLY GOLDMAN COSTUME CO., 2-16 WEST 33D ST.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY wanted for front office in medium sized printing plant; should have good knowledge of English for proofreading and copyholding; must keep time from job tickets and help on books; knowledge of stenography and typewriting would help; state salary wanted. D 133 Times.

YOUNG LADY over 21 wanted to fill position left vacant by man recently enlisted; college education preferred; experienced handling claims adjustment correspondence necessary. Knox Hat Co., 691 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG newspaper woman, ambitious, bright, with two or three years' experience, willing to start at moderate salary, can find excellent opening on leading New York trade paper by addressing D 76 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted as Secretary to the President of a Connecticut manufacturing concern; must have good imagination and judgment, an appreciation of the obligations and refinements of modern business, and the necessary tact required in a position of confidence. X 211 Times Annex.

10 WOMEN,
PAY $12.00 PER WEEK.
In every department of our business where 5 or more girls are engaged in wrapping and packing general merchandise for shipment by parcel post we are going to place a woman between 25 and 35 years of age to act as supervisor of the group; she will be expected to wrap, pack, and check exactly the same as those under her charge, and will be responsible for the maintenance of high quality of packing, upon which we insist for the benefit of our customers; the successful applicants must be used to standing almost continuously, and must have had considerable experience either in a department store or mail-order house, or have been a forewoman in some shop or factory, so that supervising a group of girls will not be a new experience; hours 8:30 to 5:30; Summer closing, Saturday at 12.
In order to give those who are now employed an opportunity to apply for these desirable permanent positions special arrangements have been made for interviews
between 4 and 7 P. M., Monday.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
HIGH-CLASS, REFINED AMERICAN young women, (18-30 years,) HIGH SCHOOL or COLLEGE education, for permanent openings; our clientele includes the most prominent BANKS and CORPORATIONS in the city.
25 CLERICAL ASSISTANTS and 25 TYPISTS for BANKS, EXPORT and INSURANCE COMPANIES, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16.
5 COMPTOMETERS, 5 BILLING OPERATORS, and 5 Dictaphone Operators, $12, $15, $18.
2 BOOKKEEPERS, $18, $20.
MANY openings for STENOGRAPHERS, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20; SUBSTITUTES, $18-$22; SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$25.
Also SUBSTITUTE calls for SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS and JUNIOR FILING CLERKS.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 Liberty St.

WOMEN WORKERS!
STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, CLERKS, AND ALL WOMEN OFFICE WORKERS ARE NEEDED NOW TO FILL THE GAP LEFT BY THE DEPARTING MEN WORKERS.
MANAGER, LUNCH ROOM; MUST HAVE HAD PREVIOUS SUCH EXPERIENCE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET, ROOM 725. NEW YORK CITY.

BOOKKEEPERS, one with stock brokerage experience, $22; five others, $15-$22.
STENOGRAPHERS, (10,) law, institutional, and commercial, $10-$22; also (6) temporary openings, $3-$4 per day.
TYPISTS—Several beginners and experienced operators; $10-$12.
CLERKS, (10,)—Worth-while openings; $8-$12.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St., Room 811. Call in person, 9 to 2.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, $25, $22, $18, $15; beginners, $12; bookkeeper, Bronx, $22; bookkeeper-stenographer, position Grand St., $18; others, $15, $12; office assistant and statement clerk, $12; hours, 9-5; typist, $15, $12, Wall St.; telephone operator and typist, $12; filing clerk, $12. No registration fee. Diehl's Agency, 20 Vesey.

Efficient Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d. Excellent openings for 30 competent stenographers, permanent and temporary, $10-$25; cashier-bookkeeper, $13; clerks, typists, dictaphone operators, bill clerks. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

BOOKKEEPERS, $12-$22; Stenographers, good opportunities, $10-$25; Typists, $12-$14; several good clerical openings, $8-$12; Telephone Operators, $8-$12; call at once. American Employment Exchange, 115 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Legal and commercial, $10-$25; Bookkeepers, $25-$20-$18-$15; assistants, $10-$12; typists, $12-$15; bill clerks, $15; switchboard operators, $10; call early. Owens Agency, 108 Fulton St.

STENOGRAPHER, Jersey City, four, $70; declining temporary; received about 100 permanent calls since August 1; $6 to $25; Bookkeepers, Typists, Switchboard. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, permanent positions, $10, $12, $15, $18, $22, $25; legal, $18; bookkeeper, $18; typists, $12; office assistants, $10; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, commercial, legal secretaries, typists switchboard, $8 to $25; many worth while positions; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau; 489 5th Av.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; stenographers, typists, dictaphone operators, college graduates, clerks, head file clerks.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$21; Bookkeepers, $10-$18; Typists, $9-$15; Bookkeeper-Stenographers, Clerks, Dictaphone, Telephone. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.; Bookkeeper, $35; Stenographers; many superior positions open; Typists; register free.

STENOGRAPHERS, Typists, Office Assistants; excellent, permanent positions. Altha Agency, 132 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 39 East 42d.

25 STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$30; 10 telephone operators. Pan-American Agency, 59 Pearl St.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., AGENCY, 30 East 42d St.—Immediate openings; high-salaried positions.

GOOD POSITIONS for stenographers, bookkeepers, typists. Miss Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av.

GOOD POSITIONS.—Excellent firms; $12, $15, $18; educated, refined, ability. Tighe Murphy Agency, 99 Nassau.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 5th Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Make reservations now for Fall season. References required.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks may shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept., 62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction. Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT.
33 West 42d St.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES.
SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS (senior and cost) wanted by large firm of public accountants; state age, nationality, experience, and references. C 252 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Graduates of accounting schools as juniors for permanent staff; state particulars and salary desired. G 261 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT
At head of accounting department in publishing house; position permanent with good future; salary $1,400 to $1,800; give age, experience, general qualifications and salary expected. M 395 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tabulator supervisor, thoroughly familiar with sorting and tabulating operations; preferably in railroad work; would desire one who has had experience on sorting machine operations of intricate nature; good future assured to responsible person. Apply Room 1576, 50 Church St., New York.

ACCOUNTANTS.—FIRST-CLASS JUNIORS; CHRISTIAN FIRM; MUST HAVE HAD PUBLIC ACCOUNTING EXPERIENCE OR TRAINING; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED; APPLICANTS MUST BE AMERICAN-BORN. G 262 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANTS on permanent staff C. P. A. (American) firm of high standing; unusually desirable opportunity for several accountants, preferably with experience manufacturing lines; give full particulars; salaries $1,000 to $3,000. M 399 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, with executive and accounting experience, to take position with large publishing house; state age, experience, and salary expected in full detail in first letter. X 247 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT required; must be reliable, quick at figures, able to compile factory costs; state age, experience, nationality, wages, and references. Importer, G 255 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING. — Young man as assistant advertising manager of national concern; must be good stenographer and high school graduate; one with printing or advertising experience preferred; salary small to start; advancement rapid, with every opportunity to learn. Address G. N. W., L 124 Times.

ADVERTISING—YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM CONSCRIPTION, TO ENTER ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF LARGE NATIONAL ADVERTISER. PREVIOUS ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE DESIRABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL. WRITE YOUR EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. M 294 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AD MAN who can write live matter and set same with taste; one competent to take complete charge of an advertising department; applicants must be able to show samples of past work and give full particulars as to past experience, also salary expected, in their replies; apply by letter in own hand. A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN, preferably those who own an automobile, to sell popular automobile accessory; drawing account and commission; splendid opportunity for advancement. Esta Water Auxiliator Co., 1,838 Broadway, New York City.

ARTISTS wanted, crayon and stipple; state references and wages first letter. Gugler Litho Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

ASSISTANT TO CHIEF ENGINEER OF LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT PRODUCING A LINE OF SMALL MECHANICAL PARTS; APPLICANT SHOULD HAVE EXECUTIVE AS WELL AS PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN DRAFTING, ROUTING AND OPERATIONS, TOOLS, AND UP-TO-DATE SHOP METHODS; A TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN THE MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL FIELD IS DESIRABLE; THE POSITION AFFORDS A GOOD OPENING IF MARKED INITIATIVE IS SHOWN, AND SALARY WILL BE CONTINGENT ON ABILITY TO PRODUCE RESULTS; REPLIES WILL BE CONFIDENTIAL; KINDLY STATE YOUR FULL QUALIFICATIONS AND RECORD IN FIRST LETTER; LOCATION, VICINITY NEW YORK CITY. M 379 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT BUYER.
YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPERIENCE BUYING RIBBONS, LACES, ETC.; WILL PAY $25 WEEKLY. L 143 TIMES.

ASSISTANT SERVICE MANAGER, capable of handling customers' orders and supervising stock room and various foremen in the department; must be experienced and accustomed to handling high-grade work; write, giving age, experience, and salary expected. L 117 Times.

ASSISTANT in general sales office of large corporation; good opportunity for young man with high school education and one or two years' experience; write fully, stating age, education, experience, salary expected. M 393 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Some experience, good penman, quick and accurate at figures; permanent; advancement. M 346 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—State full particulars, as age, experience, salary, married or single; typist. Garthe, 153 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE FOREMAN wanted; motor truck service station; thoroughly experienced mechanic; state age, experience, salary, and references. O. E., 45 Times.

BANK MESSENGER.—Wanted, by bank, young man about 17 years of age as messenger. Apply in own handwriting P. O. Box 1,208.

BELL BOYS.—References required. Apply Johnson, Hotel Gregorian, 42 W. 35th.

BEST & CO.,
5TH AV., AT 35TH STREET,
are now engaging, preparatory to the coming season, experienced salesmen, accustomed to first-class trade, in the Shoe Department.
Apply in person or by mail, 8:30 to 9:15 A. M., Employment Office, 7 West 35th Street.

BILL CLERK ASSISTANT in large mercantile concern; must be rapid at figures; good penman. Call 8 East 22d St.

BILL CLERK.—Must be experienced. Gage Bros. & Co., 2 West 37th St.

BILLING CLERK, experienced, to take charge of billing department. L 125 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.
Large manufacturer requires intelligent, widewake bookkeeper, thoroughly experienced and able to take care of collections; exceptional opportunity.
Must live in Newark or vicinity.
Address in strict confidence, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Box M 349 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT, a growing publishing concern has room for a man who can handle a set of books well, and who knows something about accounting; the position offers good possibilities for advancement; give full particulars in your letter as to your age, education, experience, and salary desired. L 134 Times.

BOOKKEEPER to assist in general office; must have thorough knowledge of controlling accounts and ability to compile monthly and yearly financial and profit and loss statements. Reply in own handwriting, stating experience in detail, age, education, and salary. G 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR, (Experienced.)—Underwood or Ellis preferred; must be competent, accurate, and willing; opportunity for advancement; state age, salary, and experience; hours from 5 P. M. to 12 P. M. X 244 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER wanted, with best references as to integrity and ability; capable of taking full charge of accounting department; please write, stating references, past experience, and salary desired. Charles T. Howe, 100 Hudson St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER required for mercantile office; must be good calculator and writer; also have had good experience, with first-class references; write, stating age, religion, and salary. G 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Bright young man, quick and accurate; work is mostly clerical, but knowledge of books is essential; state experience, salary expected, and whether employed. L 96 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, good chance for advancement in good business; state experience and salary expected. G 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (Assistant.)—American; salary $18-$20; competent, double entry; answer in writing, stating age, experience, and reference. C 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and cost clerk, assistant, in office of manufacturing company, experienced man, exempt from draft. Apply Bronx Company, 177th St. and Bronx River.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced; opportunity for advancement. Herman Motor Truck Co., 615 West 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER for lumber office; highest references required; excellent opportunity. L 120 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Competent, reliable; familiar continuous inventory stock systems; bond required. E 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—American; single man preferred; able to open and keep real estate corporation books. 66 Orange St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER or accountant, age about 32; state experience, salary. D 144 Times.

BOOK PACKERS. — Two experienced book packers for six weeks, beginning Aug. 27; may be permanent opening; give references. D 126 Times.

BOY—IN OFFICE OF LARGE CORPORATION; SPLENDID CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE AND EDUCATION. G 248 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOYS, grammar or high school graduates, for office work; to bright, ambitious young men we offer excellent opportunity for advancement. Call, 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

BOY for beginners' position in office; must be neat in appearance and write a good hand; high school education; age, 16 or 17; apply own handwriting, naming references; salary, $40 per month to begin. E 219 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years of age, to run errands and do general office work in downtown commercial house; experience unnecessary, but must have good references. M 385 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED.—In the office of a large, well-known manufacturing company downtown office boy 16 to 17; apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and wages expected. M 391 Times Downtown.

BOY about 16 years of age wanted in office of mercantile house; reply in own handwriting, stating age and references. C 224 Times Downtown.

BOY in office of railroad corporation. Apply in own handwriting, stating reference, salary, &c., M 321 Times Downtown.

BOY.—By large mercantile house; only those who wish permanent position need apply. P. O. Box 3, Station A, New York.

BOY for general office work; chance for advancement; state age and salary desired. D 175 Times.

BOY, bright, in the office of an export merchant. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected. C 270 Times Downtown.

BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply employment car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot Willis Av. and 132d St., Bronx.

BUYER FOR CANTONMENT, SOUTHERN CITY; WILL MAKE CONTRACT, WITH LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT AND A PERCENTAGE OF THE PROFIT, WITH THOSE QUALIFYING FOR THIS POSITION; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE AS BUYER OF MILITARY GOODS AND MUST BE ABLE TO FURNISH FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES; ALL APPLICATIONS TREATED STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL; APPLY BY LETTER. MILITARY, ST. JAMES BUILDING, 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

BUYER, FURS.—The May Company, Cleveland, Ohio, requires the services of an experienced buyer for its fur department; must have wide experience in the retail end of better class furs. Apply E. M. Sostman, New York office, 37 West 25th St.

BUYER.
Wanted by one of the large mail-order houses, an experienced buyer for dry goods and knit goods; exceptional opportunity for the right party. L 137 Times.

BUILDERS' GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT wanted, familiar with mason and carpenter work; estimates and cost; give experience, age, salary expected. L. O., 116 Times.

CASHIER and BOOKKEEPER wanted, from 30 to 40 years of age preferred; experienced, good penman; wages, $20. C 239 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced on Fiat touring car; good salary, steady position good man. Address, stating age, references, and names of last employers, D 197 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Strong and willing man to drive two-ton Mack truck for steamfitting contractor; steady employment; state age, experience, and wages wanted. L 116 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wanted by private family to drive Ford car; prefer man living vicinity 125th St.; give references and salary expected. F 2 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Must have experience and references; private car. Call at Kaye & Maron, 153 West 27th St., Mr. Kann.

CHECKER. — By storage warehouse; state age, experience, salary expected. Steady. D 189 Times.

CHEMIST, typist, clerk, and assistant wanted; applicant give age, all qualifications for office or other work, experience, residence, references, minimum remuneration at first and knowledge on which to base profitable industry and obtain relative returns. Address "Superior Location," Post Office Box 521, New York.

CHEMIST required who understands making rouge compacts, massage creams and similar products; in reply give fullest particulars as to past experience, salary, &c. Reliable, D 151 Times.

CLERK.—EXPERIENCED SHIPPING CLERK WANTED; BIG POSITION TO RIGHT MAN; MUST BE ABLE MAN, WITH A1 REFERENCES, KNOW EVERY DETAIL PERTAINING TO SHIPMENT AND ROUTING; ALSO BE ABLE TO FURNISH BONDS; GIVE AGE, EXPERIENCE, WHERE EMPLOYED IN FIRST LETTER; BIG PAY FOR RIGHT PARTY. L 21 TIMES.

CLERK.
EXPERIENCED SHIPPING CLERK WANTED; BIG PROPOSITION TO RIGHT MAN; must be able man, with A1 references, know every detail pertaining to shipment and routing; also be able to furnish bond; give age, experience, where employed in first letter; big pay for right party. L 21 Times.

CLERKS, Junior Clerks, Bookkeepers, Typists, and Stenographers wanted for a large Brooklyn Corporation. Reply, giving age, nationality, experience, position applied for, and salary expected, G. L., Box 605 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

CLERKS.—Must be competent to check extensions, discounts, stock records; clean-cut young men willing to start at reasonable salary and prove worth; state age, experience, former employment. E 135 Times.

CLERKS.—A New York Stock Exchange house will have positions for several experienced clerks; state age, experience, former employers, and salary desired. Address M 336 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man in large publishing house as junior clerk in bookkeeping department; state age and salary expected. M 388 Times Downtown.

CLERK, with several years' experience, for foundry. John Johnson Co., 37th St. and 2d Av., Brooklyn.

COMPETENT BUYER WANTED FOR SILKS, DRESS GOODS, AND LININGS. THOROUGH BUYING EXPERIENCE IN A PROGRESSIVE STORE A NECESSARY QUALIFICATION. WASHINGTON, D. C.

COOK AND DINING ROOM WORK, Chinese or Japanese, with private family; reference required; good wages. Address Mrs. Ida H. Fischer, Jasmine St., Flushing, L. I. Telephone Flushing 2307.

CORRESPONDENT.—Fully capable of taking charge of orders in mail order department of high-class custom shirt and haberdashery business; state experience. Box 217, 1,364 Broadway.

CORRESPONDENT, bookkeeper stenographer (Spanish-English) wanted, male or female. Dahdoub, 438 Broadway.

COST ACCOUNTANT.—Young man to keep factory cost records; must be thoroughly familiar compiling tally sheets, &c.; state references, salary. F. B., 215 Times Downtown.

DETECTIVE.
LARGE MAIL ORDER CORPORATION REQUIRES AN EXPERIENCED HOUSE DETECTIVE, WITH CLEAN AND SUCCESSFUL RECORD; AN EXCELLENT POSITION FOR THE RIGHT MAN. APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. NATIONAL CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY, 207 WEST 24TH ST.

DEPARTMENT AND SALES MANAGER DESIRED FOR THE SALE AND MANAGEMENT OF VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PILE FABRICS, AND PLUSHES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, BY A WELL-KNOWN AND ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS FIRM; TO APPLICANT WHO HAS EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY TO PRODUCE RESULTS AND ON WHOM PRINCIPAL COULD PLACE RESPONSIBILITY WITH IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE, A MOST LIBERAL AND ATTRACTIVE ARRANGEMENT WILL BE OFFERED. ADDRESS IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE, STATING FULL PARTICULARS. L 36 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent positions, with excellent opportunity for advancement. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN wanted for Philadelphia corporation; structural and mechanical; give technical history and salary desired. Z 399 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.—Experienced in power plants and piping. First class men only. State age, experience and salary. M 270 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN, detailers, experienced on small tool work. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and Riverfront, Hoboken.

DRAFTSMEN.—Structural steel designers and detailers. First-class men only. State age, experience and salary. M 280 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, experienced in gears, shafting, and bearings. Apply Edward F. Terry Manufacturing Co., Grand Central Terminal.

DRIVER for delivery, assist shipping room, large tire company; satisfactory references required. D 174 Times.

"DO YOUR BIT."
PATRIOTIC CAMPAIGN, YOUNG MEN ACCUSTOMED INTERVIEWING GENTLEMEN; UNQUESTIONABLE REFERENCE INDISPENSABLE; SALARY $12.50 WEEK. PATRIOTIC, F 372 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ELEVATORS BOYS, experienced; salary $30 a month; no meals. Apply Chief Engineer Hotel Gregorian, 42 W. 35th St.

ENGINEER for night work, sober and reliable; 6-night week; must do firing; $20; large manufacturing plant in country, near city. D. F., 243 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR.—WANTED WITH HEATING AND VENTILATING CONTRACTOR HIGH-CLASS ESTIMATOR, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HIS BUSINESS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY, STEADY EMPLOYMENT FOR THE RIGHT MAN; STATE EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY, AND REFERENCES. ADDRESS WILLING, BOX L 78, TIMES.

ESTIMATOR, thoroughly competent on plumbing fixtures; state experience, references, and salary expected. D 123 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—A MAN CAPABLE IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD TO TAKE IN HAND A FAST-GROWING MANUFACTURING BUSINESS WITH NET WORTH OF $200,000 AND MANAGE ITS HEAD OFFICE; MUST BE ABLE TO DO BIG THINGS AND POSSESS A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF MERCHANDISE, BANKING AND EXPORTS; AS AN INCENTIVE TO GETTING YOUR BEST EFFORTS, PRIVILEGE TO INVEST $25,000 OR OVER WILL BE GRANTED, BUT ONLY AFTER ABILITY IS PROVEN; FULL DETAILS, CONCERNING YOUR EXPERIENCE, AGE, SALARY WANTED, AND RESPONSIBILITY MUST BE GIVEN IN FIRST LETTER WHICH WILL BE HELD IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. G 266 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXECUTIVE.—Large chemical house wants a man with thorough experience in heavy chemicals, capable of handling large volume of business; remuneration according to merit; applications will be considered confidential. Address Downtown P. O. Box 387.

EXECUTIVE FOREMAN for plating department of a large and busy manufacturer; state qualifications, experience, and salary expected. Address Executive, Box 209 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED SPECIALTY SALESMEN.
We wish to add 4 trained specialty salesmen to our Greater New York sales force.
We pay very liberal commission, enabling the right man to earn from $4,500 to $6,000 per year; our product is nationally advertised. We give you an article to sell, which is needed by every business man no matter what size he is; give us as much information of your past work as you can to help us measure you; your correspondence will be held confidential. E 153 Times.

EXPERIENCED MILKERS.
Wanted for Dairy Farms in Connecticut.
A representative of the Hartford County League—U. S. Government Farm Bureau, Hartford, Conn., will be at the United States Department of Labor Employment office, Room 8, U. S. Barge Office, Battery Park, New York, on Monday, Aug. 6th, from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.; applicants must be able to furnish good references as to character and farming experience.

EXPERIENCED MAN for sweater department, competent to fix Dubied and flatbed machines; give age, experience, and wages. Address Krossknit Mills, 387 Rider Av., New York City.

EXPORT.
YOUNG MAN FOR EXPORT DEPARTMENT OF DRY GOODS HOUSE; MUST SPEAK FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND SPANISH. PERMANENT POSITION WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ENERGETIC PERSON. APPLY E. DE GRANDMONT, INC., 20 WEST 37TH ST.

EXPORT MAN.
Correspondent, Spanish-English, preferably with knowledge of English shorthand, thoroughly experienced in export business, wanted as assistant to busy manager; state experience, age and salary to start. L 136 Times.

EXPORT HOUSE wants capable, experienced man to handle documents, invoices, &c., and keep books; state salary expected; give full particulars. Efficient, M 308 Times Downtown.

EXPORT MAN.—Experienced; executive ability; Spanish correspondent; bills of lading, declarations; do not apply unless qualified; Latin-American preferred. G 268 Times Downtown.

FARM HAND.—An experienced, sober, all-around young man on first-class New Jersey dairy farm; call Monday morning. Room 1005, 110 West 34th St.

FLOOR COVERING AND DRAPERY BUYER.
A progressive department store near Pittsburgh requires a bright young man as manager and buyer for floor covering and drapery departments; must be a hustler and accustomed to cater for volume; excellent opportunity. For interview address J. L. Goldsmith, care B. F. Lewis, 72 Madison Av., New York, giving full particulars as to experience, &c.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED PICTURE FITTERS; MUST BE THOROUGH IN ALL DETAILS.
ALSO
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN FOR THEIR KNIT UNDERWEAR.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

GLASS BLOWERS experienced in handling vacuum bottles and scientific glassware. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

GOOD FITTER FOR 5TH AV. ESTABLISHMENT; ONLY THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS CLIENTELE AND CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY BY LETTER ONLY.
MICHAEL,
734 5TH AV.

GROCERY BUYER, EXPERIENCED,
for department store doing upward of $300,000 grocery business; give full details in first letter; all communications treated confidential. Address G. N., Box 228 Times Downtown.

IMPORT-EXPORT HOUSE wants reliable efficient Japanese capable of managing one department independently; state qualifications, salary expected. Address D 192 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

JUNIOR CHEMIST.
Salary $1,020 to $1,380.
At least 18 years of age, who have received degree of B. S. or certificate from a reputable institution showing a two years' course in chemistry or its equivalent. Subjects and weights: Training and experience, 4; Technical, 6. Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, until August 9th at 4 P. M. For further information see City Record, or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT wanted; give age and experience. G 253 Times Downtown.

LARGE real estate firm require the services of a young man of good address and clean habits to assist in the mailing dept.; willing to apply himself diligently to the work with a view to acquainting himself with the real estate business. In reply state age, education, and salary desired. M. B., Box 21 Times.

LEDGER CLERK and general office man, competent and reliable; desirable opening for one who can prove ability; state age, nationality, references, and salary expectations. Braender Rubber and Tire Co., Rutherford, N. J.

HELP WANTED—Male.

LEDGER CLERK.—Experienced in handling detail of daily cash remittances; give references and salary expected. L 112 Times.

MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN.
High-grade man, between 32 and 40 years old, who has actually had experience in handling force of at least 150 men, on high production work and wide variety. We want a man who made a reputation on something besides munitions and who has references to that effect. One with technical training preferred, but must be thoroughly familiar with modern shop practice and have real executive ability.
Work consists principally of iron and bronze castings, weighing from 5 to 500 pounds; small turbine and centrifugal pump parts.
Unusual opportunity is offered a capable man to grow to a very desirable position with a large, reliable company. Plant located short distance from New York, in State of New Jersey.
In your letter give full details of experience and training, firms by whom employed, in what capacity and how long. What you say will be held in strict confidence. Mention age, weight, height, married or single, and salary expected. Address Foreman, M 358 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS, moulders, all around men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, steady work; no labor trouble; good wages. Apply Room 6, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MACHINIST. — First-class all-around man, experienced in experimental work. Call Monday, 8 A. M., 2 W. Broadway, 1 flight up.

MACHINIST to take care of handkerchiefs, hemstitching machine; good salary. Z 392 Times Annex.

MAIL CLERK.—American boy, about 18 years of age, must have a good education, write a good hand, and come well recommended; state experience, if any, and salary expected. Address C 231 Times Downtown.

MAIL ORDER MAN to act as business and circulation manager of a high-class educational publication which is sold entirely by mail and through advertising; state full experience. J. F. D., Box 19, Madison Square Station.

MAIL ORDER CLERK.—Energetic man having experience in mail order and publishing business; good salary and prospects. E 172 Times.

MANAGER WANTED, ESTABLISHED IMPORT-EXPORT HOUSE,
with executive ability and experienced in financing foreign business; familiar with products of the Far East, (China-Japan,) seeds, nuts, pongees, vegetable oils, egg products, ores, hides, &c.; exports: steel, woolen-cotton piece goods, hardware, heavy chemicals, paper, sundries; unqualified character and efficiency testimonials absolutely essential; bond; must actually control substantial amount import business against buyers' letters credit; not a man who thinks he can do so; excellent prospects; immediate engagement; moderate salary or commission till ability proven. Box G 269 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted to sell and assist in high-grade retail establishment; ability and character rather than experience desirable. A. R., 105 Times.

MANAGER,
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT.
Wanted, a man to manage an engraving department in a large department store; must have a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches and be a first-class executive accustomed to managing both male and female help; this is a splendid opportunity for one with the necessary qualifications. Address Engraving, X 241 Times Annex.

MANAGER for cloak and suit house in California; a man to merchandise stock, of executive ability, to handle help and advertising; must be aggressive and have up-to-date methods; big city experience; wonderful opportunity for right man. L 102 Times.

MANAGER.—Must be competent to take entire charge of men's and women's furnishing store, prominent avenue, Harlem; state age, experience, former employment. E 191 Times.

MANUFACTURING HOUSE
desires intelligent, forceful person in manufacturing department; experience with shirts or other men's apparel preferred; splendid opportunity for a man possessing superior ability and clean record.
State full particulars, including age, salary. P. O. Box 262, Philadelphia, Penn.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR in office of large corporation; state experience and salary expected. X 240 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER
PLANNING DEPARTMENT.
The largest company of its kind in the world has a position offering unusual opportunity to graduate mechanical engineer between 30 and 45 years old possessing the following qualifications:
Ability, after becoming thoroughly familiar with the works, to take orders and drawings and route the jobs from start to finished product, through the various departments, taking advantage of every resource to expedite delivery and reduce cost of production.
Experience at piecework rate setting on heavy accurate machinery and the necessarily large quantity of small component parts of these machines. Must be thoroughly familiar with modern time study and labor cost estimating methods.
We require a man of considerable executive capacity and unusual tact in order to get fullest co-operation of those with whom he comes in contact. We also require a man who has actually been employed in this line of work and has successful record.
State age, married or single, height, weight, education and training, actual experience, by whom previously employed, and salary expected. All you say will be kept confidential, so give all details of experience relative to requirements outlined above. Address Engineer, M 357 Times Downtown.

MECHANIC, first-class, wanted for private garage; must understand trucks. X 224 Times Annex.

MEN.—We require several first-class men on jigs and fixtures; excellent opportunity; highest wages; ideal working conditions. Write or call at labor office, Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation, (Simplex Plant,) New Brunswick, N. J.

MEN, (three,) with good education and selling ability; no others need apply; our men earn $50 to $300 weekly, commission basis; exceptional opening; quick advancement if efficient. Phone Main 4630 for appointment.

MILLINERY SALESMAN.
Experienced; sell fancy feathers to department stores and 5th Av. trade of the better grade; salary. L. F., 108 Times.

NIGHT WATCHMAN.—Must be thoroughly honest, sober, reliable, and have first-class references; job includes cleaning work; 8 hours per night 7 nights per week; $14 per week to start. Apply Monday morning, Electrical Testing Laboratories, 80th St. and East End Av., N. Y.

OFFICE MANAGER for sweater factory, with thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and correspondence; state salary, experience, and references; communications strictly confidential. E. R., 245 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY wanted; state experience and salary expected. L 89 Times.

OPPORTUNITY for a bright, energetic man aged 20-22, possessed of a high school education, good presence and address, to enter the office and learn the business of a reliable manufactory in Jersey City. Opportunity for advancement. Must be proficient in typewriting. State age, race, education, business experience and salary expected. Address Z 400 Times Annex.

OPPORTUNITY EXTRAORDINARY.
Energetic young man, experienced in filling kid glove orders in wholesale glove house, where advancement and hard work offer rare opportunity; state experience, reference, where employed, age in first letter, and salary wanted; communications strictly confidential; this position offers wonderful prospects to the right man. Address T 85 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—Young man, who is an experienced printer on negatives from pen drawings; steady position. Apply by letter only to Mr. Rebele, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

PRINTING LAYOUT MAN and estimator wanted by New York print shop producing quality work; preference for a young man of ability in typographical arrangement, who is capable of development; only applicants giving age, experience, and salary expected will be considered. D 120 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—A live man can make a connection worth having and keeping selling Locust Park plots, Westchester County; improvements; Locust Inn; 12 furnished bungalows for rent or sale; auditorium, tennis court, garage; liberal commission. D 80 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN of experience and character can make connections with Westchester County brokerage firm; preference given to one living on Harlem Division, below White Plains; combination salary and commission. M 306 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN of experience and character can make connections with Westchester County brokerage firm; preference given to one living on Harlem Division, below White Plains; combination, salary, and commission. M 306 Times Downtown.

RETIRED PROFESSOR or scholar with literary gifts to write articles on weekly assignment; state experience fully. X 213 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALES MANAGER
wanted to take charge of our Jobbing Department; must be thoroughly familiar with the sale of Wearing Apparel of all kinds, acquainted with regular channels of distribution, and have ability to find new ones. Apply by letter only, giving full history of business experience and references. Salary $2,500. Permanent position.
Address—Employment Manager,
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, ACQUAINTED WITH WHOLESALE GROCERY TRADE IN NEW YORK STATE AND PENNSYLVANIA; MAN WITH EXPERIENCE AND BEST REFERENCES ONLY CONSIDERED; STATE FULL PARTICULARS AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS W. G., BOX L 121 TIMES.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A calendar salesman for this territory, to start work Sept. 1; preference will be given to those who are experienced in this line; IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED IN THIS BUSINESS AND MAKING GOOD, WE HAVE SOMETHING VERY ATTRACTIVE TO OFFER YOU ON A SALARY AND COMMISSION BASIS, AND IT WILL PAY YOU TO COMMUNICATE WITH US; references absolutely necessary; exclusive copyrighted designs only; all applications treated as strictly confidential. ROBERT CHAPMAN COMPANY, GRAND ST & MORGAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SALESMAN, COMPETENT, WANTED, WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCE IN ASIATIC RAW SILK BUSINESS IN NEW YORK; WRITE FULLY TERMS, SALARY OR COMMISSION BASIS, AND REFERENCE. C 207 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Established misses' suit and coat house requires the services of experienced, high-class salesmen to represent them in the States of New York, New England, Pennsylvania, and the South; do not make application unless you can show facts of past record; commission and salary. L 101 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man of energy with experience selling notions to jobbers and retailers; good salary and commission to the right man with A1 references. H., P. O. Box 63, New York.

SALESMAN.
HAVE OPENING IN LARGE SELLING ORGANIZATION FOR A REAL SALESMAN; ONE NOT AFRAID OF HARD WORK, WILLING TO MAKE TERRITORY AS INSTRUCTED, AND POSSESSING A1 REFERENCES AS TO ABILITY, CHARACTER, &C.; AN OPPORTUNITY TO EARN $5,000 A YEAR IS OFFERED; EXPENSES ADVANCED AGAINST LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS. D 185 TIMES.

SALESMEN for large knitting mills for Middle West and New England States; bathing suits and sweaters; good proposition for right man; bathing suit line ready Sept. 15; experienced men only need apply; salary and commission. L 119 Times.

SALESMEN.—TEN REFINED GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADDRESS HAVE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MORE MONEY WITHIN THE NEXT WEEK THAN DURING ANY OTHER SIMILAR PERIOD OF THEIR LIVES; GENTLEMEN OVER FORTY PREFERRED; COMMISSION. CALL PROMPTLY 10 O'CLOCK MONDAY. AMSTERDAM DEVELOPMENT AND SALES CO., 1,269 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.—Pharmaceutical trade, following with physicians and druggists in New York City and vicinity, also Northern New Jersey; exceptional regular line and specialties; opportunity for a hustler; drawing account and commission. Write full particulars, in confidence, to Drugs, 48 West 4th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—A large manufacturer of an important electrical accessory for automobiles requires the services of several men with some sales experience; in answering, state previous employers and experience, also any personal information that would influence applicant in securing an interview; commission. L 91 Times.

SALESMEN will find it to their advantage to investigate our attractive offers in connection with new selling campaign; unusual fiction and magazine combinations, together with new and opportune publications; profitable connection can be made now; liberal commissions with bonus to producers. Agency Department, Review of Reviews Co., 347 5th Av., Room 502. Call after Monday.

SALESMAN (man or woman) wanted for local work in cities outside New York; new office specialty placed by salesman on approval, and we do the rest to close the sale; splendid opening, permanent and profitable; salary and commission; send for booklet. Address Randolph Whitman, 17 East 40th St., New York.

SALESMEN for dolls in all sections; call on highest class department stores, jewelry, furniture, and toy trade to sell the most beautiful dolls made in America; liberal commission and drawing account; write fully, stating experience, references, and capability; want only best type of gentlemen. Standard Doll Co., 147 West 18th.

SALESMEN WANTED. — Ambitious, keen, wide-awake salesmen to sell educational course to biggest employers in the country for their employes; no book proposition; no canvassing; the biggest movement of its kind in the country; can earn $5,000 and upward on commissions yearly. Write Box X 362 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
ONE FOR MIDDLE WEST, ONE FOR SOUTH, TO HANDLE EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL HAND EMBROIDERED WOMEN'S NECKWEAR LINE; COMMISSION BASIS; ONLY THOSE WITH FOLLOWING CONSIDERED; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. WRITE X 245 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMEN WANTED.
The Encyclopaedia Britannica offers sure and large returns to salesmen of at least high school education with clean records; opportunity for advancement if you have ability and are willing to do steady work; commission and drawing account. Call 116 to 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN.—Motor truck salesmen; preferably those who have had experience in selling Ford one-ton truck attachment; must be men of experience and proven ability to sell the biggest success of the day in motor truck line; commission and drawing account. Apply after 2 Monday. United Auto Dealers' Mfg. Co., 931-945 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Do you want a really good side line? Sell sales books; every merchant needs them; samples carried in pocket; $40 to $80 per month easily earned; commission basis; territory and prospects absolutely unlimited; get our interesting proposition. Curtis Printing Co., 1,001 University Av., St. Paul, Minn.

SALESMAN wanted by a large, high-class manufacturing concern of a staple commodity; only those that can show a record of $10,000 a year or over net earnings as a salesman need apply; salary and commission. S. W., 230 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—CURTAINS.
Large manufacturers of novelty curtains and yard goods want salesman with established trade in New York City on strictly commission basis. S. K., 132 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for a foreign importing house, must be competent and well experienced in Oriental raw products and acquainted with market and consumers, wanted on salary and commission; good future for right party; state details, references. X 227 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Desire high-class salesman, thoroughly acquainted in the South, with clothing and department store buyers, to represent large manufacturer of military uniforms; splendid opportunity for right party; commission basis; correspondence treated confidentially. L 90 Times.

SALESMEN.—A splendid opportunity is open for a few high-class salesmen to connect with a large manufacturer; only men capable of earning upward of $2,500 annually, commission basis, who can interest New York City buyers, need apply. Room 515, Woolworth Building.

SALESMAN.—High-grade specialty salesman for New York City and New Jersey territory; exceptional opportunity for man with typewriter, cash register, or kindred lines; $50 and up weekly on commission basis; must prove ability. Box M 360 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, ladies' shoes; also window trimmer; experienced man only; salary. 2,294-2,296 3d Av., cor. 125th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.
If salesmanship attracts you; if you have a good education and a clean record; if your personality is agreeable and forceful; you will find an unusual sales opportunity with a corporation engaged in educational work of exceptionally high character. Previous selling experience is desirable but not essential. College graduates with several years' business experience preferred. The organization is new and rapidly growing and now offers a ground-floor opportunity to men of selling and executive ability; several district managerships will be open within a year. Your reply will be held in strict confidence. Commission and drawing account.
L 38 Times.

SALESMEN WANTED.
For the sale of pure imported Olive Oil, exclusively or as a side line, on commission. We have some districts left open for the right party.
Who is well acquainted with the following trades:
WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERS.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DRUGS.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL LIQUORS.
First-class reference required, a good future to the right man.
Address full information to Box C 261 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Owing to military duty, we have a few vacancies in our selling force for both Greater New York and outside territory which must be filled quickly by Americans of good address, and at least 25 years of age; if you are a successful salesman (any line) we will make a place for you in our permanent organization, where advancement is swift and sure; we allow drawing account and expenses; if you are not making money write us for appointment, giving age, character of goods sold, and educational qualifications. E 169 Times.

SALESMEN. — WANTED, FEW HIGH-CLASS SPECIALTY SALESMEN. MUST BE ABLE TO INTEREST AND SELL BIGGEST MEN IN THE COUNTRY. WE ARE NOT NEW, HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET FOUR YEARS, OUR MEN EARNING FROM THREE THOUSAND TO TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR ON COMMISSIONS. A PROPOSITION THAT EVERY MANUFACTURER NEEDS AND BUYS IN BULK. WRITE Z 239 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN. — DESIRE HIGH-CLASS SALESMAN, THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED IN THE SOUTH WITH CLOTHING AND DEPARTMENT STORE BUYERS, TO REPRESENT LARGE MANUFACTURER OF MILITARY UNIFORMS; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; COMMISSION BASIS; CORRESPONDENCE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. ADDRESS BOX L 92 TIMES.

SALESMAN
wanted, highest grade man, familiar with wholesale and retail grocery trade New York and vicinity; only man with highest references and ability to command good salary need apply. W. O., Box 220 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, lubricating oil salesmen; previous selling experience oils or machinery important; give details, past experience, &c.; if favorable, interview by appointment; commission. G 264 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted with acquaintance to sell Balata and canvas stitched belting for the transmission of power; experience in belting or kindred lines necessary; salary or commission. Victor Balata & Textile Belting Co., 38 Murray St., N. Y. City.

SALESMAN to sell nationally advertised office specialty in protected New York City territory, on straight commission, producing large income to man not afraid of work; state age, education, experience in detail. Address Box 1,201, New York City.

SALESMAN in retail sporting goods, Victrola, and kodak store; must know how to sell goods, not merely wait on customers; experience and references necessary. S. B. Davega Co., 831 Broadway.

SALESMEN calling on department stores, Eastern, Middle Western, and Southern territory, to sell side line of wool fibre rug; prices right for big trade; commission basis. X 242 Times Annex.

SALESMAN. — Opportunity for experienced man for popular-priced silk and cloth skirts, covering New York State; must have good following; side line; commission basis. 44 East 23d, Room 1106.

SALESMAN, photographic; steady position for young man who knows business thoroughly and can serve high-class retail trade. Apply in person, Herbert & Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d.

SALESMEN, printing, controlling trade, wanted by medium-sized plant that has an enviable reputation for quality and service; salary or commission basis. Address, with full particulars as to experience, references, and remuneration desired, D 181 Times.

SALESMEN.—Traveling men to carry a side line of ladies' novelties; goods handled in every department and dry goods store in the country; sample line very light; excellent opportunity; commission basis. L 84 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; one who has had experience about import orders, embroideries, silk goods; commission basis. Apply by letter, state age, experience, reference. Japanese Manufacturer, E 132 Times.

SALESWOMEN AND SALESMEN.—Oil stock quick-selling proposition on Goose Creek, Texas; well now drilling; big gushers all around; big commission proposition. For interview address D 493 Times Annex.

SALESMAN of proven ability is seeking high-class connection calling on retailers and jobbers of dry goods or men's furnishings, Central West or Southern States. Lemoine, 607 West 139th St.

SALESMEN, now traveling and calling on premium hardware and drug trade, for biggest and cheapest selling razor on market; exclusive sales rights given; big commission. Strong Razor Co., 155 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN. — Experienced in hardware, tools, factory, and machine shop supplies; only those experienced in this line need apply; salary or commission. M 381 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, selling line of art goods, to handle line of novelties; to one who can show good results very good proposition offered; salary or commission. American Art Novelty, 45 East 20th St.

SALESMAN, acquainted with architect and engineer trade, to sell large filters and solicit repair work as a side line; commission; apply by letter, stating reference. Mulch Filter Co., 763 9th Av.

SALESMAN wanted, competent, in a retail clothier's trimming store out of town; salary, $15 to $18 plus commission on new business; none but previously experienced need apply. Integrity, D 149 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opening for three high-grade salesmen with large manufacturer; positions permanent; will pay $60 and up weekly, commission basis; exceptional opportunity for men with specialty experience; references required. Room 508, 20 Vesey St.

SALESMAN to carry high-grade line of silk waists for Southern territory; may carry kindred line; commission basis. Hollow & Perlow, 151 West 25th St.

SALESMEN calling on furniture stores to carry as side line photographs of the best line of portable lamps and shades on the market; commission basis; territory, South, Middle West, and Coast. D 147 Times.

SALESMAN.—Muslin underwear, Pennsylvania and Middle West; no objections to side line; also one for New York City and suburbs; commission basis. F. N., 243 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on lighting fixtures for a manufacturer; New Jersey territory; commission basis. Address J. T., 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN to handle case strapping device; easy seller; want good talker; must have some experience; commission and small salary; excellent opportunity. S. S., 45 Times.

SALESMAN; must be high grade, young, and ambitious; permanent position, with good future; salary and commission. L 53 Times.

SALESMAN.—Jobber carrying large stock wants experienced salesmen; name last employer; commission and drawing. X 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—One who is thoroughly conversant with the cordage and twine business; state salary expected. B. K., G 271 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for decorative linens for city trade on commission; experienced only. R. H., 215 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Education, appearance, personality, and clean record more important than experience; salary or commission. E 167 Times.

SALESMEN, A1, wanted on first-class proposition; only those capable of earning $100 per week need apply; commission. J. E. Wilmot, 228 West 58th St.

SALESMAN for new proposition; commission. Segall, 2,744 Broadway, near 105th St., 1 flight up.

SALESMAN experienced in lighting fixtures, retail work; state references and experience; salary. R W 260 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN—Experienced children's white dresses; commission basis. Apply all week. Esdee Dress Mfg. Co., 106 Grand St.

SALESMAN wanted, calling on shoe trade, to introduce a new specialty; commission. Key's Outside Shoe Arch, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMAN with hospital trade experience; salary; commission; confidential. L 122 Times.

SALESMAN.—Traveling for popular-priced trimmed hats; must have good following; commission or salary. J. D., 18 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMEN.—Specialty salesmen wanted; large Pittsburgh concern can use several exceptionally good specialty salesmen; easy selling product, backed up by strong national and local advertising campaigns; territory Greater New York City; drawing account against commission and weekly bonus. For appointment answer fully, stating age, experience, references. D 489 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.
Three men of good ability, willing to be trained in our method of selling; must be clean cut and of good reputation; can earn $6,000 to $10,000 per year on commission only; a good square chance for promotion to executive positions with old-established house; good book, insurance of advertising salesmen preferred; no advances; letters in confidence telling what you have done. Address for interview C 232 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A well-established manufacturer of office supplies offers good opportunity, with attractive future, to a man as salesman, selling to the consumer in New York City territory; liberal commission, with small drawing account, will be paid; applicant must be well educated, of good appearance, and willing to work; to receive attention, let your application state age, experience, and qualifications. M 379 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN MOTOR TRUCKS.
One for Brooklyn, one New York, one Long Island; must be experienced; fine proposition for live salesman; commission basis; drawing account for salesmen with good past record of selling motor trucks. Apply 9 A. M., Mr. Glass, Burford & Co., 42 West 62d St.

SALESMAN.—Good opening for progressive young man to sell store fixtures; most complete line in country; knowledge of retail merchandising and ability to plan and design layouts essential; man with ability will receive good salary. Address L. F. S., 3,525 Broadway.

SALESMAN to carry as a side line window shades, scrims, and marquisettes, representative line, for the South and Middle West; samples weigh only three pounds; commission basis only; splendid opportunity for man calling on department store trade. F. & M. Co., 13 East 22d St., City.

GLASSBLOWER.—Up-to-date, well established factory situated near New York City, requires immediately the services of several first-class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus; very attractive proposition for high-grade workers. X 234 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Have good proposition for salesmen selling aluminum cooking utensils to retail trade; commission basis. D 196 Times.

SECRETARY.—A LARGE DEPARTMENT STORE IN NEW YORK REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS SECRETARY TO ONE OF THE EXECUTIVES; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. D 193 TIMES.

SECRETARY for national Jewish organization; college graduate preferred; salary $1,250; give full particulars, indicating fitness, business training and initiative, office-managing experience. D 137 Times.

SECRETARY to busy corporation President; must be expert stenographer, well-bred, and of fine appearance; must be able to work and think fast; state age, salary, and experience. Address Box L 122 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, capable of assisting on books, by large manufacturing concern; address, stating experience, age, references, salary expected. A. D., Box 208, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SNAP FASTENER SALESMAN.
Experienced, acquainted with glove, leather goods, and petticoat trade; a live proposition for a live man; salary or commission; give full particulars. D 98 Times.

SODA MAN; experienced; steady position; $15 per week salary. Apply in person, H. C. Merrill, care of Long Island News Co., L. I. R. R. Station, Flatbush Avenue, between 9 and 12 Monday morning.

SPECIAL State representative; four men capable earning $5,000 commission yearly; visit one town each county, appoint for co-operative organization, national scope; permanently increasing, unusually profitable income; no advances or drawing accounts; must pay own expenses first two weeks; details, interview only. Townsend System of Co-operation, 25 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER
WANTED FOR FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND SPANISH; PERMANENT POSITION; STATE SALARY, GIVE NATIONALITY AND REFERENCE. E 145 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Managing Director of large international shipping corporation requires an expert stenographer to act as secretary; high school or college education necessary; excellent prospects for wideawake, intelligent man. Address, stating full details of education, experience, and initial salary desired. M 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A permanent position with big future open in advertising department of large manufacturing concern; prefer some one with advertising experience; state age, experience, and salary; application must be typewritten and will be considered as example of work. X 233 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, male, for temporary position in real estate office, beginning Aug. 6; salary $18. Address G 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; young man as office assistant; must be able to keep stock accounts and general office work; an exceptional opportunity to the right party; salary $75 monthly. Call Room 1206, 220 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER who uses his head can obtain position with fine prospects; must have had stenographic and business experience and come well recommended; age preferably 17 to 20; salary, $15; state full particulars. L 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, English-Spanish, thoroughly efficient, not afraid of work; accustomed to export trade; state salary desired, experience; write fully. Box 213, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for large motor truck factory in New York City; excellent opportunity for young man having initiative and ability; salary to start, $15. A. N., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER wanted who has gained his experience with engineering and construction companies for secretarial capacity; salary to start $150 per month. C 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in Certified Public Accountant's office; must be familiar tabulating work on wide carriage; excellent opportunity accountancy student; salary $20 to $25. M 398 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by a large, high-grade mercantile house; must be capable, intelligent, and adaptable. Address, stating experience, if any, references, and salary expected, L 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thorough knowledge of Italian, with French desirable; accustomed to work; good typist; state experience, salary desired; write fully. Box 215, Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER.
Capable, in engineering office; salary $65 month to start; state qualifications fully. M 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
Young man; wholesale dry goods house; no commercial experience necessary. Call Monday, G. W. Pietsner, 440 4th Av.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Young man, capable and energetic; $10 start. M 865 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary, Executive, industrious, initiative; state age, experience, salary. L 127 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted having general office experience; state age and salary. F 1 Times.

SOLICITOR, Printing.—Young man to solicit new business for moderate-sized plant; splendid opportunity for one of good address and connections; state full particulars, business experience, references, salary desired. D 182 Times.

STOCK AND SHIPPING CLERK for shirt house to take charge of buttons and trimmings; those having experience preferred; give experience and salary expected. C 241 Times Downtown.

STOCK and ENTRY CLERK.—Bright young man, 18-20; wholesale dry goods house; state experience; references required. Write T. M., 1,564 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN can make big commission selling active Aviation Curb stock. Call before 12, 303, 15 Whitehall St.

STOCK SALESMAN for Long Island; good proposition; particulars on application; commission. C 272 Times Downtown.

STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN.
The Ferguson Steel & Iron Co. of Buffalo is in need of the services of twenty more detailers and checkers on mill and office building work; several large Government contracts now on hand; permanent positions for capable men; substantial bonus paid every three months; railroad fare to Buffalo refunded; state experience and salary expected; a personal interview can be arranged with representative now in New York. Address D 53 Times.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER.—Construction company requires for Connecticut first-class structural engineer, not over 35; take charge of design of machine shops; state experience and present salary in confidence. L 114 Times.

STUDENT ARCHITECT wanted to make tracing of floor plans and elevation of building proposed; give experience and salary expected; may lead to an offer to go South. D 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER OR TYPEWRITER, Spanish, able to write both Spanish and English; must be experienced in office work; preference given to applicant familiar with exporting house requirements; salary $18-$20, depending upon ability; promotion when deserved. Exporter, M 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with at least five years' experience as bookkeeper and assistant purchasing agent and to take charge of sundry stock room; salary, $20. Call, with written application, A. Simonson, 506 5th Av., near 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER; must be able to take rapid shorthand and dictaphone dictation; state age, experience, and salary expected. M 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, familiar with legal work and able to take testimony; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent; must be experienced and well recommended. Apply Partola Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av.

STOCK SALESMAN.
Real live man, with clientele, can secure connection, broker, marketing listed Curb stock. Big commission. No advances. B. B., 444 Times Downtown.

STORY OF A SALESMAN'S SUCCESS.
A salesman came to our office seven years ago to take up a new line of business—a line against which he had been prejudiced, but which he knew carried great rewards for the successful. His average commissions after the second year have been about $7,000 a year, and he has built up a future income of over $2,500 a year on business already written.
We are enlarging our organization to prepare for an enormous expansion of business during the next few years. We have positions for two good salesmen with successful records. Under our method of instruction failure is well-nigh impossible if they will pay the price in hard work. Liberal drawing account against commissions.
This offer will be open during the next week. Only applicants of unquestioned integrity and with high-grade references will be considered. L. A. Cerf, Manager, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, City.

TELEGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, about 18, good penman and correct at figures; chance for advancement. Seidenberg, 267 Avenue A, (68th.)

THREE HIGH GRADE SPECIALTY salesmen to work out of our Chicago office. Must be able to sell biggest manufacturers a proven proposition which they need badly and are buying readily. Our men now making three to twelve thousand on commission. Thorough training given in New York before going to field. Write L 74 Times.

TREE SURGEONS.
Wanted—By small firm, operating within 100 miles of New York City, a few young men with experience in tree surgery. X 222 Times Annex.

TIMEKEEPER ASSISTANT.
One accustomed to time clock, job order system, by electric railway company; salary $60 a month to start; state qualifications fully. M 303 Times Downtown.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office, at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOL DESIGNER for small tools, such as drill jigs, screw machine, and automatic tools; first-class man of good experience at this line. Bijur Motor Lighting Co., Factory Terminal Building F, Bloomfield St. and Riverfront, Hoboken.

TRANSPORTATION CLERK.—Familiar with express, railroad, and automobile deliveries; experience on newspaper preferable but not essential; state age, education, and salary expected. X 219 Times Annex.

TYPIST, clerk, law office; American; opportunities for study; law student preferred; in own hand, state experience and salary. G 242 Times Downtown.

TYPIST to take reports direct to machine; must be capable operator with some experience; salary $14; state age, experience and telephone number. L 71 Times.

TYPIST who can do dictaphone work; state age, experience, and salary desired. G 238 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAKER.—Practical man, understanding his business thoroughly. Box 15, 3,018 3d Av.

WATER TENDERS, oilers, boiler cleaners, coal passers, machine helpers, &c., wanted. Apply New York Edison Co., 38th St. and 1st Av., Monday morning.

WHOLESALE KID GLOVE HOUSE SEEKS THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED ORDER AND DETAIL MAN, ONE WHO CAN DO BIG THINGS; THE OPPORTUNITY IS EXCEPTIONAL; A1 SALARY TO RIGHT PARTY; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND WHERE EMPLOYED IN FIRST LETTER. L 83 TIMES.

WOOLEN EXAMINER wanted; an experienced woolen piece goods examiner wanted by large importing house; middle-aged man preferred; answer, giving full particulars and salary wanted. D 164 Times.

15 MEN WANTED
SALARY $1,500 TO $2,000.

THE POSITION
These men are to be used in executive positions in our various departments. Their duties will be the supervision and direction of groups of young men and women who are engaged in filling orders received by mail, and include order filling, stock keeping, checking, wrapping, packing, &c., and attendant clerical work.

THE MAN
The ideal applicant for one of these positions should first of all have the ability to think clearly and logically, and to act accordingly. He should have had a good education as well as forceful appearance and a pleasing personality. He should have had at least two years' experience in the actual handling of one of the groups of merchandise listed below.

Heavy Hardware and House Furnishings—Men's Furnishings—Crockery—Lamps and Toys—Small Wares, Notions and Laces—Paints and Wall Paper—Muslin Underwear and Corsets—Automobile and Bicycle Accessories—Electrical Supplies—Domestics, Silks and Dress Goods—Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments—Plumbing Supplies and Steam Fittings—Books and Stationery—Packing and Shipping—Receiving and Warehousing.

HOW TO APPLY
Do not telephone! Do not call!
(1) Check the group above in which you have had experience.
(2) Answer the questions below.
(3) Mail this advertisement and receive a special application form.

Age?.......Name.............
Nationality?........Address...........
Married?..........
Education?..........

EVERY APPLICATION CONSIDERED WITH ABSOLUTE CONFIDENCE.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, 25 WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN to manage office details and handle follow-up sales correspondence of automobile and airplane parts; manufacturing company; must have ability to put office on an efficient basis; prefer man with some mechanical knowledge and sales experience, with aptitude for details; excellent opportunity with rapidly growing concern; state initial salary expected and full particulars to receive consideration. L 109 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—Opening for an energetic young man of 18 in a suburban real estate and insurance business; one residing between Mt. Vernon and White Plains preferred; give particulars of education and business experience. M 307 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 25 to 30 years of age, having had some experience and familiar with the marketing and selling of roasted coffees; chance for advancement; state reference in confidence. Opportunity, G 263 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Wholesale dry goods house wants bright young man as sample clerk; one familiar with cotton yarn preferred; a good opportunity for the right party. Address M 326 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WANTED, TYPIST, RESIDENT BUYER'S OFFICE; OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. X 216 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MEN to carry samples and make themselves generally useful in shipping department; must be strong and willing. Call 8 East 22d St.

YOUNG MAN, aggressive, experienced in purchasing department of oil company required; no others need apply. State particulars. G 249 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, to assist in shipping room; references required. Call Monday at 9 A. M. Goodman & Son, 18-20 West 4th St.

YOUNG MAN, aggressive, experienced in purchasing department of oil company, required; no other need apply; state particulars. L 11 Times.

YOUNG MAN as assistant order clerk in purchasing department electrical supply house; state experience and salary expected. M 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to assist shipping clerk. Apply Superintendent, Aeolian Co., Factory G, Borden and Review Av., Long Island City.

YOUNG MAN wanted for stock, wholesale notion house; excellent chance for advancement. L 88 Times.

YOUNG MEN, four, wanted, under 21 years, to work in a laboratory in the city; light physical labor; chance to learn; permanent position; $9 a week to start. L 105 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
We are constantly listing hundreds of openings for high-grade men of broad specialized experience; we must have men to fill the following immediately:
EXECUTIVE AND SALES DEPT.:
$1,800-$2,600—OFFICE MANAGERS AND ACCOUNTANTS.
Several openings for high-grade Executives.
$1,000-$2,000—SALESMAN, local and traveling.
TECHNICAL DEPT.:
PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, $1,300 to $5,000.
TIME STUDY ENGINEERS, $1,000 to $2,000.
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, general theoretical and practical work, $1,800 to $3,000.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, hydro-electric design, $3,000.
ONE OPERATING ENGINEER, chief's license, $2,100.
FOREMAN, for tool shop, on brass and bronze castings, $2,100.
MASTER MECHANIC, Florida, $1,200 and house.
ENGINEERING DRAFTSMEN, salaries ranging from $1,200 to $2,500.
CLERICAL DEPARTMENT:
GENERAL ACCOUNTANTS AND OFFICE MANAGERS, several in and outside of New York; Americans preferred; $1,200 to $1,500 per annum.
EXPORT SHIPPING CLERKS, (4;) knowledge of Spanish; $18 to $25 per week.
STOCK CLERK.—Knowledge of auto accessories; $18 per week.
CLERKS—SHIPPING, BILL AND GENERAL CLERKS, $10 to $14 per week.
STOCK CLERK.—Knowledge of typewriting; $12 per week.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of stenography, $12 per week.
CASHIER, (downtown position,) $50 month and meals.
STENOGRAPHERS, all lines of business, $10 to $30 per week.
BOOKKEEPERS.—Unusually fine openings.
TYPISTS.—The call for typists is still increasing.
CALL 9 TO 2 DAILY.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY.
J. J. McLAUGHLIN, C. P. HASSON.
OFFICE MANAGER-ACCOUNTANT, retail experience, $2,000; employment manager, factory experience, $1,800-$2,400; chief clerks, (3,) bank experience, $1,800-$2,400; bookkeeper for Martinique, speak French, $2,000; efficiency man, technical experience, $1,800; export buyer, general merchandise, $1,800; cost clerks, (2,) for public accountant, $1,200-$1,500; bank bookkeepers, (2,) $1,300; bookkeeper and collection correspondent, $1,300; bookkeeper, marine insurance, $1,100; bookkeeper, New Jersey, $1,300; several assistant bookkeepers, $15-$18; numerous stenographic openings, $15-$22; experienced bank clerks, (10,) $35-$70 month; timekeeper, $10; typists, (4,) $50-$70 month; clerk auto company, $12; clerks, Jersey City, (6,) $12-$14; file clerks, (3,) $10-$12; boys, (12,) 16-18 years, $7-$10 week.

AUDITOR, must have constructive ability and training; extensive banking experience essential; $3,000.
ASSISTANT AUDITORS, (2,) for corporation; public accounting experience preferred; also several other cost and general accountants; $1,500-$1,800.
BOOKKEEPERS; many openings at salaries ranging from $18-$25.
STENOGRAPHERS, (5,) $20-$25; Spanish stenographers for South America; $150 monthly.
CLERKS, traffic man, $20-$25; freight rate clerk, $20; others, $12-$20.
OFFICE BOYS, (5;) must have working papers.
PACE AGENCY FOR PLACEMENTS, INC., 30 Church St. Room 811. Call in person, 9 to 2.

CLEAN-CUT American young men for the following permanent openings:
20 JUNIOR CLERKS, (18-20 yrs.) High School or College education, for BANKS, EXPORT and INSURANCE COMPANIES, $8-$10-$12.
1 MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, (Power,) $12.
2 ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPERS, $15.
1 COST CLERK, $20.
1 CONSULAR INVOICE CLERK, $20-$25.
1 CORRESPONDENT, (northern part of State, engineering line,) $25.
5 STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$22.
50 OFFICE BOYS, (neat appearance, $7-$8.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, 37 Liberty St.

CORRESP'T-PRICE CLERK, complete knowledge expt. elec. supplies, $250; Mgr. expt. dept., absolute knowledge cotton gds., write Fr., Span., Port., $5,000; Sales Engineer, pumping mach'y, $1,500; Draftsman, 40-45 yrs., power plant layout expr., $200; Auditors, young men, voucher expr., $30; Steno., young man, $25; Typist, over draft age, $22; College Boy, $18; Clerks, Typists, $15. Alliance Exchange, 29 Liberty St.

EXCELLENT OPENING
for high-grade men of American birth and parentage; bookkeepers, stenographers, cost accountants and clerical, $12, $15, $18, $25, $30; numerous junior openings, $6, $8, $10.
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE, 50 Court St., Brooklyn.

SPANISH-ENGLISH TRANSLATOR, fluency, correctness, $1,000 yearly, with luncheons; another shipping house, $15 weekly. Beers Agency, Flatiron, or Havana, Cuba. Only American agency specializing in Latin-American help. Established 1906.

ACCOUNTANTS, (senior, cost,) $2,200; export, $2,000; accountants, $25-$60; ledger clerks, $15-$20; bookkeepers, $18; stenographers, $20; typists, $15; clerks. Mighill Agency, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for good positions in Cuba; English only, or English-Spanish; splendid opportunities; salaries from $80 to $125 per month. P. O. Box 1,626, Havana, Cuba.

Efficient Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—Bookkeeper, (cotton goods,) $1,500; stenographers, clerks, office boys. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Numerous good permanencies; bookkeepers, $20-$15; cost clerk, $15-$18; correspondent, $14; comptometers. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau St.

Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.—Accountants, $3,000; secretary, $30; bookkeepers, bank and commercial; stenographers, clerks, typists. Register free.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., AGENCY, 30 East 42d.—Immediate opening; high salaried positions.

F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway; register free; engineers, draftsmen, surveyors, stenographers.

Instruction.

DO YOU LIKE TO USE TOOLS?
Earn $25 to $75 a week and at the same time establish yourself in a profitable, permanent profession. Mechanical dentists are in great demand. No book study—just practical work. Three months' course. Easy payments. You can earn while you learn. School established 25 years. Professor Bodee is recognized as America's leading authority on mechanical dentistry. Ask any reputable dentist about this school. Write for free Booklet No. 19. Bodee Dental Trade School, 15 West 44th St. Supervision of State University.

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Earn $25 to $100 weekly as professional, commercial, or motion-picture photographer; 3 months' course covers everything; motion-picture photographers enlisting for military service leave good positions vacant; studio photographers are rushed with orders from soldiers for portrait photographs. Day or evening classes; easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. Inst. of Photography, T-8, 141 West 36th St., New York.

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BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a Certified Public or Cost Accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our new easy system; send for booklet T and special offer; we have no solicitors. Universal Business Institute, 37 Madison Av., New York.

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PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction. Make reservation now for Fall season. References required.

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Three months' individual instruction.
Special rates. Graduates registered.
V. M. WHEAT.
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TEACHER, experienced, prepares sighted workers to instruct blinded soldiers embossed reading and music; terms on application. L 49 Times.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

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AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wanted—both men and women—in cities outside New York; new office specialty placed on approval by agent and we do the rest to close the sale; splendid opening, large profits and permanent; send for instruction book. Address Randolph Whitman, 17 East 40th St., New York.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF SELECT USED AUTOMOBILES NOW GOING ON AT NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. EVERY CAR GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF WHAT WE HAVE ON HAND AT PRESENT; OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY:
1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR; brand new; big discount.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING; elegant condition.
1917 HUDSON Cabriolet; like new.
1916 DANIELS 8.
18 Series STUDE. "6"; run less than 500 miles.
1916 PACKARD "Twin Six," 7 pass. tour.
1916 STUTZ Bulldog Special, 4 pass.
1916 CADILLAC "8," 7 passenger.
1916 OLDSMOBILE Baby "4."
1915 CADILLAC 7-pass.; like new.
SILVER SPECIAL RACEABOUT; like new.
1916 HUPMOBILE.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster; like new.
MERCER Model M, Touring.
PIERCE-ARROW 6-38; electric lights and starter.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
OPEN EVENINGS.

A HIGH-CLASS BARGAIN LIST.
STUTZ SPECIAL; WIRE WHEELS.
Packard 1-35 Touring; like new.
LANCIA 5-PASS. TOURING.
Rothschild Body, Wire Wheels.
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
MARMON CHUMMY ROADSTER; like new; run 1,700 miles.
PAIGE 1917 SEDAN.
CHANDLER CONVERTIBLE SEDAN.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 1917, 8-CYL.
4-Pass. Chummy Roadster, 3 weeks old.
MERCER 5-PASS. TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
R. S. IRELAND.
1,648 Broadway. Phone Circle 5249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

ALL OFFERS CONSIDERED!!
1917 DAVIS, 7-PASSENGER.
Slip covers, new shoes, Continental motor.
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New car, guaranteed. Discount.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster.
Model "75-B"; new shoes; bargain.
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Slip covers, new shoes, repainted.
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Continental motor, new shoes; bargain.
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6 cylinder, bumper, slip covers.
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Excellent condition; bargain.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT., 815 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ATTENTION! CLEARANCE SALE!!
1917 Crow Elkhart, 2 tops.
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1916 Chandler 7 pass.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.
GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE, 1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

A PEERLESS TOURING.
Luxurious, high-class, seven-passenger; Gray Davis self starter, Bosch ignition; cost $5,000; accept $850. 305 West 79th.

AN OLDSMOBILE CABRIOLET.
1916 four, model 43 serial; three passenger; ideal for lady or physician; $750. Holmes, 305 West 79th St.

A 1913 MERCER SPEEDSTER, TYPICAL RACING CAR, RECENTLY OVERHAULED AND PAINTED, MECHANICALLY GUARANTEED; EXTRAS INCLUDE 2 SHOES (MOUNTED,) SEARCHLIGHT, CHAINS, TOOLS, AND SEAT ON RUNNING BOARD; DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT. MRS. SOLOMON, PHONE 5805 MORNINGSIDE, APT. 27.

BABY FIAT Roadster, latest importation.
CADILLAC 1917 LIMOUSINE; like new.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
MERCER 1916 22-72 ROADSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX "75" SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
BUICK "BIG SIX," 1916, ROADSTER.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BAKER electric phaeton runabout; perfect order; new Exide battery; ideal lady or physician; thorough demonstration. D. D. Moore, 656 West 30th St. 7700 Chelsea.

BUICK 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 "16 valve" Speedster.
STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special.
FIAT "55" Riviera Touring.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
LIBERTY 1917 Brougham.
MARMON 1915 "41" Speedster.
SIMPLEX "75" 4-Pass.
NATIONAL "Series V" Speedway roadster.
MERCER 1913 Raceabout; wire wheels.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917, Model 55, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger touring; used as demonstrator by one salesman only; in very fine mechanical condition; paint, top, tires, &c., the same; especially priced.
DETROIT-CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., 536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Tel. 3240 Mulberry. Used Car Dept.

CADILLAC '16 and '15, '16 Dodge roadster, Chandler roadster, '16 Pullman chummy, one man tops, $25; skid chains cheap; touring and limousine bodies; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th floor.

CADILLAC 1916 7-passenger touring car; perfect condition; only used four months; $1,600. Phone 507 Mamaroneck.

CADILLAC.—Just overhauled; all latest improvements. Call Monday 350 East 64th. Schwarz.

CHANDLER 7-passenger, Model 17; just overhauled and repainted; perfect condition. Telephone Harraden, 5315 Barclay or 472-R Mount Vernon.

CHANDLER.—5-passenger, $400, 1915; cost $1,975; just as good today as when bought; owner going to France. Bob, 1,032 Lexington Av., (74th St.)

CHANDLER, 1917, Cloverleaf. Telephone 4300 Yonkers, Lowa, 241 South Broadway.

CHEVROLET, 1917 touring. Model Baby Grand. Car has been driven only 2,500 miles. Price, $600.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

CHEVROLET; Model Royal Mail. Car is in exceptionally good mechanical condition, equipped with good shoes and one extra.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

DODGE, 1917, TOURING CAR. PRICE, $675.
Used 2,600 miles; has every possible equipment and is like new; one extra shoe mounted; has the high hood and the long wheel base; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars. Every car has been gone over in our repair shop and guaranteed to be in the condition represented.
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FIAT.—For sale, bargain, 20-30 Fiat (foreign) touring car; A1 condition; reasonable price asked. J. B. Hyde, 155 West 54th.

FORD, 1917 coupelet. Very near new; equipped with demountable rims, non-skid shoes all around.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FORD 1914; reasonable; recently overhauled; special built sedan body. Seen 129 West 80th, 9-10 A. M. and 5-6:30 P. M. Phone 8588 Schuyler.

FRANKLIN Standard Limousine, 1917.—My car is absolutely new, having been driven a total of 560 miles. Circumstances rather than a criticism of the car makes this necessary. Can save you several hundred dollars on this model. Z 377 Times Annex.

HUDSON 1916 touring; in excellent shape; newly painted, tires new; $750. Can be seen at garage, 420 East 147th St., or 1,790 Broadway, Room 501. 4544 Columbus.

HUDSON 1916 Super 6 7-passenger; newly painted; run only 5,000 miles. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

LOCOMOBILE, 1917, "48" 7-pass. limousine, ready for immediate delivery, practically new, at an appreciable saving in cost.
For further information inquire of Exchange Car Department, Locomobile Company, West 61st St., near Broadway. Telephone Columbus 7750.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, beautiful 6-38, used two seasons; electric self-starter, lights; condition like new. 150 West 55th.

MAXWELL 1917 runabout, new condition; price $425, subject to reasonable offer. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

MERCER ROADSTER for sale, 1913, electric lights and starter; tires in first class condition; 2 extras; $500 cash. G 236 Times Downtown.

MERCER, 1915, 6-passenger, mechanically perfect, newly painted, extra equipment; sacrifice. C. R. Runyon, Jr., 50 Church St.

MERCER, 1916 Runabout, Raceabout, Toy, also touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

METZ.—Beautiful 1917 Metz roadster, like new; traded in for touring; bargain. Metz Motor Car Co., 240 West 50th.

MINERVA touring, overhauled; guaranteed 6 months; mechanically perfect; electric lighting, wire wheels; $1,500. Minerva Motor Car Co., Service Station, 227 West 64th St.

OLDSMOBILE.—Fully equipped; bargain. Garage, 966 Prospect Av. Harry Ehrmann, Stuyvesant 1212.

OVERLAND coupe, with extra body, 1915, $475; last word in equipment; electric starting, lighting; 30 days' trial allowed. Cully, 1,032 Lexington Av., (74th St.)

OVERLAND runabout, 1916, $325; extra new shoe and tubes; electric starting and lighting; elegantly equipped; 30 days' trial allowed. Jones, 1,032 Lexington Av., (74th St.)

PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE.
10 West 60th St., (two doors from Broadway.) Telephone Columbus 5078.
PACKARDS: 1916 "1-25" Touring, 7 pass. 1916 "1-35" Phaeton; Westinghouse shock absorbers.
ALSO: 1916 Stutz Runabout. 1915 and 1914 S. G. V. 1912 Lancia Touring. Flat Racer Special. Mercer 1913 Raceabout.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED IN PAYMENT

PACKARD 1917—2.35 and 2.25 demonstrators, guaranteed same as new car, fully equipped; 2 extra Kelly Springfield tires, mounted; especially priced. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD 1914 SMALL LANDAULET, $850, SELF-STARTER, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, SHOCK ABSORBERS; CAR IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER; ANY DEMONSTRATION. OWNER, PRIVATE GARAGE, 16 EAST 39TH ST.

PACKARD 3-ton truck chassis, overhauled and guaranteed; also several other makes. PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.

PACKARD, 1914
seven-passenger touring, 48 H. P., in fine condition; very elegant; owned by private family. Make offer to Ezidi, 123 West 52d St., New York.

PACKARD TWIN SIX, also Packard 3-38 touring cars. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1-25 salon touring car, in good condition. (No. 1,813.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 1909-30 limousine car, in good condition. (No. 1,923.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 1-35 phaeton car, in good condition. (No. 1,500.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARD 1-48 touring car, painted blue. (No. 1,705.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PHAETON, 1917, four-passenger, in perfect condition, run 2,000 miles; must sacrifice at once if you want a perfect car at a bargain, act quickly. L 141 Times.

PIERCE ARROWS.
A Series Three 48 seven passenger touring car, newly painted, new tires, new car guarantee. So nearly like the new Series Four models now being delivered that it's hard to tell one from the other.
Also other GUARANTEED Pierce Arrows, newly painted, and in splendid condition.
48 Seven Passenger, $2,750.
38 Four Passenger, $2,750.
48 Seven Passenger, $2,250.
38 Five Passenger, $1,500.
48 Seven Passenger, $1,750.
NOW is the time to buy. 20 minutes from New York by Hudson Tubes. Our car will meet you if you telephone.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO., 416 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Mulberry 4000. Pierce Arrow Distributors.

PIERCE-ARROW TOURING.
Beautiful 7-passenger, 6-48, like new, used two seasons; starter and lights; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

PIERCE-ARROW, 1917 "38" touring, bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway, Columbus 3381.

Pierce-Arrow (1917) limousine; 38 H. P. Cadillac (1917) landaulet; like new. F. Turner, phone 5475 Broad.

POPE HARTFORD, 1912 TOURING.
In exceptionally fine condition.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Phone Flatbush 8384.

RARE CHANCE!
NEW SHEFFIELD-SIMPLEX
RECENTLY OUT OF CUSTOM HOUSE.
ORIGINAL COST CHASSIS, $8,000.
BREWSTER BODY, $2,800.
Equipped with special lightweight two-door Brewster sedan body, luxuriously equipped, including electric starting, lighting and generating system, wire wheels, worm drive; ready for immediate use; inspection and demonstration; considered to be superior mechanically to its sister car, the Rolls-Royce.
PRICE, $7,500.00.
GILHOOLY, 240 WEST 54TH ST., CIRCLE 2462. BASEMENT.

REO.—Four passenger; splendid condition; good looker; new batteries, new tires; demonstration any time; bargain. Telephone Barclay 7977.

ROLLS-ROYCE Landau Brougham, also touring. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

ROSKAM SCOTT CO.,
HIGH-GRADE USED CARS.
1916 PIERCE 6-48 7-passenger, like new.
1917 HUDSON Cabriolet, 3-passenger; bargain.
1916 PACKARD 1-25 Limo, Brougham, also club Roadster.
1916 Cadillac Cabriolet, three-passenger.
1916 CADILLAC Limo, Brougham, Westinghouse absorbers.
1916 PACKARD 1-35 twin six, limousine.
1916 STUTZ Bulldog Special, like new.
1916 PACKARD 1-35 7-passenger touring.
1916 NATIONAL 12-cyl., 6-passenger tour.
CADILLAC SEDAN, like new; bargain.
1914 PIERCE 6-38 5-passenger tour.
1917 WILLYS KNIGHT 3-passenger coupe.
1915 STEARNS small limousine brougham.
1915 PEUGEOT 5-passenger, starting, &c.
PIERCE LANDAULET 66 Brewster land.
1913 SIMPLEX 38, Springfield Convertible.
1914 MINERVA land. Brougham; also tour.
Metallurgique touring; '12 Lancia, 30, tour.; Renault 35-45 R'dster; Isotta 30, town car; '14 Mitchell Sedan, special body, $650.
OUR GUARANTEE.
We agree to furnish defective parts on all late model high-grade cars within a period of SIXTY (60) DAYS.
1,896 BROADWAY, (63d.) 907 Col.

ROSS.—Seven-passenger, eight-cylinder, 1916 Ross touring car, perfect condition, for sale or exchange for cabriolet four-passenger car. C. H. Young, 112 East 19th St.

SELECT USED CARS.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
1916 MERCER RACEABOUT; EXTRA PERFECT CONDITION; SPECIAL WINDSHIELD AND TOP $2,300
1916 4-PASS. SPECIAL STUTZ BULLDOG, LIKE NEW 1,600
1916 5-PASS. CHEVROLET; MANY EXTRAS 385
1914 5-PASS. MERCER 850
1913 STUTZ BEARCAT 675
1913 TWO-PASS. BUICK 260
GILHOOLY, 240 WEST 54TH ST., CIRCLE 2462. BASEMENT.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

SIMPLEX.
Neil Whalen, 240 West 54th St., basement, Circle 2462. Time payments arranged.
SPEEDWAY SPECIAL,
never used, $2,500. Built by the Simplex Company for racing purpose; been in warehouse eleven months, due to litigation over owner's estate; must sell quickly to raise money; equipped with special lightweight two-pass. body, Westinghouse lighting system, extra tires, &c.; makes wonderful road car.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body;—one-man top; ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS, 1917, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger touring car; slip covers, all good tires, and in excellent running condition; a bargain. Colt-Stratton Co., Used Car Department, 1,764 Broadway, at 57th St. Phone Col. 7107.

Stearns Silent Knight, 5 passenger touring car, practically new, fully equipped; 2 extra tires; cost $3,600; sacrifice $700. Dr. Lunenfeld, 904 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916, little four; price $700; reasonable offer considered. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

STEVENS-DURYEA 7-passenger touring; latest model; a beautiful car; none built better nor more comfortable riding; mechanical condition guaranteed. L 57 Times.

STUDEBAKER touring, 7-passenger, 1916 model; excellent condition; motor guaranteed; brand new shoes; one extra shoe; finest opportunity. Jersey Button Works, 345 West 40th St.

STUDEBAKER.—Handsome 7-passenger, '17 series touring car, 6-cylinder, excellent condition, extra equipment; bargain. Dr. Goetz, 470 Tremont Av. Tremont 6777.

STUDEBAKER 1917, 6-cylinder, 3-passenger roadster; run 5,000 miles; practically new. X 217 Times Annex.

STUTZ 1917 Bull Dog Special; also Sedan bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

USED CARS.
1916—1.25 Packard Twin Six Runabout.
1916—1.25 Packard Twin Six Limousine.
1916—1.25 Packard Twin Six Salon Phaeton.
1916—1.35 Packard Twin Six Touring.
1916—1.25 Packard Twin Six Phaeton chassis
14.48 Packard Limousine.
1.38 Packard Coupe and Berlin.
13.48 Packard Touring.
1916 Marmon Club Roadster.
1915 Cadillac Limousine.
1914 DeDion inside drive limousine.
1915 Overland Limousine.
1913 Stearns-Knight Touring.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y., 172 Malbone St., Brooklyn, near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.

USED CAR BARGAINS.
1917 Lexington Cloverleaf, $650.
1917 Maxwell touring, $450.
1916 Cadillac racer, 5 wire wheels; newly painted and thoroughly overhauled.
Latest model S. G. V. Sedan, self-starter; Westinghouse shock absorber; in perfect condition, $950.
1917 Chalmers runabout, $550.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
NORMAN GARAGE,
238 West 54th St., near Broadway.
Open nights and Sundays. Phone Circle 113.

VELIE cars; best bargains in New York; like new; prices right; cash or installments. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

WE SELL for owners only, not dealers; we now have listed some very attractive bargains; modern, up-to-date cars, various styles and makes. We list a few: 1915 Packard 5-passenger touring, $1,500; 1916 Stearns Knight 5-passenger touring, $800; 1915 Stearns Knight big six 7-passenger touring, $700; 1915 Jackson 5-passenger touring, $575; 1916 Cadillac 8-cylinder 5-passenger touring, $1,050; 1914 Rambler 7-passenger touring, $300; 1917 Studebaker Roadster 3-passenger 6-cylinder, $600; 1916 Studebaker 7-passenger touring 6-cylinder, $550; 1915 Overland 5-passenger touring, $325. All cars listed are complete, with self-starter and electric lights. Consult us before buying or selling. Car Owners' Purchasing Club, Inc., Times Building, New York. Tel. Bryant 4748.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WILLYS BIG SIX—1917 model seven-passenger touring, Continental motor; list price $1,425; has $160 worth extras, including fire, theft, transportation insurance which is transferable; only run 3,000 miles; first $1,150 cash takes it. L 62 Times.

WINTON, 1917, small six touring; run 3,700 miles; perfect. Meyers, Morningside 4403.

3—REAL BARGAINS—3
Perfectly new 12-cylinder PATHFINDER Cloverleaf Roadster.
Slightly used 12-cylinder PATHFINDER 7-passenger Conventional Touring Car.
Three-months-old 12-cylinder PATHFINDER 7-passenger Touring Roadster. Run only 3,000 miles.
These cars must be sold this week. No reasonable offer refused. Owner willing to make a tremendous sacrifice. Write today for full particulars. You cannot afford to miss this opportunity of a real automobile bargain. Z 373 Times Annex.

Motor Tours.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
Various makes, styles, and capacities, such as Pierce-Arrow contractor's dumper, 1914 model, steel body; Sauer 1915 model; Mack, Pope-Hartford model; Gramm, &c.; also light delivery wagon.
DISTR. FULTON 1½-TON TRUCK, $1,290; COLUMBIA, 2½-TONNER, $1,950.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP'N, (CIRCLE 190.) 136 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOMOBILES for rent; seven-passenger; hour or trip; electric equipped. Melrose 3108.

BEAUTIFUL 7-passenger touring; positively lowest rate; best service. Phone Melrose 8560.

CADILLAC; beautiful, large limousine; extra large windows; hour, day, or month; low rates. Call Wesley, Circle 2094.

Gentleman, owning private automobile, will chaperon few private parties, city, country, daily or week-ends. "Genteel," 98 Times.

PACKARD Landaulets and touring cars by hour; monthly preferred; reasonable rates; references. Shickell, 115 W. 52d. Circle 1075.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Elegant seven-passenger touring, by trip, day, week, month. Morningside 8915.

PACKARD touring, 7-passenger, hour, day, month; rates reasonable. Moroney, Columbus 8851.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th. Madison Square 886.

PACKARDS, open, closed; hour, trip; beaches, road houses; reasonable; skillful driver. Lenox 8643.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner driver; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARDS.—Coney Island, return, $8; Long Beach or Rockaway, $18. Circle 1290.

PACKARD landaulet touring; finest make cars; hour, day, trip. Scanlon, Circle 2855.

PACKARD RENTAL SERVICE; hour, day, week, month; late model cars. 4472 Lenox.

PACKARD and 8 CADILLAC, open and closed cars; reasonable prices. Schuyler 3828.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK six, Stearns 1916, or other price and description. Distribution Barge office.

HIGHEST price paid for old or wrecked cars for junk and part purposes; any make or model. Reliable Auto Wrecking Co., 988 Bloomfield Av., Glen Ridge, N. J. Phone 4106 Glen Ridge.

HUDSON 4-passenger 1916-1917 model, wanted; cash; no dealers; also Stutz, Cadillac, Marmon. Write Perda, 1,730 Broadway.

WANTED FOR CASH.
Best small touring car offered; Dodge sedan, Buick little six, or Oakland preferred. Give year of car, mileage, and full description. Address L 82 Times.

WANTED to buy high class car, limousine, or coupe body; must not be over one year old, and in good condition; will pay cash; give full details. Reasonable, 230 Times Downtown.

Wanted.—To rent by the week, for the mornings only, automobile with skilled driver; must be reasonable. Address X 201 Times Annex.

WANTED, a roadster, in good condition; must be bargain; state lowest cash price. D 159 Times.

ROADSTER, LATE MODEL WANTED. Cash; give full description; must be in first class condition. D 113 Times.

WANTED.—1916-1917, 5 or 7 passenger automobile; middle class; state price. C 237 Times Downtown.

1917 light six, 8-cylinder touring, $900; private owners preferred. L 77 Times.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-558 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Auto School. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 WEST 50TH St. Practical, Thorough, moderate, Reliable, Ladies; also Ford. Booklet.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ATTENTION, LADIES' HAT MANUFACTURERS.
Two hat salesmen under 40, now successfully representing big manufacturer and covering all Eastern, Southern, and Western territory, as far as Kansas City, desire to connect after the Fall season with manufacturer who can produce good, clean line of blocked, banded, and ready-to-wear hats, $18 to $42 a dozen; do not want a cheap line, but well made merchandise; must have plant capable of producing not less than $150,000 a year; we are popular with the trade, quick to grasp ideas, and can get together the proper line; we would invest a few thousand dollars if necessary; without investment will consider only entire output of factory. Do you want men with intellect as well as selling ability who will increase your sales and profits as well? Will also consider entirely new proposition. D 61 Times.

WANTED, A GENTLEMAN TO BECOME FINANCIALLY INTERESTED AND ACTIVE IN A LARGE CORPORATION AS PRESIDENT OF SAME OR TAKE THE TREASURERSHIP OF SAME; A GROWING BUSINESS OF SEVENTEEN YEARS BACK OF IT; GOODS ARE SOLD THE WORLD OVER BY ALL STORES; LARGE DIVIDEND AND HANDSOME PROFITS; MUST BE ABLE TO LOCATE IN PHILADELPHIA OFFICE; MUST BE A GENTLEMAN OF EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND ABLE TO HANDLE LARGE AFFAIRS; TO SUCH A MAN WE CAN OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS. X 225 TIMES ANNEX.

$10,000 TO $20,000 CAPITAL WANTED.
Party with this amount can become part owner of new enterprise now being organized to take over another corporation which has been very successful; position of Treasurer open; business high grade and profitable; all parties interested are experienced and of high standing; close investigation and absolute protection of capital guaranteed; references exchanged; principals only. E 185 Times.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
AUTOMOBILE TIRE INVESTMENT.
Want to get in touch with capital to finance a puncture-proof automobile tire; have a proved success, factory lease, and want money to open New York branch and place State rights; no promotion stock money invested in tires; will require $30,000 and a line of credit; will stand strictest investigation; proposition of unusual merit. D 43 Times.

An associate with $5,000 wanted to join party with equal amount in most attractive and profitable business proposition of unusual merit; advertiser has obtained very desirable contract to place securities of prominent company; conditions which have recently developed make this contract exceedingly valuable and will cause great demand for the shares; large profits should be made during next three months. Z 337 Times Annex.

MAKE A WARTIME INVESTMENT THAT EARNED 44% LAST YEAR.
Rapidly growing food products company, (including non-alcoholic "soft" drinks.)
Unique profit-sharing plan.
BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR SMALL INVESTOR.
Highest bank references; also Dun's and Bradstreet's.
D 491 Times Annex.

Well established retail business desires to rent part of floor space on co-operative basis; high-class store, well lighted, exceptional window display, centrally located, growing city of over 100,000 population; suitable for dry goods, shoes, ladies' and children's wearing apparel; furniture or haberdashery. X 235 Times Annex.

We have a client who has $250,000 business, evidenced by signed applications, and needs $25,000; will make liberal offer to right party; business substantial and profitable; references. Hord & Co., Inc., 100 Broadway, New York.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE.
Aggressive man, 32, with fine business training, would like to act as resident commissionaire or manager for high-class establishment; China, South America, or Paris preferred. D 96 Times.

SANATORIUM.—Fifty-room hotel and cottage, beautiful grounds, riparian rights on picturesque river nearby Jersey coast; ideal for sanatorium, rest cure, or exclusive club; bargain; easy terms. Box M 325 Times Downtown.

Millinery man wanted by 5th Av. wholesale and retail ladies' hat manufacturer, established 15 years; selling best trade everywhere; free of debts; $5,000, with services, buys half interest; desire increase output; investigate opportunity. L 11 Times.

Western manufacturer wants Eastern representative; must be possessed of unquestionable executive ability, social standing, and able to finance himself and office; a wonderful opportunity for the gentleman who can qualify. E 176 Times.

An exceptional opportunity offered to man with business experience in old established mercantile business, $6,000 with active service required, satisfactory drawing account; investment fully secured; references required; experienced. R. L., 43 Times.

Have you $2,500? I have the only open-air theatre in central Harlem; 1,200 seats, fully equipped; 5-year lease; rented for season, $900. Linden Garden, 49 West 124th St. See it tonight, see me tomorrow. T. F. Scully, 57 East 125th St.

Salesman, with established trade selling to underwear manufacturers, domestic embroideries, will give an interest in business; very small investment; best opportunity for live man; can clear over $5,000; no has-been or would-be need apply. Box D 194 Times.

Complete plant of 40 Singer machines and special for sale, suitable for Government contract or any kind of manufacturing; wonderful opportunity; will sell reasonable. Address L. M., 1,364 Broadway.

Controlling interest for sale in advertising publishing proposition, seven years established, showing good profit yearly; 1918 contracts coming in now. G 222 Times Downtown.

Representative of well-known high-grade motor truck will open assembly plant in New York or vicinity; now seeking capital. Address B. M. Shay, Elks Club, West 43d St., New York City.

CAPITAL enlisted for manufacturing, industrial, mining and other legitimate propositions through sales of stocks and bonds on commission; established 1894. R. M. WIERS & CO., 115 Broadway, New York.

For sale, established Chicago trade journal; large circulation, greatest advertising field; on good paying basis with splendid future; on account ill-health, owner will sacrifice for $35,000; terms. C 227 Times Downtown.

WANTED, STOCK SALESMAN OR BROKER TO PLACE SMALL AMOUNT OF STOCK IN PRODUCING OIL COMPANY; A CLEAN-CUT PROPOSITION; REFERENCES EXCHANGED. D 184 TIMES.

Half interest in a reliable, profitable, and progressive business, with two broad protecting patents, for $5,000; big sacrifice; leaving city on Government work. X 214 Times Annex.

Multigraph business, fully equipped; well known, long established, profitable; unusual opportunity; valuable location; $1,150 cash; $1,350, easy terms. M 347 Times Downtown.

One or more enterprising young men wanted to finance the development and undertake the business management of a very important device for automobile and airplane engines. M 322 Times Downtown.

To an experienced young married farmer of good character, who has $500 cash capital, I can offer an exceptionally favorable farming opportunity. Address "Other Business," 207 Times Uptown.

Good opportunity for live salesman to take over controlling interest of an established business, fancy goods and toilet articles; little capital required. M 338 Times Downtown.

Party wanted with $5,000 to assist in financing proposition of unusual merit, offering handsome returns; fullest investigation invited; credentials given and required. Address J. M. Murphy, 122 East 36th St.

Partner in a wholesale and retail supply house, prefer a young man willing to work for a solid future; must invest five to ten thousand; a good chance for a steady, reliable man. E 179 Times.

Capital wanted to finance line of novel American toys, fully completed and already being successfully marketed; liberal terms to party furnishing capital. For appointment phone C. S. Hammond, Prince George Hotel.

A New York corporation (builders and realty) wants an associate to take stock and be one of the Directors of the company; must be live wire; references exchanged; money secured. Address E. B., 44 Times.

Boat building plant for sale or lease; skilled labor available; exceptional opportunity to turn out commercial craft. Otto J. Nass, 79 Fountain St., Providence, R. I.

Newspaper man of experience, with money to invest, is wanted to relieve the owner of details of running successful Sunday newspaper near New York. L 13 Times.

Am wanting active partner in long established, prosperous manufacturing business; investment required; am netting excellent profits. X 218 Times Annex.

Want honest, industrious partner with some capital in well-known, successful manufacturing business; bank references furnished. X 221 Times Annex.

Attention, Capitalists, Financiers, Investors. Unusual opportunity war conditions brought about, courting legal investigation. Address Hensaey, 15 Broad St.

Will buy small metal factory equipped for brass of plated ware; will also consider partner. D 482 Times Annex.

EXCEPTIONAL RETAIL SELLING SPACE
in the
PERFECTLY EQUIPPED SHOWROOM
of one of the
Leading Firms
in the
UPPER FIFTH AV. DISTRICT
catering to women.
AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
is offered to a concern
handling high-class
GOWNS AND WRAPS.
ADDRESS J. S., BOX 24 TIMES.

We want to buy outright or manufacture on a royalty basis a small manufactured article or chemical compound; have plant and selling organization; we're ready to take immediate action; article must have merits and such as will make instant appeal. W. T. Houghton, 404 4th Av., New York.

AEROPLANES are wanted, and large contracts can be secured without much effort; big returns are possible within two months; we need two or three gentlemen as executives and equal partners with $25,000 each to start aeroplane manufacturing, an aviation school and passenger-carrying business; we have the organization knowledge and reputation as aeronautical constructors, here and abroad; quick action absolutely essential; interview to principals only. Address Executive, L 142 Times.

Chief engineer of an established motor truck company wishes to make more desirable connections; can design truck, organize, and operate motor truck factory; would consider proposition of building trucks to U. S. Government specifications from A1 party, also building assembled truck for export trade. X 209 Times Annex.

Man experienced in big selling work will open manufacturer's agents' office, San Francisco, Nov. 1st; manufacturers' canned goods, table condiments, cooking fats, soaps, or other lines going to jobbing grocery trade will find it to their advantage to communicate with "M. J. A.," 710 Traction Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Advertiser with some capital desires to meet high-grade man with business and mechanical ability and experience, with $25,000 capital, to join him in starting and operating a manufacturing and marketing business of great promise. Plans fully developed and well endorsed. Highest references given and required. Z 394 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER DESIRES TO INTEREST PARTY WHO IS PREPARED TO INVEST $25,000 TO EXPAND STAPLE BUSINESS WHICH PRODUCES HANDSOME PROFITS; EITHER ACTIVE OR SILENT; NO BROKERS. E 194 TIMES.

Physician with $5,000 wanted as partner in rest cure sanitarium; I own fine location and buildings 40 miles from New York; excellent opportunity for doctor wishing to retire active practice; am open to proposition along these lines. Sanitarium, D 477 Times Annex.

A $6,400 investment secures interest profitable established cash commercial business; also the equity in property; no liabilities, experience unnecessary; can buy business interest separate for less; references required; strictest investigation courted. C 234 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Aggressive young man desires connection with public accountant; thorough business training, extensive experience systematizing, cost and general accounting; good business getter. C 240 Times Downtown.

Suburban moving picture theatre for sale or lease; been doing a nice business for last four years; owner has small factory which requires all his attention on account of war demand. Otto J. Nass, 79 Fountain St., Providence, R. I.

Young man, (35,) exceptional executive ability and splendid credentials, wants to take charge of one or two office or apartment buildings; not engaged in the real estate business; experience. E 195 Times.

Established brokerage house occupying well-equipped offices directly opposite New York curb market is in a position to make arrangements with reliable party for marketing a proposition of merit; references exchanged. Box 212, Times, 2 Rector St.

Patents, trade marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394, Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, twenty-second floor, Woolworth Building, or 165 Owen Building, Washington, D. C.

Modern equipped steel and copper plate printing plant; specialty photogravure; will sell whole or half interest. M 355 Times Downtown.

Big Opportunity.—Responsible party, ability and some capital, may obtain sole control lock device; limitless field. M 354 Times Downtown.

Established drug business in Connecticut; will sell half interest or whole; exceptional terms for right party; owner has other interests. Address D 178 Times.

Partner wanted as inside man; must have $5,000 to invest in an established silk and lace jobbing business; answer in detail. D 180 Times.

Must sell well-established furnished apartment renting agency account of other interests; splendid opportunity; reasonable. Bray, 95 Times.

Well-established mercantile concern, trading with Europe and Far East, requires additional capital for expansion; best references; principals only. M. R., 244 Times Downtown.

Stock salesman can get attractive offer on sale promotion stock; good copper company, no advances; commission. M 373 Times Downtown.

Party desires to invest in established business and become actively interested; propositions must stand strictest investigations. F 8 Times.

Millinery store, Brooklyn; excellent location; good paying business; am compelled to sacrifice; opportunity of a lifetime. Address M. H., 690 Broadway, N. Y.

Bituminous coal mine for sale; produces 100 tons daily; immediate possession; no labor troubles. Z 375 Times Annex.

Stock salesman, having large clientele, quick producer, now open for engagement. D 114 Times.

Patented electric window sign; sell outright or royalty; working model. C 236 Times Downtown.

Wanted, working partner, with four or five thousand, for New York office, established Latin-American Agency. X 252 Times Annex.

Security salesman, wide experience, wants proposition of merit to finance. X 208 Times Annex.

Will invest $5 to $15,000; active connection; state proposition generally. M 824 Times Downtown.

Florida Tea Room, established five years, for sale, or would exchange for same business in North. Z 397 Times Annex.

Have $1,000 to $3,000 and services to invest; 41; executive ability; 20 years' real estate experience. S. W., 52 Times Annex.

Wanted, partner with $2,000 cash to join in big health food business; unusual profits. E 197 Times.

Old-established hair store offers window and space to let for high-class ladies' business, except millinery. E 196 Times.

Partner wanted with capital to promote an economical hot water heater, which supersedes all present systems. F 7 Times.

Magazine for sale, successful dry goods trade paper for sale at sacrifice figure. L 144 Times.

Antiques.—Manufacturer of reproductions requires additional capital; profitable business. Furniture, D 156 Times.

Position of Director and Vice President open to party with $10,000 who is an executive. C 258 Times Downtown.

Trucking business for sale averaging $1,800; monthly carting, price reasonable. C 278 Times Downtown.

An automobile accessory patent wanted at once by a corporation. C 260 Times Downtown.

Corporation needs an executive who has $5,000 to invest. C 259 Times Downtown.

Have proposition of merit; large profits can be made. Address D 495 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Shipyard, fully equipped. B. Williams, Tottenville, N. Y.

SHIP DESIGNER open for establishing new wood shipyard. B 302 Times Downtown.

Auto supply business for sale cheap. N. E. Fyfe, 341 Main Av., Passaic, N. J.

Integrity and means secures rich business opening. Edwards, 520 Ocean Av., Brooklyn.

STOCK SALESMAN NOW OPEN FOR PROPOSITION. E 174 TIMES.

Two-barrel bread mixer, with large motor; guaranteed splendid condition. D 145 Times.

Will buy an interest in a mail order business. M. H., 671 Madison.

Business Notices.

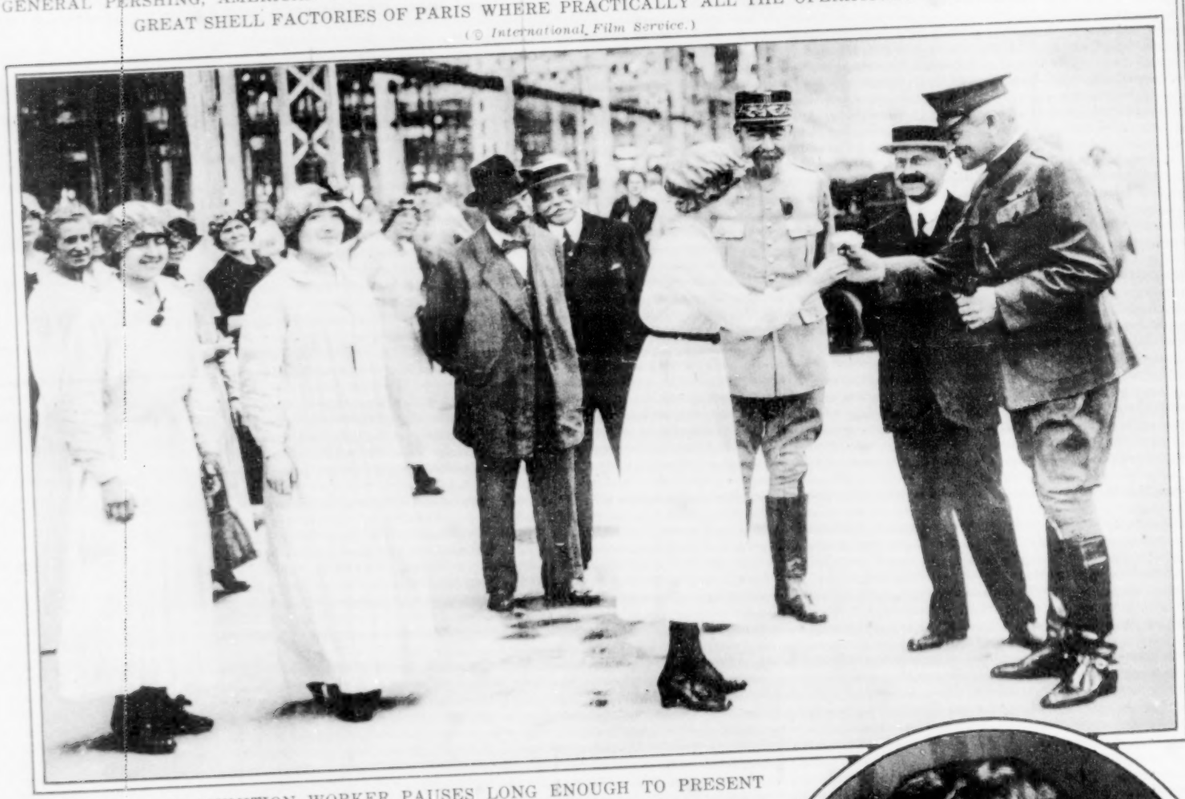
PATENTS.
Write for list of PATENT BUYERS and WHAT TO INVENT, with list of inventions wanted; $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions; send sketch for free opinions as to patentability. Write for our FOUR GUIDE BOOKS, sent free upon request; patents advertised FREE.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.
NEW YORK OFFICES, Dept. 89, WOOLWORTH BLDG. Phone Barclay 6171.

Picture Section,
Rotogravure: Part 5

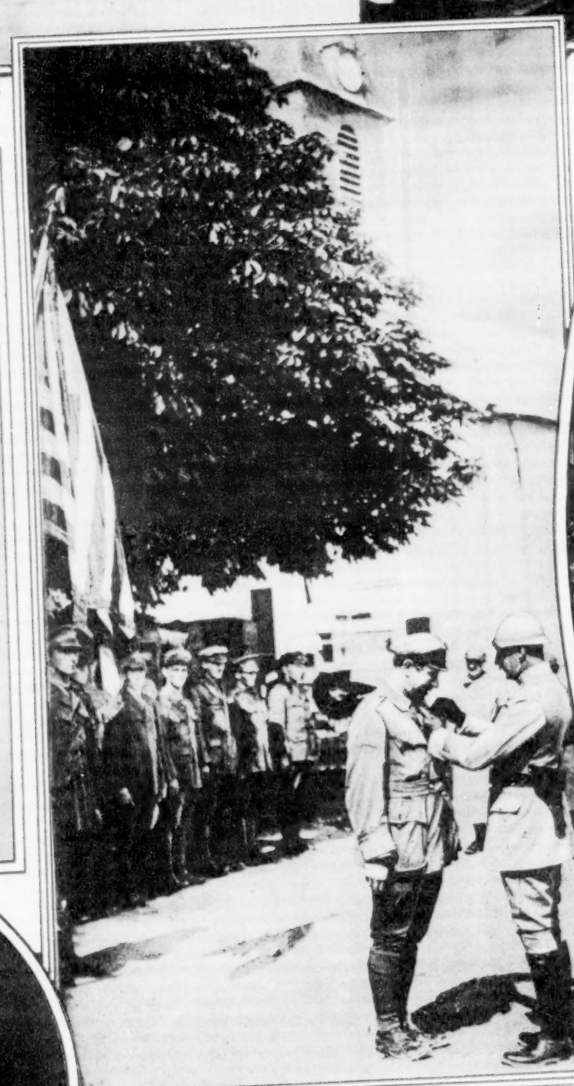
The New York Times

Sunday,
August 5, 1917

GENERAL PERSHING, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN FRANCE, VISITING THE FUSE CAP DEPARTMENT OF ONE OF THE GREAT SHELL FACTORIES OF PARIS WHERE PRACTICALLY ALL THE OPERATIVES ARE GIRLS.
(© International Film Service.)



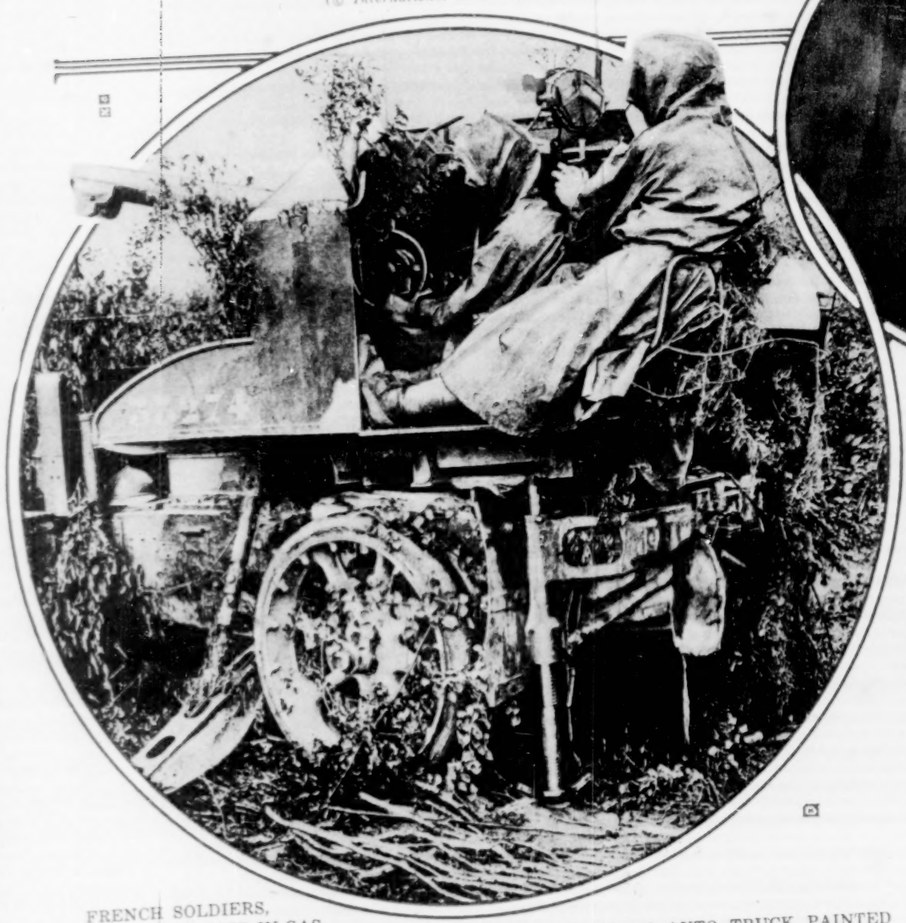
LITTLE PARIS MUNITION WORKER PAUSES LONG ENOUGH TO PRESENT GENERAL PERSHING WITH A ROSE.
(© International Film Service.)



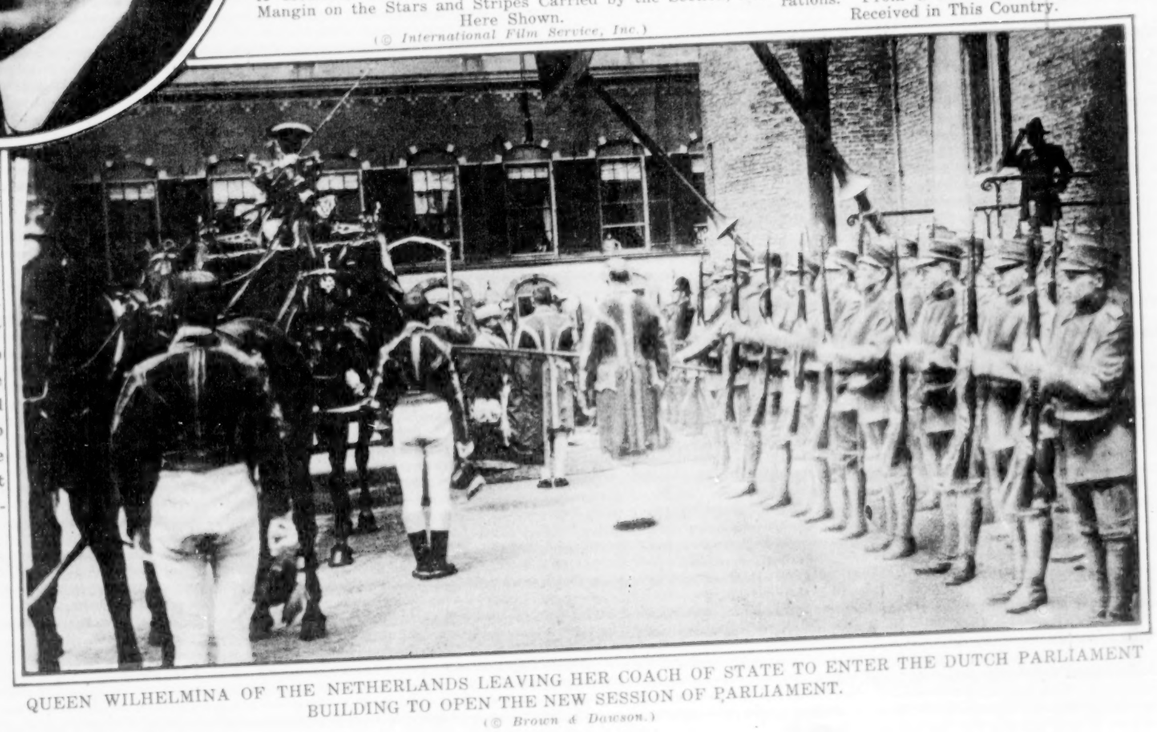
LIEUTENANT ALAN MUHR OF SAN FRANCISCO, HEAD OF SECTION 14 OF THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE, COMPOSED OF LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, RECEIVING FROM GENERAL MANGIN THE CROSS OF WAR.
A Moment Later the War Cross Was Pinned by General Mangin on the Stars and Stripes Carried by the Section, and Here Shown.
(© International Film Service, Inc.)

(International Film Service.)
LIEUT. RAOUL GIVAS LUFBERY, Famous American Aviator and Premier Flier of the Lafayette Escadrille, Who Has Now, Officially, Ten German Airplanes to His Credit, Having Actually, However, Shot Down Seventeen.
He Is Entitled to Wear the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the French Military Medal, the Cross of War, and the British Military Medal, and Several Other Decorations. From a New Photograph Just Received in This Country.

JOSEPH EDWARD SILLIMAN, of 680 St. Nicholas Avenue, Manhattan, First New Yorker to Qualify for the New National Army, Who Stated He Would Not Claim Exemption.
(International Film Service.)



FRENCH SOLDIERS, HEADS INCLOSED IN GAS HOODS, OPERATING THE FAMOUS "75," MOUNTED ON AN AUTO TRUCK, PAINTED IN COLORS OF "LOW VISIBILITY" AND COVERED WITH A CAMOUFLAGE OF BOUGHS.
(Pictorial Press.)

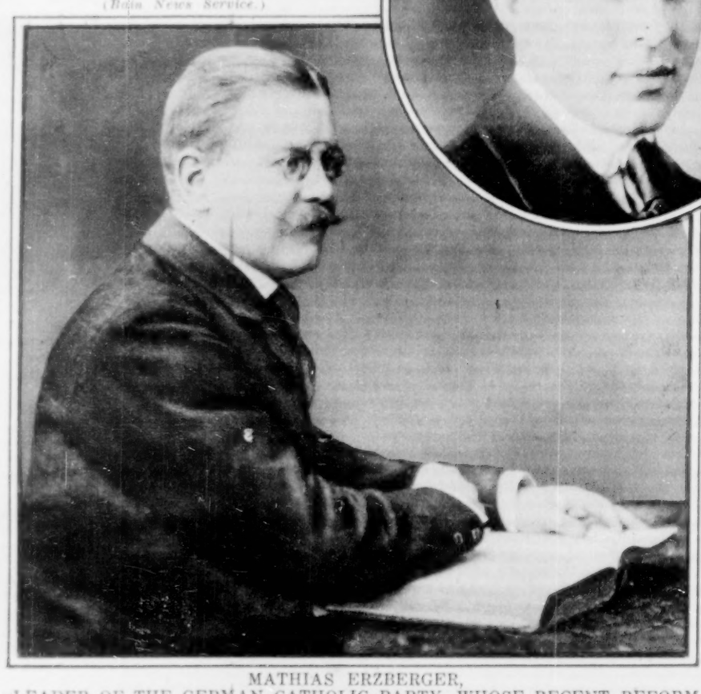


QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS LEAVING HER COACH OF STATE TO ENTER THE DUTCH PARLIAMENT BUILDING TO OPEN THE NEW SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.
(© Brown & Dawson.)

GENERAL SARRAIL AND ELEUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, RECENTLY RECALLED TO ATHENS TO FORM A CABINET UNDER THE NEW KING, VIEWING A PARADE OF SPAHIS.

General Sarrail Is Commander of the French Soon to be Withdrawn from Athens Because of Greece's Alliance Under Venizelos with the Entente.

(Bain News Service.)



HARRY CHAPMAN GILBERT, FIRST MAN ACCEPTED FOR THE NEW NATIONAL ARMY TO BE RAISED UNDER THE SELECTIVE DRAFT LAW.

He Is a Son of a White House Police Guard.

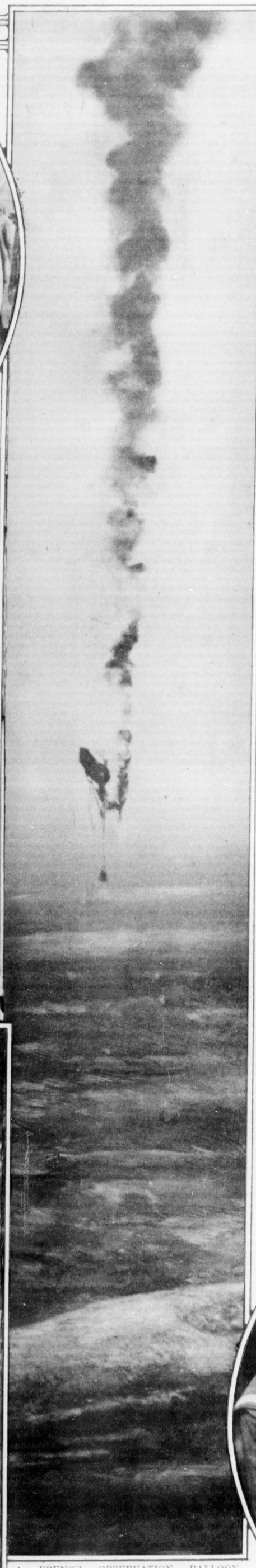
(Edmonston, from U. & U.)

MATHIAS ERZBERGER, LEADER OF THE GERMAN CATHOLIC PARTY, WHOSE RECENT REFORM SPEECHES IN THE REICHSTAG ATTRACTED ATTENTION THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

(Kadel & Herbert.)

A LITTLE PARISIAN MAID, SLIPPING THROUGH THE POLICE LINES, OFFERS A FLOWER TO A SOLDIER ON PARADE.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)



A FRENCH OBSERVATION BALLOON, PRESUMABLY SET ON FIRE BY ENEMY AIRPLANES, IS SHOWN RAPIDLY DESCENDING, LEAVING BEHIND A LONG QUEUE OF BLACK SMOKE.

This Exceptional Photograph Was Made by the Military Observer Himself, Lieutenant Charles Staehle, Who, Escaping in a Parachute, Fell Much Faster at First, Saving His Camera and Making the Snapshot from Below. Later Snapshots, Taken by Others from the Ground, Showed That as the Balloon Was More Nearly Consumed It Overtook and Passed the Lieutenant's Parachute.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

LOUIS RAEMAEKERS, Dutch Cartoonist, Who Has Depicted the Frightfulness of German Atrocities in Belgium, Arrives to Sketch the Part of the United States in the War. He Is Here Shown at Work on a Patriotic American Cartoon in Which the Skyscrapers of New York Shall Appear to Represent the Stripes in the Flag.

(Times Photo Service.)

MRS. FRANK E. COMPTON, Formerly Mrs. Annie Howe Cothran, President Wilson's Niece, Recently Wedded.

(Campbell Studios.)

GENERAL CHRISTODOULOS, COMMANDING THE GREEK TROOPS, QUESTIONING BULGARIAN CAPTIVES.

(Pictorial Press.)

(© E. O. Hoppe.)

LADY BEATTY AND HER SONS, DAVID AND PETER.

From a Recent Photograph of the Wife of the British Naval Commander in Chief, Sir David Beatty. Lady Beatty Was Formerly Miss Ethel Field, Daughter of the Late Marshall Field, Chicago Merchant.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

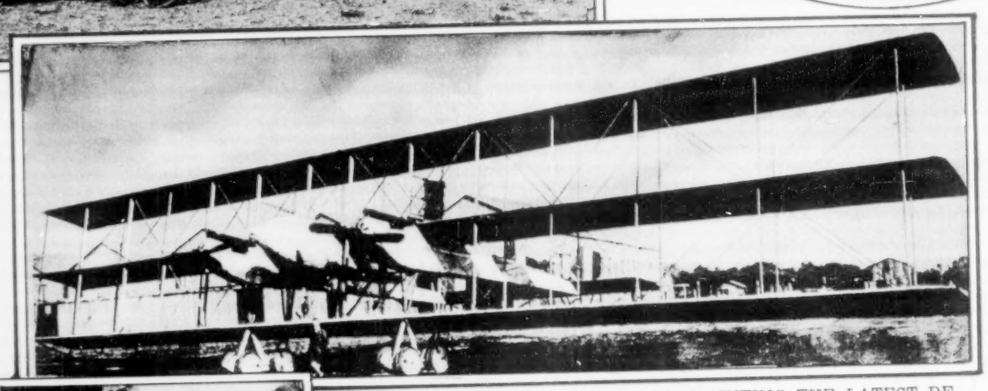
A NEW BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF RHEIMS AND THE CATHEDRAL, TAKEN FROM AN AIRPLANE, SHOWING THE DAMAGE TO THE ROOF OF THE CATHEDRAL, THE RUINED FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOUSE OF CARDINAL LUCON, ARCHBISHOP OF RHEIMS, AND HUNDREDS OF HOUSES WHICH ARE BUT A SHELL OF WALLS.
No People Are to be Seen in the Streets as Practically the Entire Population of 5,000 Remaining Live in Wine Cellars.

GROUP OF AMERICAN STUDENTS OF AVIATION NOW AT THE BLERIOT MILITARY FLYING SCHOOL AT AVORD, FRANCE.
Dr. Edmund Gros, Head of the School, Is Standing Fifth from the Right.

ALMA GLUCK, the Soprano, at Work in Her War Garden at Her Summer Home, Fishers Island, New York.

(Bain News Service.)

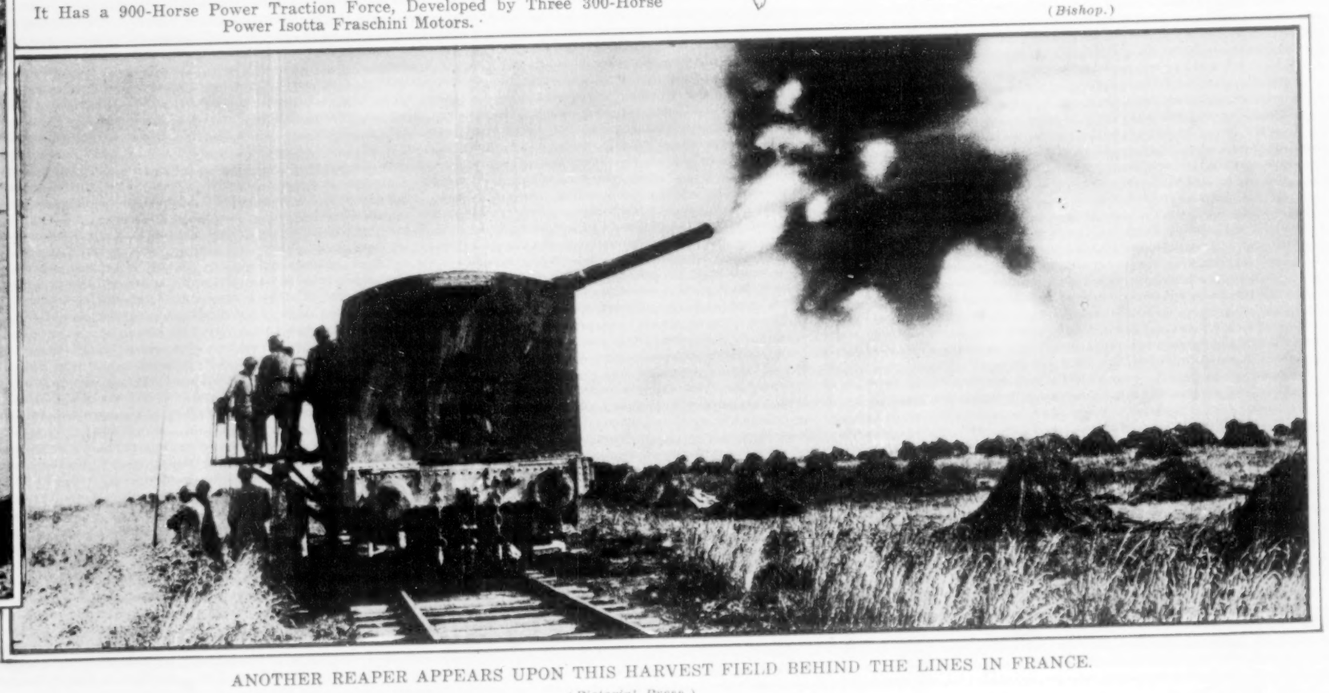
LAURA WALKER,
Who Has Succeeded Mary Nash as Marcelle in "The Man Who Came Back," at the Playhouse.
(Bishop.)



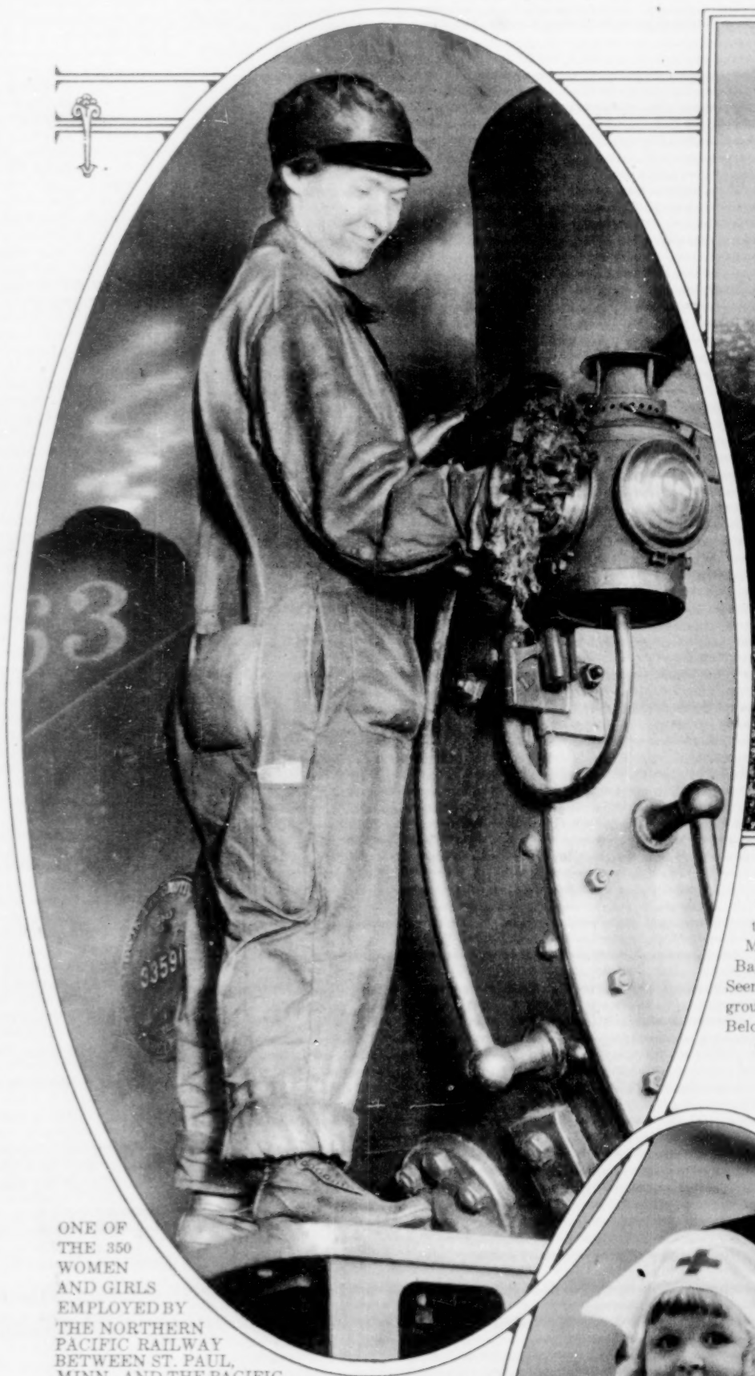
THE NEW CAPRONI TRIPLANE, REPRESENTING THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS OF AIRPLANE MANUFACTURE IN ITALY, AND EXTENSIVELY USED IN CLIMBING THE ALPINE HEIGHTS FOR RAIDS ON THE AUSTRIAN LINES.
It Has a 900-Horse Power Traction Force, Developed by Three 300-Horse Power Isotta Fraschini Motors.

MARSHAL JOFFRE IN EARNEST CONVERSATION WITH GENERAL PERSHING, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN FRANCE, BETWEEN WHOM, PARIS DISPATCHES REPORT, A STRONG FRIENDSHIP HAS GROWN UP.
(© Kadel & Herbert.)

GENERAL ALEXEI A. BRUSILOFF, NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE RUSSIAN ARMIES.



ANOTHER REAPER APPEARS UPON THIS HARVEST FIELD BEHIND THE LINES IN FRANCE.
(Pictorial Press.)



ONE OF THE 350 WOMEN AND GIRLS EMPLOYED BY THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY BETWEEN ST. PAUL, MINN., AND THE PACIFIC COAST TO CLEAN THE ENGINES OF THAT ROAD, RELEASING MEN FOR THE WAR. The Women Were Formerly Milliners, Typists, and Dressmakers.

AMERICAN AND BRAZILIAN NAVAL OFFICERS, AS GUESTS OF ADMIRAL ALEXANDRINO ALENCAR, MINISTER OF THE BRAZILIAN MARINE, ON THE OCCASION OF THE RECENT VISIT OF AN AMERICAN FLEET TO RIO DE JANEIRO, VIEWING THE HARBOR OF THE CITY FROM THE LOOKOUT STATION AT THE SUMMIT OF CORCOVADO MOUNTAIN.

The City of Rio, the "Sugar Loaf" Mountain, and the Bay of Rio Can Be Seen in the Background, 2,200 Feet Below.

(Photos from Trimble.)

THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL, AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL AND OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRAZILIAN NAVIES ASSEMBLED IN CATTETE PALACE, THE EXCEUTIVE MANSION OF BRAZIL.
In the Group, Left to Right, Seated, Are: Capt. Bostwick, U. S. N., U. S. Ambassador Edwin V. Morgan, His Excellency Wenceslau Braz P. Gomes, Admiral W. B. Caperton, U. S. N., Commanding the Pacific Fleet; Admiral Alexandrino Alencar, Minister of the Brazilian Marine; Capt. Williams, U. S. N., and Standing Beside Capt. Williams, Dr. Helio Lobo, Secretary to President Gomes, Who Recently Delivered a Series of Lectures in the United States on American and Brazilian Diplomacy.

THE SMALLEST POILU IN THE ARMY BEFORE VERDUN.
(Pictorial Press.)

DOROTHY HULL,
A Doll-like Child of Three, Sitting in Front of a "Mercy Barrel" in Seattle to Aid in the City's Collections for the Red Cross. She Sat There Willingly Throughout the Day as Her Bit for the Red Cross Fund.

His Majesty Vagiravudh, King of Siam, First Absolute Monarchy and Sixteenth Nation to John the Entente Against the Teutonic Allies.
(Underwood & Underwood.)

Elderly French Woman, Returning, Hopes to Find Beneath the Fireplace of Her Now Ruined Home Her Savings and Trinkets Which She Had Concealed There and Had No Time to Recover When Suddenly Driven Out by the Germans.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

"TEXAS" AND "PATSIE," MASCOTS OF THE 60TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, ENCAMPED ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG, HAVE LEARNED TO SIT UP AT ATTENTION WHILE THE TROMBONE PLAYER PRACTICES THE "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER." *(© Underwood & Underwood.)*

FRENCH SOLDIER, WHO LEFT A LEG ON THE BATTLEFIELD, RETURNS TO HIS HOME AFTER MANY WEEKS IN THE HOSPITAL, TO TAKE UP AGAIN THE TASK OF PROVIDING FOR HIS FAMILY.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

FRANCIS, TWELFTH LAIRD OF MACNAB,
Called Sir Henry Raeburn's Masterpiece, and by Many Regarded as One of the World's Finest Portraits of a Man, Which Was Recently Sold at Auction to Sir Thomas Dewar for $127,000, the Record Price for a Raeburn.

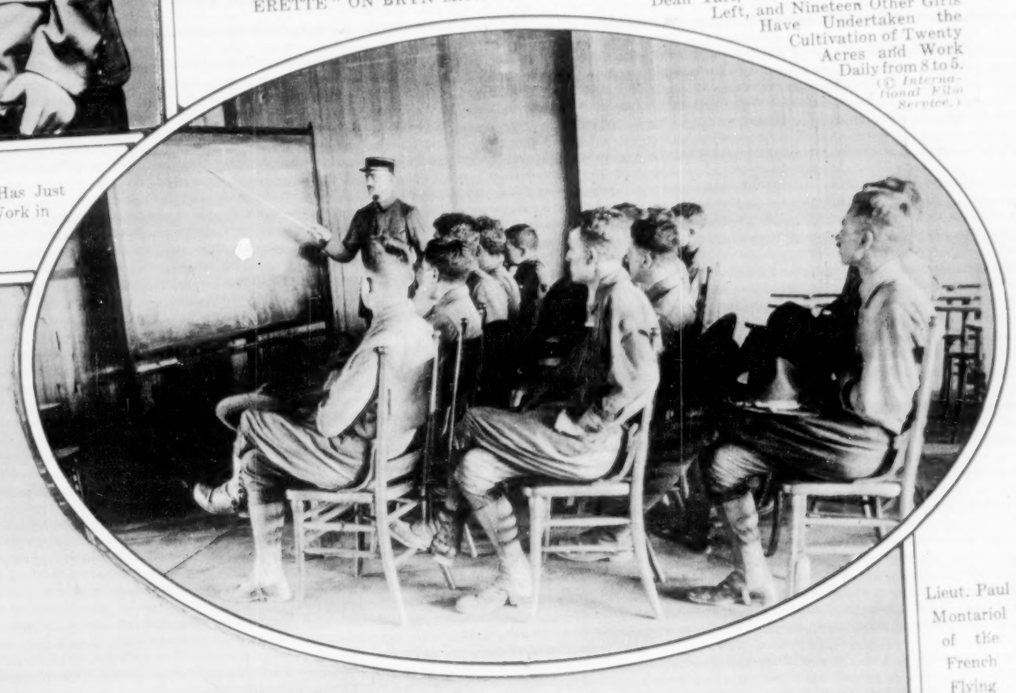
L. H. J. CARDINAL LUCON,
ARCHBISHOP OF RHEIMS, FRANCE, WHO REFUSES TO ABANDON HIS ALL BUT RUINED CATHEDRAL, NOW A SHELL OF ITS FORMER BEAUTY AND GREATNESS.
He Remains at His Post, Though the Population of Rheims Has Dwindled from 115,000 to 5,000, Practically All of Whom Inhabit Wine Cellars Far Under the Streets.

AN IDYLLIC SCENE BEHIND THE SOMME FRONT, THE WIFE AND MOTHER REAPING THE HARVEST WHILE THE HUSBAND IS FIGHTING NOT FAR AWAY FOR FRANCE.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

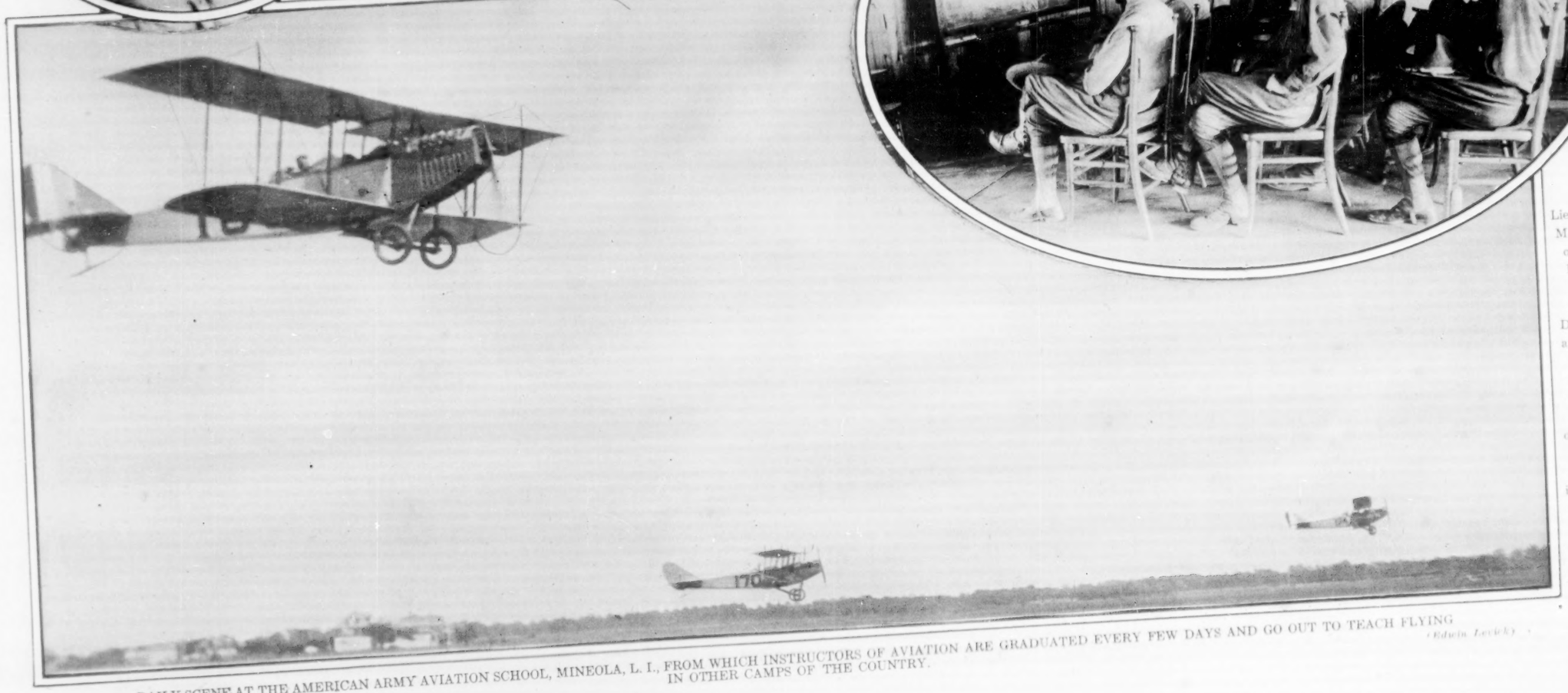
MISS YVONNE FITZROY,
Daughter of Sir Almeric and Lady Fitzroy, Who Has Just Received a High Military Decoration for Her War Work in the Scottish Women's Hospital in Rumania.
(© by E. O. Hoppé.)

MISS HELEN TAFT, DAUGHTER OF FORMER PRESIDENT AND MRS. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, AND NEW DEAN OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, AS A "FARMERETTE" ON BRYN MAWR'S WAR FARM AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.
Dean Taft, Who Is Second from the Left, and Nineteen Other Girls Have Undertaken the Cultivation of Twenty Acres and Work Daily from 8 to 5.
(© International Film Service.)

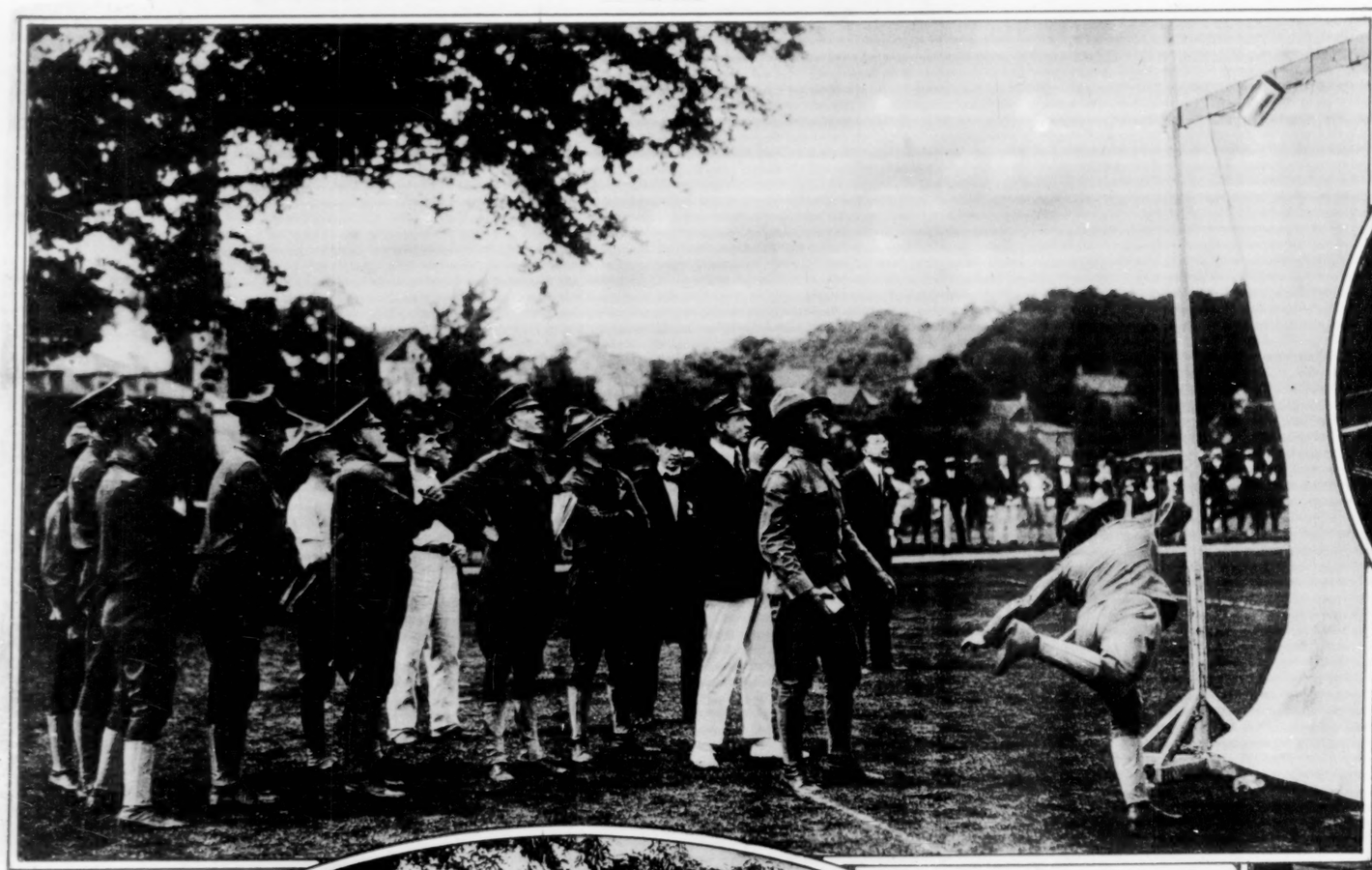
THE VISCOUNTESS INGESTRE,
Who Is Soon to Wed Richard Pennoyer, Second Secretary of the American Embassy in London.
Lady Ingestre is a daughter of the late Lord Alexander Victor Paget, and her little son is the grandson and heir of the Earl of Shrewsbury.
(© E. O. Hoppé.)



Lieut. Paul Montariol of the French Flying Corps Delivering a Lecture at the Mineola Aviation School on the Use of the Airplane in Warfare.
(American Press Assn.)



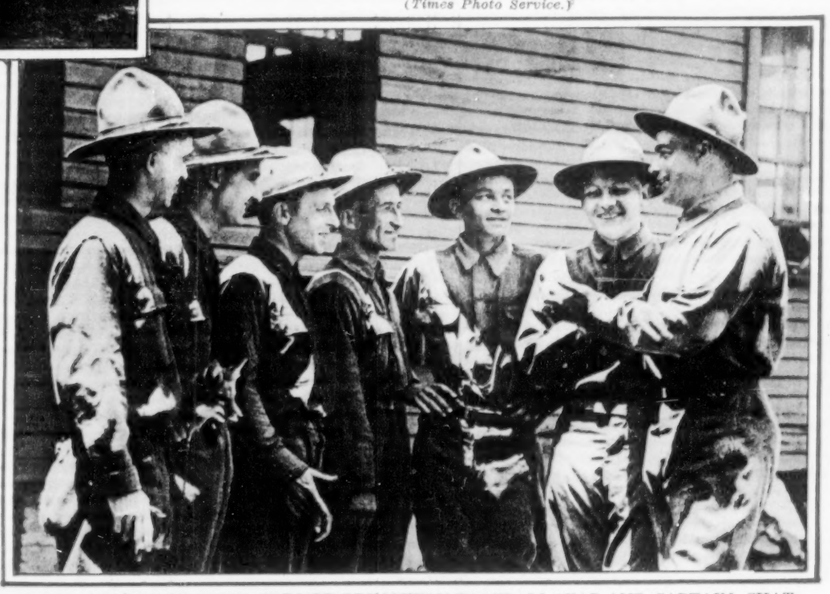
DAILY SCENE AT THE AMERICAN ARMY AVIATION SCHOOL, MINEOLA, L. I., FROM WHICH INSTRUCTORS OF AVIATION ARE GRADUATED EVERY FEW DAYS AND GO OUT TO TEACH FLYING IN OTHER CAMPS OF THE COUNTRY.
(Edwin Levick.)



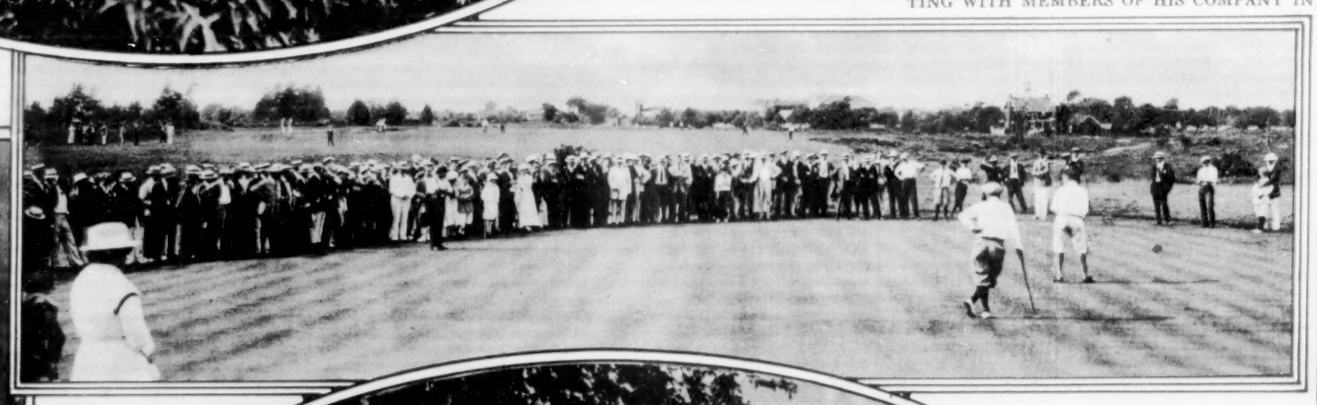
MISS JANE BRADY,
Daughter of James C. Brady, with Her Championship Cup Won in the Children's Pony Driving and Riding Class at Monmouth.
(Times Photo Service.)

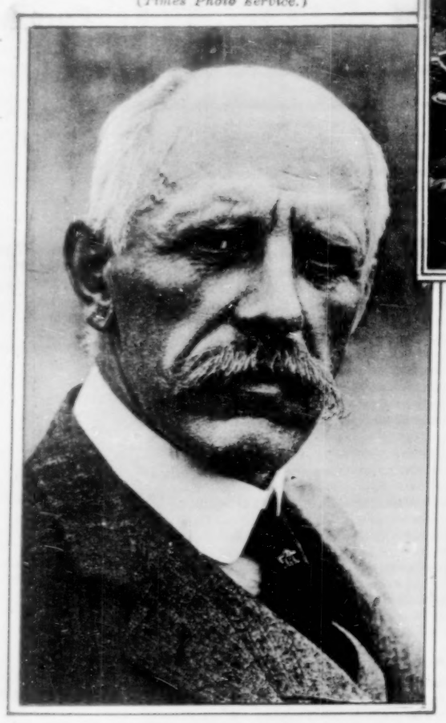
SERGEANT J. T. HALLEY, TWENTY-FIRST COMPANY, FORT SLOCUM, WINNING THE HAND GRENADE CONTEST IN THE MILITARY ATHLETIC MEET HELD BY THE NEW YORK A. C. AT TRAVERS ISLAND
(Times Photo Service.)

MEMBERS OF COMPANY A, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY, STATIONED AT FORT JAY, THROWING GRENADES FROM AN IMPROVISED TRENCH AT TRAVERS ISLAND, A FEATURE OF THE MILITARY ATHLETIC CONTESTS.
(Times Photo Service.)



PRIVATE "EDDIE" HART, FORMER PRINCETON FOOTBALL STAR AND CAPTAIN, CHATTING WITH MEMBERS OF HIS COMPANY IN THE SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.
The Regimental Mascot Can Be Seen in the Chaperonage of the Last Man on the Left.
(Kadel & Herbert.)



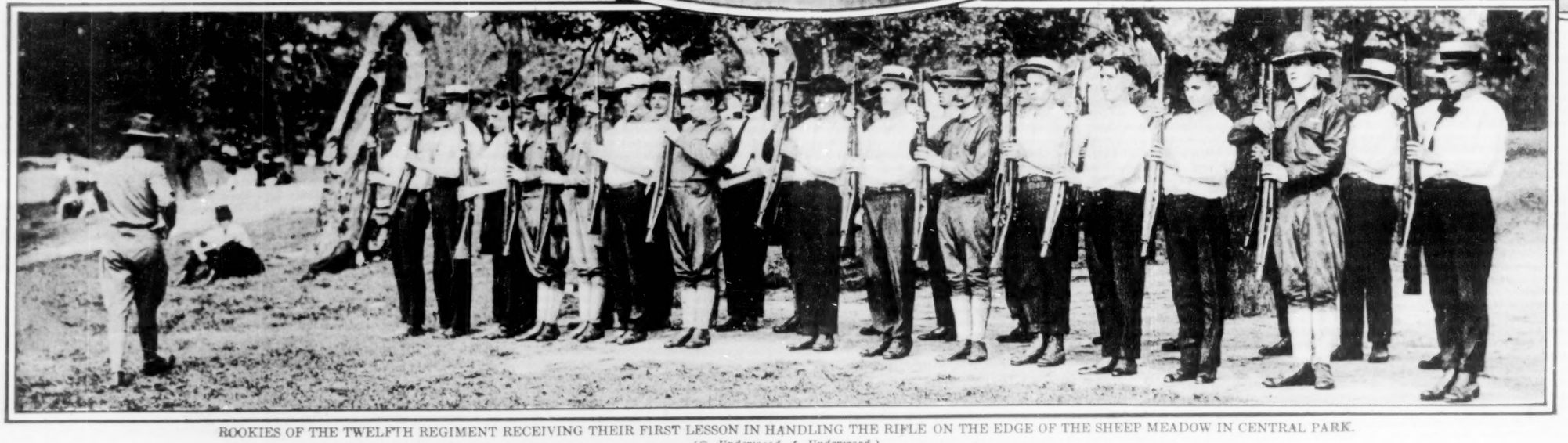


DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN,
Arctic Explorer and Diplomat, Who Has Arrived at the Head of the Norwegian Commission to Negotiate with the American Government for Grain and Other Supplies Norway Needs.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

WALTER HAGEN PUTTING ON THE EIGHTH GREEN IN HIS MATCH WITH TRAVERS AT GARDEN CITY IN THE RED CROSS TOURNAMENT.
(Times Photo Service.)

JEROME D. TRAVERS IN THE RED CROSS GOLF TOURNAMENT, SECOND DAY, ON THE ENGLEWOOD LINKS.
Seated are, left to right: J. G. Anderson, Norman Maxwell and "Tom" Kerrigan.
(Edwin Levick.)

MISS ISABEL WANAMAKER, WINNER WITH CHERRY STONE OF MANY BLUES AT THE MONMOUTH HORSE SHOW.
(Times Photo Service.)



ROOKIES OF THE TWELFTH REGIMENT RECEIVING THEIR FIRST LESSON IN HANDLING THE RIFLE ON THE EDGE OF THE SHEEP MEADOW IN CENTRAL PARK.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

IRENE FRANKLIN
In the Passing Show of 1917, at the Winter Garden.
(Sarony.)

ANNA CASE,
of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" at a Concert of the Civic Orchestral Society of New York.
(White Studio.)

MARJORIE CASSIDY
As France in the Ziegfeld Frolic, Atop the Amsterdam Theatre.

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When you buy toilet cream "Safety First" demands that you get the genuine D. & R. Perfect Cold Cream, "The Kind That Keeps"—as pure as it is perfect—a daily need—a daily comfort—a skin-reviving daily delight. Instantly relieves sunburn and motoring windburn; removes tan, roughness, and the lingering traces of Summer's vacation. A hundred uses in every home. Tubes, 10c, 25c, 50c. Jars, 35c, 50c, 85c, $1.50.

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AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

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Most of one entire floor is devoted to this special display.

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5 Pieces—Dresser, Toilet Table, Twin Beds and Chiffonier—in either Ivory, American Walnut or Mahogany.

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We invite a comparison of the exceptional prices at which we are closing out this line.

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Frieda Hempel says—
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The 4-Poster Bed (illustrated), SPECIAL Sale, $17.50, twin size; $20.00, full size.

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Protect yourself against Catarrh and Neuralgia; fit and match guaranteed perfect. Send for booklet.
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Look for the little White ticket
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The three models illustrated are specialized at 39.50

These shadow plaid serge frocks are in smart blue, green and brown tones.

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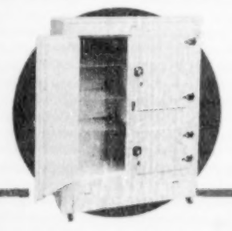

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The New York Times

MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1917.

SECTION SIX
Including
BOOK REVIEW (Section 7)

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW BOARD OF SEVEN

Frank A. Scott, Chairman, Talks of His Committee—Second Great Industrial Phase of War Task

THERE is a story in Washington to the effect that when Frank A. Scott, head of the Government's new War Industries Board, applied for his first job as a boy in a freight office, the chief said he would hire him if he were only tall enough to reach the wheel of the letter press. "Couldn't I stand on a box?" asked the boy. The freight agent had not thought of that, but the idea appealed to him, and Scott got the job. He made such good use of its opportunities that in the course of time he became the expert on freight rates of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. He became various other things, too, in organizing and manufacturing, but this is not a biographical sketch of Scott. It is enough to say that his qualifications were sufficiently known and appreciated by the Secretary of War and other members of the Administration for them to summon him to Washington at the outset of the war to take the Chairmanship of the General Munitions Board and the Munitions Standard Board, which had been created overnight by the Council of National Defense as emergency agencies.

These boards served as the box for Scott to stand on when he reached the levers of an important part of the Government's war machinery. But the box was not high enough, and the machinery itself developed serious defects in the course of early preparations for the war. Now it has been scrapped by the Council of Defense, at the suggestion of the President. The new War Industries Board has been created to take its place, with Scott still as leader, but with a much smaller and significantly modified personnel, with broader powers and more concentrated authority.

Each of the seven members of the new board was practically picked for his place by the President himself, and they are all responsible to him through the Council of National Defense. The creation of the new agency may fairly be said to mark the beginning of the second phase of the war so far as the task of co-ordinating the vital industries of the country and placing them at the disposal of the country is concerned.

In the course of the first month of the war Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior and a member of the Defense Council, said in an interview that the Defense Council machinery needed perfecting, that surer facilities for co-ordinating and for determining priority in supplies would have to be devised. It is hoped the new board just created will prove the remedy for the defects that were appreciated last April. It does at least answer the chief criticism in Congress and elsewhere that has been directed against the Council and the Advisory Commission, in part because of the organization and methods of the old Munitions Board. But nobody in Washington thinks for a moment that the President has ordered this change because of that faultfinding. That isn't his way.

The chief criticism was that volunteer workers in the war service of the Government were, in effect, buying from themselves as producers and selling to themselves as agents of the Government. The fact that they had no power to buy or to fix prices, but only to recommend where things might be bought and to suggest prices, was generally lost sight of in this criticism, and the expressed fear of graft was altogether groundless. But now even the appearance of the possibility of graft has been done away with by the scrapping of the old Munitions Board and the creation of the new Board of War Industries. As the Council of Defense put it in the statement announcing the organization of the new board, this action "makes clear that there is a total dissociation of the industrial committees from the actual arrangement of purchases in behalf of the Government."

Another improvement is in the greater power of the new board in recommending prices. Under the old régime it was only possible for the Munitions Board to suggest a price for a specific purchase at the request of the War or Navy Department, that suggestion to have no official weight in the matter of the next purchase of the same commodity by the same department. Now it is held the War Industries Board may suggest as fair a price that will hold until it sees fit to modify it because of economic changes.

Under the old board there has been some effort to determine priority of supplying needs of this or that department for any given necessity, but the machinery for that very vital work has been inadequate heretofore. Now it is to be perfected by the new board, under the supervision of ex-Judge Robert S. Lovett, one of the seven members. In the appointment of Hugh Frayne, the labor union organizer, as another of the seven, may be found, perhaps, the answer of the Government to the complaint of Samuel Gompers that the workingmen of the country had not been sufficiently represented in the vital war organizations. And, one more point, the creation of the new board may be accepted as a satisfactory substitute for a Munitions Ministry with its chief occupying a newly made place in the President's Cabinet, a Ministry for which there has been some clamor.

Frank A. Scott, Chairman of the New War Industries Board.

"This War Industries Board," said Mr. Scott, its Chairman, when he was asked for an authoritative outline of his work, "presents a point of insulation that prevents any possible current of personal or selfish interest from flowing into the department charged with doing the buying. The old General Munitions Board which this new organization is superseding was a hastily organized body for the purpose of meeting the emergency created by the entrance of America into the war. It got into action in time to prevent waste and the bidding of different Government departments against each other for the vastly increased supplies they had to have at the outset, and it has done such good work that I can say for many vital things the producing facilities of the country are now sufficiently developed to carry us through a long war. As to other vital things, we have sufficient stock on hand for immediate needs, but the facilities for their production will have to be further developed to carry us through such a war.

"As good as it was, the Munitions Board did not meet all the requirements. The end which that was intended to accomplish remains the same. The Government has merely improved and modified the means for attaining the same end. The old board was cumbersome. It included in its membership a representative of every sub-department of each of the two great military and purchasing departments of the United States—the War and Navy Departments. Now the entire Navy Department in the new board is represented by Admiral Fletcher and the War Department by Lieut. Col. Peirce. It is the function of their colleagues to determine where supplies may best be purchased and to recommend the price that shall appear in the contracts. There you have compactness combined with authority and entire freedom from even the appearance of possibility of exploiting the Government for private gain.

"Such a body as the old board was intended to be, and as the new one bids fair to be, is absolutely essential for co-ordinating our industries and putting them behind our military forces in the most effective manner. Furthermore it is one of the chief duties of such an organization not only to obtain the available supply on the best terms, but to develop greater supply for which there is present lack of producing facilities. We must foresee the military necessities for a long time to come and see that provision is made for them in advance, for the sake of the army and navy and for the sake of normal industry. In other words, we must look far ahead to bring about the industrial changes made necessary by war so that such changes may be made gradually and with the minimum disturbance to such industrial

activities of peace as will continue through the period of the war.

"As an illustration of what I mean by developing existing industries up to war requirements, we will take a manufacturer with a forge who has never made gun forgings, but who has the facilities to do so. That manufacturer must be persuaded to devote his plant to serving the country's new need. And so on through all forms of industry from which war supplies are obtained. The work has been done all over the country with great success so far by the old Munitions Board. In the new board we are going to develop the same line of activity much further.

"The best example of what may be obtained for the Government and of what waste the Government may be protected from by co-ordination is offered by the tangible, simple case of buying cotton duck for the army and navy. The Quartermaster's Department of the army uses duck for tentage; the Ordnance Department uses it for haversacks and kit carriers; the Medical Department uses it for hospital cots; the Signal Corps uses duck in aviation supplies. The need of this commodity in the navy is about as widespread. In peace times each one of these subdepartments buys its own supply of duck without reference to what another department is doing or paying to get the same commodity. But in peace times it makes no particular difference, because the aggregate of all their needs is so small in proportion to the total available supply that this independent buying does not affect prices. But with the beginning of war the needs of every one of these separate departments of the army and navy become so vast, not only in the matter of cotton duck but for guns and ammunition and vehicles and raw materials and all other supplies, that their independent and separate buying would be fatal. They would bid against each other in a rapidly rising market and an incidental evil would be that the lesser need might get supplied before the greater need. It was to prevent all this that the General Munitions Board was hurriedly put together at the outset of the war, and it is to prevent it still more effectively as well as to accomplish other things that the new board has been created.

"Needless to say this is no reflection on the great War and Navy Departments as the Government's chief purchasing organizations. On the contrary, there are no finer buying departments in the world than those of the army and navy of the United States. They are excelled nowhere in the accuracy, thoroughness, and honesty of their business transactions. That they have not been able to carry the increased load of work due to war without outside civilian help is surely not to their discredit.

"The great need of the country is speed and enthusiastic, unselfish co-operation on the part of all producers. In war, time is of the essence. We must have a 100 per cent. output from all our industries, and it must flow quickly and without interruption to the Government from field, factory, and mine."

Realistic Training at Base Camp Near Front

Outline of British Methods Shows How the American Soldiers Are Being Taught—Trenches Flooded With Gas for Practice

The following account of a base camp in France, furnished by a British officer now in New York, shows the kind of training which American troops under General Pershing are receiving near the battlefront.

TROOPS arriving in France from England proceed to a base camp as soon as they are debarked. These camps are capable of accommodating many thousands, and training grounds have been laid out close to them. The men are housed in tents, and there are huts for the camp officers, messrooms, and so on. It has been necessary to construct special railway sidings to serve them, and light and water have also to be laid on. There are recreation huts controlled by churches of all denominations, Salvation Army and Y. M. C. A. huts and a cinema hut.

Grounds have been laid out for bayonet fighting, and bombing pitches and a trench system for teaching trench fighting and trench engineering arranged. There are also dugouts which can be filled with asphyxiating gas to illustrate practically the efficiency of the gas helmet, and lecture rooms, in one case amphitheatres dug out of the sand, with their walls reinforced with petrol tins. At one of the camps the instruction staff consists of about 200 officers and noncommissioned officers, the majority of whom are sent down from the front for a few months from the formations which the drafts at the base will join.

Troops from England arrive at the base camps completely equipped for the front, with the exception of their rifles and side arms, and these are issued immediately on arrival. They are then classified under one of three headings, under which all men at the base fall, either as requiring further training, or as not at present available for reinforcements, or as ready to proceed to the front at once. Demands for reinforcements from units at the front pass through General Headquarters to the base commandant, who sends men up to join their regiments as they complete their training at the base. As far as possible men are sent to join units of their own regiments, but this is not in every case possible.

When the soldier lands in France an important branch of his training is still before him. The advantages of completing training in France were recognized early in the war, and the system has grown from that of imparting a little technical knowledge, likely to be of value under the special conditions at the front, to an essential branch of the soldier's education. In the first place it is easier to provide instructors at the base camps by the system already noticed; the country in which the camps are situated is admirably suited for manoeuvres, while ground of this nature in England is limited, and finally the breach between leaving England and arriving at the front is less pronounced if a short time is spent at a base training camp on the way.

This short, but important, course of training is designed partly to maintain the degree of discipline and physical fitness attained in England and partly to insure that a sufficiently high standard of efficiency is reached before the men leave for the front. It was found in the earlier periods of the war that men drafted from reserve units at home had not all reached the same level of efficiency, and the course at the base not only insures that this level is reached but tends to make uniform the training of men coming out from a large number of different units at home. Officers and noncommissioned officers are separated from their men, and trained independently, and no man is permitted to leave the base until he has satisfied the commandant that he has reached the required standard.

As a preliminary to his course at the base, the man fires a short musketry course on the 30-yard range there. It is usually found that the accuracy of the shooting is good, and subsequent musketry instruction is of a technical or theoretical nature, consisting of fire direction and control practices, carried out on "landscape" targets, and rapid loading and aiming, the necessity for which the war has justified probably more fully than any other branch of training.

After this preliminary, instruction is developed in two main directions: that of maintaining physical efficiency and accustoming men to some extent to the exertions which will be required of them, and that of supplying them with certain technical or special knowledge which will be of service to them under conditions prevailing at the front.

The training of the men's physique is not confined to the Aldershot course of physical drill, though this has its place in the schedule. It is considered that the demands made on the physique of the troops in this war call for special training, under conditions approximating, as far as possible, those existing at the front. Men are practiced in advancing, carrying their arms, ammunition, and kit as they would carry them in the attack, and are shown in a practical manner that, unless the advance is slow and steady, they will be too exhausted for fighting before they reach their objective.

They are required to jump trenches, bars, and other obstacles, carrying their fighting kit, with the object of demonstrating to them, in a practical manner, what is required of fighting troops at the front. Bayonet fighting also plays a prominent part of this section of their training. The war has revolutionized our ideas of the use of the bayonet. In the old days there were those who regarded it as a weapon whose uses had passed, but there are probably more at the front today who regard the rifle without its bayonet in that light. The men are taught to use their bayonets in a practical way by attacking a stuffed sack suspended a few feet above the ground from a horizontal bar; points are marked on the sack, at which they are required to aim their strokes.

An exercise is carried out in which two opposing ranks lunge at each other with poles, the ends of which are padded with sacking, alternately parrying each other's thrusts. Another stroke, which hand-to-hand fighting in the confined space of the trenches has introduced, is the "short jab," an upward thrust, made in a crouching position, with the bayonet held a few inches from the face. Men are taught to carry their bayonets in this position as they advance along the trenches; if an opponent is met, it is at once ready for use.

Although much of the work is necessarily practical, close order drill, upon which all good soldiering is based, has its place in the training scheme at the bases. There are bands in the camps, which play the troops to and from their training ground, and the discipline and soldierly bearing learned on the parade ground in England are not allowed to evaporate. A man who cannot do his barrack square drill may not go to the front.

The special conditions of trench warfare have necessitated much technical training in weapons which are neither new nor modifications of appliances formerly thought obsolete. The grenade has come into its own again, and a weapon, in the use of which no training at all was given before the war, (except a little instruction in the rifle grenade,) is now the most effective small arm in the hands of the infantry.

Gas also has become a contingency to which men must be accustomed during their training, and trench engineering and allied subjects, such as the construction of wire entanglements, call for special instruction before drafts are fit to take their place in the trenches. At the base camps a careful course of grenade throwing is carried out. At first the men are taught to hold and throw dummy grenades, and before leaving all are practiced in throwing live bombs, and confidence in their use is inspired in them. Drill in adjusting gas helmets occupies a prominent place in the course, and the care necessary to maintain the efficiency of the helmets is explained to the men. They are passed through a dugout filled with asphyxiating gas, and the efficiency of the apparatus with which they are supplied is practically demonstrated. Gas is more dangerous to the morale of the troops than to their actual safety, and this demonstration of its harmlessness, if the right steps are taken to counteract it, through which every man going to the front must pass, does much to disarm the gas attack of its worst terrors.

Before going to the front the men are also taught how to put up wire entanglements, working on a system by which the greatest amount of wire can be put up in the shortest time with the least confusion; this work is performed in full kit, and the men are taught it like drill, until they can carry it out at night in perfect silence. Filling sandbags and similar work is carried out in the same way, and the night work of the trenches is reproduced as far as possible. In the trench systems which have been constructed at the camps, flare lights are used, and with their assistance the men practice in detecting patrols, working parties, and so forth.

Not only troops from the United Kingdom go through this course of training at the base camps. Drafts for the colonial armies train there with the English troops, and the association in the camps, though a short one, tends to inspire mutual confidence in the trenches.

From Here and There

FRANCE is already thinking of American tourists after the war and taking measures for their reception and entertainment. The Monthly Review of the Touring Club of France prints a number of suggestions received from members of the American Commercial and Industrial Mission to France a few months ago, among which are the following: Sending to the United States a hotel commission for the purpose of studying plans, prices, methods of management and operation, &c., applicable to the French hotel business.

Application of the best American methods for heating, ventilation, electric installation, elevators, bathrooms, kitchens, laundries, bars, baggage rooms, and automatic machinery of various kinds.

Organization of a purchasing service by which each hotel could buy, at wholesale rates, material, furniture, and provisions.

Simultaneous construction of a number of new hotels in France.

Sending young Frenchmen abroad every year to study the hotel business.

Centralization in a single office, with branch establishments in the principal cities of the world, of all publicity work, for the purpose of systematically spreading information regarding hotels and traveling in France.

Having lost $9,000,000 through forest fires last year—more than six times as much as was spent on forest protection work—Canada has decided to pay more attention in future to guarding against such calamities. Effective protective work is being done by railway companies, under regulations issued by the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners, as regards clearing of rights of way, construction of fire guards, patrolling, &c.

Another protective measure is the passing of a law by the Ontario Legislature providing for the creation of fire districts and a close season within which fires must not be set in these districts except by permit and under the close supervision of an official. Provision is also made for the appointment of a provincial forester. The Land, Forest, and Mines Department has taken entire charge of the work of forest protection.

Among the novelties invented since war began is a small unbreakable mirror of nickeled steel for the soldier in the trenches. It is 5 inches long, 2¾ inches wide, and 1-16 of an inch thick, and has a hole at the top by which it may be hung.

Russia's "Crusade of the Crimson Banners"

Famous Author, Who Forecast End of Romanoff Dynasty, Now Prophesies Fall of Hohenzollerns at Hands of German People

The article of which a translation appears below is by the renowned Russian writer, Leonid Andreyev, author of "The Red Laugh," "The Story of the Seven Who Were Hanged," "The Ocean," and other works which produced a sensation all over the world when they were published. The article appeared originally in the Retch of Petrograd.

By Leonid Andreyev

IT is all too manifest that the brilliant and decisive victory over the autocracy could not have been won except with our Russian Army. The army had the weapons and the men—the only arguments to which the Romanoffs would ever submit. Deaf to the dictates of conscience and of the common weal, well-nigh insane in their acts, they, or rather he, would have swung from the gallows or lined up against a wall under the mouth of cannon all of us, had they but retained the command of the batteries and the rapid-firers. If all Russia had been converted into a cemetery, the Romanoffs would be content to reign over a worldwide graveyard.

Luckily for Russia, she refused to be turned into a universal graveyard and jail. The machine guns and the cannon found their way into the hands of the people, for the army that is marching these days under the banners of crimson is just that plain, great people of ours, our Russian nation in arms. This phenomenon, above all, disclosed to me and to many others who have from the start accepted this war its great revolutionary significance. The soldiery of the barracks and the officers' caste, hypnotized by the discipline of the Czars, gave place to an embattled people. The small remaining kernel of the old autocratic army was engulfed and dissolved within the revolutionary masses, and when the inevitable hour of the face-to-face, open collision between the Romanoffs and Russia finally came, the cannon, the "ultima ratio regum" (last argument of kings)—the slogan Wilhelm still marks in iron on his guns—became the argument of the people, and Romanoff forthwith became a lonely, powerless and sorry little figure.

Our Council of Workers and Deputies acted most wisely when it drew into its midst the deputies of the army. In these uneasy days of interregnum, when various political currents collide with tremendous force, the armed forces of the people at the front must have their representatives in the Council, while the exigencies of the period demand it, just as well as the masses of the people behind the lines. They are first of all our full-fledged citizens, and soldiers only in so far as the war—this war alone—demands it, and not because of any military obligations. Consider only the mighty tasks of the army in the defense of our country and its right to active participation in the molding of our affairs becomes not merely a natural right but a right of honor.

There are people who habitually fear everything, and these are worried at the present time about the "collapse of discipline" and its consequences, about the possibility of our military defeat. I see no reason for this apprehension, which owes its origin to the old-time notion of a soldiery of the barracks as the only possible form of an army. These scared souls fail to recognize behind the uniform and the gun of our soldier the familiar features of their brother Ivan. They likewise fail to realize that, for the last year and a half, this war has been prosecuted exclusively by the people, and that our nation today fights not for the autocracy, not for the Czar, but for Russia, for themselves. The serfs, the Hessians, and the Swiss hirelings of the past, the "Governmental" troops who were pliable tools in the hands of the selfish interests of the bureaucrats, required the hypnotic discipline of the barracks lest they refuse to fight for a foreign cause—but the nation bearing arms for its own salvation does not want it. Until the great day of Feb. 27, (March 9, 1917,) our army had at least the outer form of troops whipped into shape by the inexorable laws of the military code; but today it is an army of volunteers, defending with guns its liberty and rights. Although, until the 27th of February, it may have seemed that our army was kept at the front by discipline, it is only too clear now that another power retains it there: love of its own kith and kin, love of liberty and faith in the coming brotherhood of man.

But having recognized the sacred rights of our citizen soldiers to be on guard in the current political events, should we all get particularly excited at present over reforms that will fundamentally change the basis of the entire military system? Must we now, having broken up the vested relations in our country in general, hasten the reconstruction of the whole army upon the new basis of civil liberty, laying down new, permanent rules of conduct of army life?

Leonid Andreyev.

I say no, we should not. Here are my reasons:

In the very first days of the war, when Germany broke with us, I put down in my diary the following words:

> They call it "war," but it really means revolution. In its logical evolution this "war" will bring the downfall of the Romanoffs and will end not in the ordinary way of all previous wars, but in a European upheaval. This upheaval will bring in its wake the destruction of militarism, permanent armies, and the creation of the United States of Europe.

For obvious reasons I had no chance to develop my viewpoint in the Russia of the Romanoffs. I only kept on fighting for the continuous prosecution of the war, supported by the entire people. I have been often misjudged on account of this attitude, and people could not see how I, a pacifist, the author of the "Red Laugh," a book which is even today being used by some in America as a means of peace propaganda, could have become an apologist for the war, almost a "chauvinist."

Now this mystery is gone. Having accepted this great war as a universal revolution, I am as much of a "chauvinist" as the revolutionist who fought the police behind the barracks. I apologize for this personal digression.

That the present war carried in its bosom the revolution was understood, though rather late, by the defenders and the beneficiaries of the Romanoff régime. It must have been suspected and understood even by Nicholas II.—hence that stubborn antagonism to the war, the secret plottings and aspirations for a separate peace, which at times took an openly traitorous and disloyal character. With one hand Nicholas continued to prosecute this war, hateful to him and perilous to his dynasty, while, with the other autocratic hand, he kept the brakes of the chariot down and impeded its advance. The myriads of scoundrels who had built their nests around the throne, the confusion and chaos that prevailed in the rear of the army, over which all Russia wept and which provoked the cynical sneers of Germany, were the results of this underhand activity of the autocracy which inevitably sped on the revolution.

Now the house of Romanoff is shattered and Russia is free. But it is only the first—though a very important—step on the road of the war revolution. The revolution must go on further, and on it will go! The day is not distant when the house of Hohenzollern will collapse and peace will be concluded by free peoples on terms of liberty, equality, and fraternity. And after that day there will come more distant and still brighter days, when all Europe, having purged itself clean of blood, will become one brotherhood, and, on the ruins of the old cities, monarchies, castes, and privileges, there will be built a new and free humanity.

But the house of Hohenzollern is much mightier and stronger than the old house of the Romanoffs. The bloody and ill-starred reign of Nicholas never provoked anything but hate and scorn. But Wilhelm is loved by many of his subjects, who regard him as the developer of the Bismarckian cause of a new and powerful Germany. The house of the Romanoffs was a hollow stump, rotten for generations, but the Hohenzollerns are quite a strong tree, which has its roots feeding deep in German soil. So it was before the war and so it would have stayed for a long time had it not been for the war, which disclosed to the world and to Germany the essence of the Hohenzollern power—the baronial fist, the insatiable passion for plunder and profits, and an indifferent cruelty to the shedding of rivers of blood. The very commercial and technical power of Germany, which served as a justification for the retention of Wilhelm in power, proved to be the creature of that order of things which is so hateful to the modern democratic mind. Germany accumulated machinery not for the purpose of relieving the slaves of toil and substituting horse power for human force, but, primarily, for the enslavement of more and more nations.

No doubt this illusion is now coming to an end. The loyal feelings of impoverished, starving, and unfortunate Germany are now undergoing a deep change, and she is daily approaching the same revolutionary explosion which has, with the aid of an armed people, swept out of existence our autocracy in the course of a few days. For, even in Germany, the barrack militarism of old is giving way gradually to a people in arms to whom belong the cannon, "the last argument of Kings."

To bring this day nearer, the day of revolution in Berlin, is the next problem of the Russian revolutionary guns, a problem which can be realized only through a victory over the soldiery of Caesaristic Germany. So long as Germany figures, even though nominally, as a victor; so long as the hunger and misfortunes of the German people are glossed over by the false blare and glare of trophies and conquered territories; so long as this eternally deceived people still believes in an eventual victory over the Allies, a victory which would bring back to the German Empire its past glory and power—the faith in Wilhelm will not diminish sufficiently to go over into an open revolt. And should Germany succeed in defeating the Allies on any front, it will postpone the day of the Berlin revolution, and every additional victory will postpone it still further and will create for the people false illusions regarding the powers and wisdom of their rulers.

In this sense only do I believe in the "theory of defeat," but in the defeat of Germany only. The Caesaristic armies of Germany must be defeated by the Russian Army in order that revolutionary principles may triumph in Berlin. This is the very essence of the great and noble mission of our free Russia. There will be no necessity to march into Berlin or slice away any part from Germany in order to accomplish this purpose. Any plans of such aggression would place Germany in our own position and would unite all her resources in defense of her freedom. No! We need to strike only a few powerful, decisive blows to bring down to earth the pile of would-be victories and mythical greatness and transmute the name of Wilhelm into a symbol of national hatred and ire.

One of the slogans that was used to force the German people into war with Russia was that civilized and "free" Germany must defeat the barbarian Russia of the Czar. What has become of that slogan now? All has changed. Revolutionary Russia, having thrown off the yoke of tyranny, is now confronting the same enslaved and feudal Germany. On her red banners Russia has inscribed not foreign subjugation and conquest, but liberty and fraternity! The revolution gave us not new rights alone. It placed obligations upon us. It imposed upon us the duty to see that the freedom gained by us should not remain the acquisition of this or that nation, but should be carried out into the world and divided among the peoples of the earth.

Just as the troops of the Convention of France carried the Revolution on their bayonets to the rest of Europe, so also must the new revolutionary army of Russia lift the freedom of the nations upon its shoulders and, without stooping, carry it into the wide universe. A great purpose, a noble purpose! Its realization means a new life to all of old Europe.

Many of us are perturbed because we have not yet created our own revolutionary hymn. What a trifle! What does the word "our" mean, once liberty is ours? The world has already given us a great song of a people in revolution. That song was first sung by the French, but it belongs to all who seek liberty in this world—the Marseillaise. That hymn ought to blaze up in new flames over both those widely separated friends, the Russians and the French, and fling these words toward each over the head of Wilhelm: "To arms, citizens! Form your battalions! Forward, forward!"

It seems as if we had been digging along a long tunnel between France and our land and we already scent in the air the approach of that unusual and wonderful moment when, through the narrow opening in the stony wall, the hands of the builders grasp each other for the first firm handshake. The accursed wall was deaf and dumb, indeed, while we were suffocating under the iron hand of the Romanoffs. But now we hear the voices. The sounds of the workers' picks are near; the tired hand of the digger is thrilled with the anticipation of the warm touch of a brother's hand. Are you there, brothers? Are these your voices, citizens of France? Is this your unperturbed song, citizens of England?

And when the day comes when Wilhelm's throne shall fall in disgrace, like that of Nicholas, Germany will sing the Marseillaise, and the stone wall will fall by itself—and our hands will unite. That will be a great day, indeed, for on that day there will descend upon Europe universal peace.

This is the great problem which was placed upon the shoulders of the happy Russian people, "the people in arms." In order to gain a victory over the army of the Kaiser, our troops must maintain the firmness and order which is essential to the conduct of war. We need "discipline"—not the kind of submission which is exacted in the name of strange, foreign purposes, but the kind that is self-imposed, in the name of a common and a great purpose. Let our military organization preserve all its iron coherence. Without it no victory is possible. Soldiers, and not a mob, defeated the Russian autocracy; soldiers, only soldiers, can defeat the German Government's troops.

Yes, let these steel formations, once they have been purified by a new revolutionary parole and by new names of revolutionary leaders, remain! If it is unthinkable for our army to conquer without discipline, victory is still less feasible until our entire army is permeated with a consciousness of the new and great problem which fell to it after the dethronement of the Romanoffs. Only the army, which means discipline, only the revolution, which means the people inspired with freedom, can conquer the Imperial Army of Wilhelm and bring to Europe peace and liberty.

Therein lies the strength of the argument that the fundamental reconstruction of the rules and forms of the army and the creation of new fundamentals are not at present necessary. If we are right, if peace means the abolition of militarism and of big standing armies, why undertake just now these deep and far-reaching reforms? Unless one is convinced that we shall preserve, in the future, the barracks, which is tantamount to a denial of all our revolutionary ideals, why worry at this moment about creating workable relations between the future citizen-lieutenant and the citizen-private? We shall simply have none of them, lieutenants and privates, forts and garrisons, Krupp and Creusot plants.

We are through with the military from this day. We only have an armed Russian people, which is accomplishing its mission of defense of the country's liberties. Once its work is done, it will don its civilian clothes. After that it will cease to be an army once and for all, if human wisdom and consciousness will permit. Build wooden barracks—we only want such for our temporarily armed and fighting citizens, so that we can easily remove them. Do not build stone barracks, those jails of militarism, the permanent bulwarks of the soldiery, the eternal dispensers of dissolution and blood.

All along the big front, facing the Germans, unfurl wide, victorious banners of crimson! Let each German who discharges his gun in your direction know that he is firing into the heart of Liberty! Under the sacred ensign of the red banner carry Liberty to the enthralled nations!

Kerensky's Intimate Talks to Men at the Front

Weak-Kneed Soldier, Who Interrupted Him with Plea for Speedy Peace, Was Ordered to Go Home in Disgrace

RUSSIAN periodicals just received in America give an even more positive impression of the grip that Kerensky has upon the fate and destiny of Russia than do the daily cable dispatches. When he is with the army at the front, it appears, his presence acts like magic in suppressing mutiny and arousing the fighting spirit. Treachery and defection have shown their heads when his back was turned, however, so that a policy of blood and iron have perforce replaced one of persuasion. The Slav newspapers now arriving here tell of the period before the recent Italian reverses, when Kerensky still had hopes of maintaining discipline without vigorous measures. The accounts are particularly interesting in that they show how he talks and reasons, how he thinks and acts. We are enabled to form an idea as to what manner of man is this young lawyer who has suddenly leaped into fame as dictator of a vast nation.

During his tour of the eastern front prior to Korniloff's advance, which preceded the Italian retreat, Kerensky spent almost his entire time in reasoning with the troops. On one occasion a private interrupted him, saying:

"But if we resume an offensive, all of us will certainly be sacrificed, and then of what avail are freedom, country, and liberty? None of it is any good to the dead. For that reason the Government should take every step to conclude peace with Germany at once."

Kerensky's reply, as reported by the correspondent of the Retch, was as follows:

"Freedom does not mean the supremacy of individual interests over the interests of the Commonwealth. The best blood of the Russian people was not sacrificed on the gallows and crushed out of existence merely in order that any coward might be permitted to place his own egotistical and selfish aims over the aims and ideals of the Government and the people as a whole. The revolutionists of today give no thought whatever to their own interests or safety. On the contrary, they deem it the great privilege of their lives to sacrifice themselves for the people. But as to the man who trembles for his own hide, I can only say that such a man is not worthy of liberty."

Turning to the Colonel under whom the rebuked soldier was serving, the War Minister said:

"Sir Colonel, tomorrow you shall order this man discharged from the ranks of the Russian Army. He may return to his home, but every one will know that he is a coward, refusing to rise to the defense of Russian soil. You shall act likewise with all others who are of the same opinions as he. There are not many of them, but they will dishonor the whole regiment."

Directing his remarks to the rest of the men, he continued:

"Comrades, is it possible that all of you share in this man's frame of mind?"

The soldiers responded by crying "coward," and shouting "no, we do not agree with him, we will follow you and die if necessary." At the conclusion of the demonstration, a young Lieutenant said to Kerensky:

"Sir Minister, I would like to explain the cause of this disagreeable incident which reflects so much shame upon all of us. Not long ago, we were all very enthusiastic in our determination to advance and continue the war. But now the enthusiasm is dead, and we cannot advance. The people at home and the general attitude of the public are to blame for this condition. Regiments fully equipped are sent forth to the front, but all that reaches us here are proclamations and placards inscribed in the name of freedom. That is why we officers have been unable to convince our men of the necessity of the beginning of an offensive."

Kerensky replied that he had not yet received power to punish deserters from the army and all others who abandoned their tasks at will, but that the Provisional Government was considering measures in that direction. He assured the officer that a way would be found soon to prevent wholesale desertions from the ranks, even if it eventually required the imposition of a severe penalty.

Addressing the Council of Soldiers' and Officers' Deputies of the Twelfth Army Corps at Riga, Kerensky said:

"Comrades, with the power that has been given me I am here to tell you the truth about Russia. That power comes to me not by any individual whim but with the will of the people. It is much easier, I assure you, to stand aside, without any responsibilities, and criticise and play upon public hysteria. Only yesterday a soldier asked: 'Why should I die, so long as neither land nor liberty is any good to me after I am dead?' I immediately ordered the commander of the regiment to dismiss that man from the ranks.

"But what would happen to the country if all of you, acting upon mere selfish interest, should abandon the ranks and return to your homes? Under the old régime, we died and were willing to die silently in the name of the people and in the name of freedom. Now we find, however, that with the abolition of the old discipline based on fear and oppression, on the club and the lash, the army has become absolutely uncontrollable. We are told that it will continue in that demoralized state until it becomes conscious of its mistake, and that no amount of reasoning or proclamations will do any good.

"That, of course, is an insult to the Russian people. Is it possible that the Russian democracy is made up of thieves and scoundrels who cannot be made to do what is right without the whip and the knout? Not through the enthusiasm of individuals, but through the common sense of the whole people, will we be able to develop a conscious and reasoning discipline, under which we will defend and die freely for our country.

"In the columns of the free press of the country appear many false statements concerning the conduct of the War Ministry. These journals assail the 'declaration of rights of the soldier citizens.' That declaration was formulated by the representatives of the army of democracy. Guchkoff refused to sign it, but we, conscious of our strength, are not afraid of the threats of the malicious elements that appear to be attacking me.

"I represent and fulfill the will of the people, the will of the majority. Never shall that majority subjugate the minority by force of arms. But we will leave it to their conscience to make them blush with shame for the havoc they are causing by undermining the will of the majority.

"No one knows better than I how much we had to suffer under the old régime. But now that we have brought the revolution to pass, must you transform it into anarchy and the triumph of the minority over the majority? That is nothing but despotism turned inside out—an opposition to the will of the majority by means fair and unfair, as prevails under an autocracy. Democracy, finding its strength in reason, does not fear to wage combat in a fair and open fight.

"Do you remember the years of reaction, the fourth Duma, the beginning of the war? Where were these heroes when the fight for freedom was being waged? At that time each one knew what fear was, but now without any arms, only in a shirt, they appear before the Ministry.

"It is a fact that the old régime robbed and ruined the empire. It is a fact that the country has been robbed of all its money. Just at present it is impossible to meet and comply with all the demands of the people. But, comrades, before the revolution took place were you all satisfied and content? Did you have land or rights? No, you had nothing, and yet in silence you were willing to do your duty.

"The old powers have been completely dethroned. Wielding the reins in their stead are men who never wore the cloak of autocracy. These men will bring the war to an end with honor and glory worthy of a free nation. Does it not pay to forget one's individual interests in the achievement of that great purpose?

"Much is said about England and France, but does that carry with it the right of any individual or any faction to play upon the ignorance of the masses and make them oblivious to the stupendous and noble task which confronts the Russian people? Must it all be submerged in a counter-revolution and in the attacks and slanders perpetrated by a minority of the people? In the ranks of the extremists are men who are inviting destruction and the future restoration of autocracy. In order that the war may achieve its purposes, we must be strong against all these elements.

"We must be strong, if we wish to command the respect and fear of the enemy. By refusing to do your duty, you will not bring the war to an end; you will merely strengthen the reactionary factions in Germany, which declare that, thanks to the revolution, the enemy on the eastern front has been completely disarmed. These factions stand for the triumph and rule of the privileged classes in Germany. Comrades, they say that the Russian people were strong only when they were ruled by the Czar; pointing to the demoralization caused by the revolution, they say that what this country needs is a club. That is the way the reactionaries decried the revolution.

"Revolutionary Russia, waging war on two flanks, finds its strength in conscience and reason. We must fight not by repression, but by organization. We must feel that we are free citizens in order that we may die as free citizens. In the interest of public good, it is dishonest to play upon the individual egotism. We reverence the brave revolutionists and despise the cowards who tremble for their own safety. The distrust which manifests itself toward the Government will not hasten the success of the revolution; on the contrary, it will undermine the strength of the revolution.

"When I lose the confidence and trust of the people there will come a Dictator, who will punish distrust and disobedience with the club and the lash. We will cling to our ideals with all our strength and die rather than relinquish them. Our ideal at present is to summon up all our strength and energy to save Russia and the revolution. Do not turn your backs to the path of free citizens. The people do not desire that the treachery of some and the craft of others should bring ruin upon the land. What the people want is peace for the entire world, and to that end we dedicate our strength. Those who were opposed to this course have departed. I and the

other members of the Provisional Government are working for no other goal.

"I ask those who speak much of preserving the independence of nations whether the armies of France and Belgium hold any land other than their own. Do they not stand upon their own soil? Then why do these stupid people talk so much of the Allies and say nothing of those who have actually seized the land of France and Belgium?

"Bethmann Hollweg has declared that the motto of 'no annexations and no indemnities' was not acceptable to Germany. I therefore ask the exponents of the independence of nations what they hope to accomplish with their ideas. Instead of helping to bring to pass a peace without annexations or indemnities, they will only make it impossible of realization. We will accomplish everything as soon as we can rely upon the fighting power and loyalty of our army. The Russian democracy, whose will I represent, will not permit the brave men who died upon the gallows to have died in vain. When reason and argument become of no avail, then it will be easy enough to lose faith. But is it possible to lose faith in the Russian revolution? The strength of the Russian revolution and democracy is based on reason. Under these conditions it is not right to regard the Government as responsible and the critics as irresponsible. History will place the blame not on the army but on the public.

"Let the enemy know, wherever they are, that we are not afraid of threats and have not lost faith in the country. We have no fear of the enemy, nor have we any fear of the attacks and slanders upon the War Ministry, emanating not from the Czar but from the people. It is not a question of words but of ideals. We must go forward, for liberty, equality, and brotherhood. We must sacrifice everything for the country and for the revolution."

At Dvinsk, speaking at a conference of delegates of the army of General Daniloff, the War Minister urged the soldiers to put an immediate check to all agitation for a separate peace. He found this sector especially infested with propaganda as the result of extensive fraternizing that had been going on between the Russian and German troops. After addressing the delegates he invited those soldiers who had taken an active part in the conferences with the enemy to step forward and explain their views. For the first few minutes no one accepted his invitation. Then one soldier, in a loud voice, challenged a Dr. Sklyardsky and a staff Captain, Cedaloff, to come forward. At last a soldier stood up, and paying his respects to Kerensky personally, said he could not trust a Ministry composed of men whose majority belonged to the "bourgeoisie." This declaration was followed by a tumult of hisses, jeers, and shouts.

"Traitor! Shame!" the soldiers cried. "Where did you ever do any fighting, anyway?"

In the midst of the demonstration Dr. Sklyardsky, a delegate of the Nineteenth Army Corps, appeared. He announced that, contrary to all reports, the discipline of the army had not been destroyed. The soldiers, he said, placed absolute reliance in the War Minister and were willing to obey his orders. At this point the doctor was interrupted by a soldier who demanded that he produce a resolution which he, Sklyardsky, had in his pocket. Sklyardsky replied that he did not have the resolution with him, but was certain it contained nothing with reference to negotiations and conferences with the German soldiers.

An officer said:

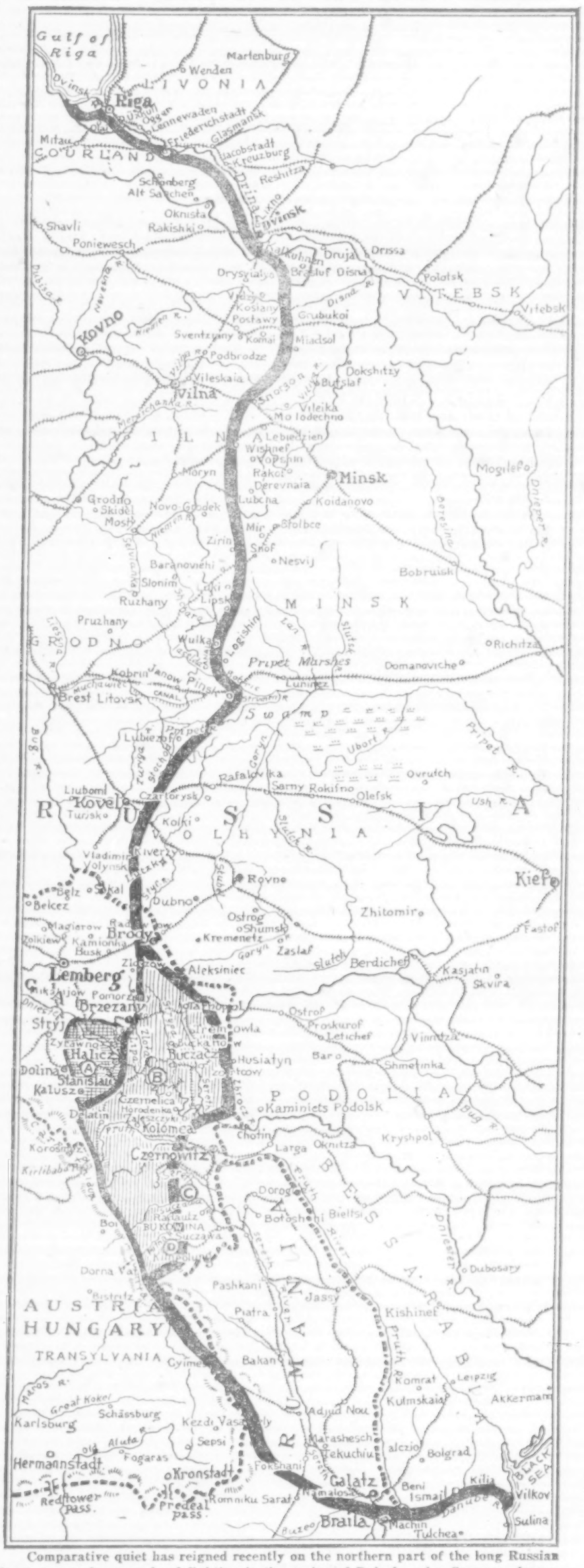
"It may well be that Dr. Sklyardsky's memory is better than mine, as the resolution was penned by his own hand, but I am convinced that the resolution contained a sentence of the following nature: 'The Russian Army shall not move a step until the allies agree to abide by the war aims formulated by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Petrograd.'"

Cries of "Traitor!" "Coward!" "Shame!" broke forth again.

Dr. Sklyardsky again insisted to Kerensky that his resolution had neither been interpreted correctly nor properly understood.

"Doctor, I have profound faith in the inherent loyalty and nobility of human nature," Kerensky replied, "and therefore I take your word that the resolution was not properly understood. I am also convinced that the army corps of which you are a delegate will do its duty, without any further question."

The Eastern Battle Front



Comparative quiet has reigned recently on the northern part of the long Russian front, except for some hard fighting in the region of Dvinsk and a German advance near Riga, but events along the southern portion moved last month with bewildering rapidity, producing a sudden reversal in the situation not paralleled before in the war. The Russian offensive under Brusiloff and Korniloff, which began July 1 on their old front, (indicated by the thin black line,) with attacks north and south of Brzezany, and then switched to the vicinity of Halicz, brought the Russian forces appreciable gains, which are shown by the shaded area marked A. Following the collapse of discipline in the Russian armies, which came within a fortnight of the initiation of these successful onslaughts, the Teutons counterattacked with vigor and took back not only the ground gained by their adversaries, but also the shaded area marked B, extending to the frontier between Galicia and White Russia. (This area indicates the situation in Eastern Galicia as shown by news dispatches up to last Thursday afternoon.)

In an endeavor to relieve the pressure of the Austrians and Germans on the Russian lines in Galicia, the Rumanians delivered a series of brilliant attacks on their foes in the Suczawa and Putna valleys, (indicated, respectively, by C and D,) which brought them a rich harvest in prisoners and guns.

Strange German Prize Court Decisions

MAINLY by way of The Hague, the decisions of some of the German prize courts are gradually becoming known. They are another proof that Teutonism, in the realm of law as elsewhere, is vitally opposed to the general spirit of civilized nations.

A number of cases adjudicated in the German courts concerned Dutch vessels. There was the case of the Medea, carrying oranges from Spain to London, which was sunk on May 25, 1915, by the U-28. It was held on appeal that the owners of the ship and cargo had no right to damages, under Article 115 of the German prize rules. The English Army Council had declared that oranges formed no part of the rations of the British soldiers, and, in any equitable ruling, the fruit could hardly be regarded as coming under the heading of contraband.

Even more astounding were the cases of the Dutch ships Batavier V. and Zaanstroom. In these instances it was held that international law was not the law of the German prize courts. These courts, it was declared, were governed only by the German prize rules. It was further held that the "enemy destination" which justifies seizure of conditional contraband must exist at the moment of capture, but that it need only be an "eventual destination." It was, moreover, held that the declaration of the German Admiralty was conclusive proof as to what places served as an enemy armed base, and that if a ship carrying supposed contraband was released, no reparation was due to the owners of the ship or to the owners of the innocent goods.

It has been pointed out in this connection that these German decisions seem in line with the trend of legal thought in Germany. International law is definitely repudiated as a law operative in the German prize courts.

The same question came up again in the case of the Sidney Albert, captured on Jan. 3, 1915, off Heligoland, and taken to Cuxhaven. It was decided in the Imperial Supreme Court of Prize that, because the German prize law did not determine the point involved—the measure of damage for illegal capture—it was necessary to have recourse to the general principles of international law.

The Dutch have had frequent enough occasion to experience the rigor of Teutonic views as to international law. Many of their ships have been sunk and a certain number captured. In three cases the Prussian Government has admitted that Dutch ships have been wrongfully torpedoed: the Katwijk, (April 14, 1915;) the Rijndijk, (April 7, 1916,) and the Blommersdijk, (Oct. 8, 1916.) The last named was sent to the bottom, it will be remembered, by the U-53 on its famous raid off the American coast last Fall. In the case of the Tubantia, the sinking of which in British waters brought the people of Holland to the very verge of war, the Dutch Government has secured from the German Government a promise to submit the case after the war to an international commission of inquiry, in accordance with the terms of The Hague convention.

A significant point in the attitude of the German Government, with reference to ships sunk or captured, is the difference in treatment accorded to different nations. Some nations are promised reparation, others are treated cavalierly; to some an apology is made, to others again a promise of more humane and legal treatment in the future is given. To Argentina, for example, the most profuse explanations have recently been made, accompanied by professions of the deepest regret.

Only one factor remains the same throughout: No matter what course Germany pursues, or how many promises she makes, sooner or later more ships of the nation in question are sunk. Apparently the Prussian régime is intent on obeying the Biblical maxim in its own peculiar way: it does not let its left hand of the Foreign Office know what its right hand of the Admiralty is doing or about to do. There is, consequently, just one remedy from the viewpoint of civilization: handcuffs.

Labor's Part in War's Successful Prosecution

True Source of Military Power Is United Energy of a Nation's People, Yet the Whole World Is Continuing Class Struggles

By Edward A. Bradford.

THE world is disturbed by labor's reaction to the war. In Petrograd democracy which has not learned self-control has carried liberty over into anarchy, and there has been created a dictator. Armed fanatics roam the streets and compel willing workers to strike. Even munitions works are closed through demand for wages which it is imposssible to pay. Workers and employers alike and everywhere may observe with advantage this practical and indisputable object lesson of the result of either side pressing the other to impossibilities. What reason can be used with workmen who demand wage increases of 240,000,000 rubles from eighteen concerns whose dividends totaled 18,000,000?

In Berlin the situation is so bad that the War Office published Marshal Hindenburg's denunciation of the "hounds" who strike "so long as Germans face the foe. * * * The worst enemies are those in our midst who incite the workers to strike, and cowards are those who listen to them." This sentiment is so strong that the Associated Christian Trades Unions of Germany declared: "This association declines all responsibility for or sympathy with the present unscrupulous strike agitation." In London there is a trade unionist in the Cabinet, as there is in Washington, and yet Minister Hodge has declared as his conclusions from the experience of three years of war that "first, labor must give up its old restrictive attitude; and, second, that capital must become willing liberally to remunerate any extra effort and extra exertion on the part of labor." In 1916 in England there were wage increases for 3,400,000 workers. Since the war it has been stated that 6,000,000 have had their pay raised an average of 6 shillings (say, $1.50) a week. The use made of the extra funds is another story, with a bearing upon the high cost of living, which will be pointed out in due course.

In this country diligent effort was made to avoid the labor struggle so conspicuous elsewhere. President Wilson and several of his Secretaries pledged their influence against lowering any of the standards of labor in its conditions of pay or employment. Labor pledged itself to its patriotic duty.

Yet the United States is suffering from labor agitation to a degree hardly less than other nations, except Russia, although it is idle to say that conditions are as oppressive here as elsewhere. We have had no experience of bloodshed, and have spared food and materials from our abundance. Wages have been raised repeatedly, and yet those who have received the increases complain constantly that they cannot overtake the high cost of living. There is a pretty question whether the increase of wages was the cause or effect of the high cost of living, and something will be said on that head in connection with the same question in the case of the British workers. Labor's views on the subject may be gathered from the record of labor disputes. The Chicago Dial, in an article giving especial attention to the subject, states:

> Between March, 1913, and June, 1916, 296 industrial disputes are recorded as having taken place. Between June 30, 1916, and May 30, 1917, in the course of eleven months current, there have been 244 such disputes.

That is, for this year the average of labor troubles monthly is three times larger than in the earlier years of the war.

The facts being similar everywhere, it is worth while to consider the principle underlying the facts. In peace economic conditions are static. That is to say, they are in a condition of approximate balance between costs, profits, the relations of labor and capital, the relative social positions of all classes of the population, and so on. Changes are constant, but they are minor, not urgent, and tend to grow less. But with war such factors become dynamic in high degree. The difference is somewhat like that of a horse under control and a runaway animal. Each factor is energized highly, and ordinary considerations lose their force.

We have over 100,000,000 population, over $200,000,000,000 of wealth, nearly $30,000,000,000 of bank deposits, one-third of the world's gold, although we are only one-seventeenth of the world's population, and a surplus of food and materials of most sorts, chiefly excepting tropical products. Yet we might not be so strong in war as these figures seem to show. We, or another nation, might need, or might think that it needed, all its resources for its own use. A nation in that condition, a nation which is merely self-sustaining and self-sufficient, has no power for war, whatever its population or resources.

A nation's power for war depends upon its power to divert to the uses of war a surplus of production in peace. Gold, money, resources of labor or goods which cannot be spared from consumption give no power in war. War power comes from available consumable goods, cannon, ships, food, and clothing for soldiers. Substitutes can be found for gold by nations which lack it. Often, as is now the case, nations which have gold are not able to use it because of difficulties of land transport or blockaded oceans. There are no war substitutes for consumable goods. When a Government taxes to raise money it does not want money. It wants what money will buy, labor and materials. In fact, the one great need in war is labor, for materials used in war are the product of labor. Soldiers are laborers, although withdrawn from production.

Now, money, however freely used, does not increase the ability to labor. It may stimulate readiness to labor, but there are natural limits to the power to labor, not to mention the restrictions of unions. Gold, therefore, is less the sinew of war than materials. Gold and materials together are worthless without human muscle. Next after human muscle, some would say before it, ranks the consciousness of right and the character to maintain it under distress. War demands all that a nation possesses of men with mind, conscience, and muscle. With labor disaffected, or animated by class instinct rather than patriotism, success in war becomes difficult and costly, to say no more.

It is possible to believe that we possess all that a nation needs in a crisis like this. And yet, despite our wealth, we begin by borrowing by billions, and lending to other nations other billions at the same time that we are borrowing. Why do we borrow if the country is so strong and rich? Why do we lend if we are poor? The reason is that while the country is rich the Government is poor. The Government is run at a deficit because the new taxes are not yet productive, and because the Government will spend more than the taxes, whatever their total. We are lending, although we are borrowing, because we desire to assist Governments in the same condition as ourselves, lest we should be ruined if they are defeated by a foe stronger than they only by readiness to deal foul blows. If Germany should cease to strike below the belt the war would be over. The refusal of ourselves and allies to fight unfairly is the proof that we possess the true source of a nation's strength—a citizenry whose wills are stronger than tempered steel.

If we and our allies have character and resources beyond the Germans it is not possible to imagine defeat. Nevertheless, it is necessary to organize victory, and desirable to accomplish it as cheaply as is right. "Business," meaning all enterprises using capital, is not exploiting the Government, because it knows that the Government is poor, although spending billions. The biggest capitalists are bearing the biggest tax burdens, and selling lower to the Government than to private buyers. The rich and the sons of the rich are summoned as soldiers upon equality with wage earners and the sons of wage earners. The classes which labor esteems as its enemy are acting with public spirit because the world is in flames, and life is not worth living unless the fire is put out.

Labor adheres to the "business as usual" idea. It confines its efforts to the degree of exercise approved by physiologists, or those whose sympathies for workers are not limited by economic interest. Labor still asserts its class interests, or its "rights" obtained by duress in some cases, rather than by merit or fair bargain. The coal miners, for example, tore up a wage contract, substituted another $35,000,000 to their advantage, and will not waive their customary excessive holidays, some sixty days a year. Organized labor is not one-tenth of all labor, yet the nine-tenths of labor is not demanding to be treated as a class apart. All labor of either brain or hand is suffering from the high cost of living, yet only a minority of labor is demanding to be treated discriminatingly as a class with claims upon other classes. The nation's need is not for the products of organized labor, but for the products of all labor. And next to the demand for the products of all labor comes the need for national unity, each class helping the others, and neither exploiting the others, in the spirit quoted above by the representative of labor in the British Cabinet, and in the quotations of our own spokesmen, so falsified by events.

Labor has the same interest as other citizens in victory over the enemy. That consideration should prevail over the peace time policy of getting advantage for labor over other classes, or over all other classes combined in the commonwealth. Labor in wartime is especially worthy of full pay, and more generous treatment than when labor disputes could be fought out with less detriment to the public interest. Increase of wages is the best method of diversion of labor into war trades. But liberality on the wage question should be inclusive of all willing workers. In war time there should be no tolerance of the native who will not work beside the foreigner, or the man who will not allow women to work, or the unionist who forbids work to all but unionists. The country needs the utmost product of all labor. There is no excuse for any workers obstructing other workers in working. There is work for all. No worker need be hungry for lack of a job. Nobody is taking the bread from another man's mouth by working in these times. Yet it is just now that organized labor is least tolerant of other workers' efforts to earn a living. In the Missouri lead mines American workers organized to expel all aliens. Italian track workers for the Baltimore & Ohio Railway drove negroes away, and were themselves driven away by Federal soldiers. In the Government's Bureau of Engraving and Printing pressmen stopped work because a woman was put in charge of a machine. In East St. Louis murders were done in riots which were called racial, but which were equally economic.

In some way the right to work comes to be thought inclusive of a right to prevent others from working. The man willing to work more cheaply must be the man in greater need, the better servant of the public, and therefore with the larger claim upon Government and humanity for protection in his honest work. But it does not seem so to labor. The chief offense of the alien and negro is that he is not a good unionist, and does not strike easily. These qualities do not commend them to organized labor, but they are not such faults as to forfeit the right to livelihood. Yet organized labor does not hesitate to pass and enforce sentences of cruel and unusual punishment upon those whom it condemns wrongfully. Organized labor is candid about it, and speaks in words of outrage about its own wrongs. Said their spokesmen to the soldiers protecting the workers against those who had sentenced them to separation from the jobs which both desired:

> We want only a chance to go to work and support our families without being thrown out to make room for foreigners. We wish to harm no one, we have killed no one. But the mining companies are discharging Americans, and it is against that that we protest.

Theodore Roosevelt did justice to Americanism of that sort when he wrote that "murder was not debatable" and that he refused to accept the fact of refusal to unionize or to strike as warranting any kind of violence.

Contrast this with the resolution of the Chicago Federation of Labor, passed at about the same time, petitioning President Wilson to pardon the President of the International Association of Structural Ironworkers, who was convicted in connection with the McNamara dynamite outrages. Contrast it also with the Socialist Party's annulment of that clause of the Socialist constitution which makes sabotage cause for expulsion from the Socialist Party. Mr. Phelps Stokes left the Socialist Party on that account, at about the time that W. D. Haywood, the leader of the I. W. W., was preaching sabotage. Its practice is always contemptible, but malicious mischief practiced against the machinery of copper mines in wartime is little different from giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and has nothing to do with humanity. In the words of Haywood, "We will go on and on until we, the roughnecks of the world, will take control of all production, and work when we please and how much we please. The man who makes the wagon will ride in it himself."

Already it has been said that labor is a necessity of war, and that it is entitled to a scarcity value. There is not enough of it, and there is no substitute after it. It earns more by producing what is worth more than money, and liberality is the part of prudence. It is truer economy to pay almost any wages and shorten the war than to save a few millions and shed more blood, or possibly risk the result. "Remember Petrograd" is good counsel to the capitalists.

But a word of caution may be addressed also to labor. What use has labor made of the high wages which it has secured in the name of the high cost of living? In that matter also there is a similar reply from all lands. Even in Berlin, where food cannot be bought because of scarcity and the strictness of the regulations, there is no depression in the luxury trades. As regards England Lord Northcliffe bears this testimony:

> Among the poor who never have enjoyed such wages in their lives before there is not only no economy, but, as I can affirm from personal inspection and that of my reporters, great waste. There is nobody out of work in England; the combined members of many working households are earning as much as $75 or $100 a week. The spectacle may be seen in mining and munition districts of a diet more suited to the Plaza in peace time than to a British village in war time.

The best testimony regarding the use of wage money is that afforded by the retail shops, and that is repeating here the experience in England. There the Christmases of 1914, 1915, and 1916 each surpassed the other, and all surpassed 1913. The retail business of London in 1917 is reported the best ever known, and the poor are complaining of the cost of living.

On this head the manager of the Marshall Field Company of Chicago, one of the leading drygoods men of this country, says:

> War expenditures in this country by our own Government and by the Allies will release a huge volume of money. This money will go in the main to wage earners, many of whom have not been in the habit of possessing such wealth before, and this money will be spent. This will greatly stimulate retail selling.

That is theory. The tax returns are fact. Internal taxes for 1917 were $809,215,997, or more than double the first year of the war. They grew year by year with war prosperity, and the last taxes paid on whisky and tobacco were the maximum respectively. For the first half of this year the consumption of sugar was 10 per cent. larger than last year, the high price being no deterrent. For eleven months the imports of gems were over $40,000,000, and they have ruled exceptionally large all through the

(Continued on Following Page.)

Allied Relief and Red Cross Near Agreement

Expect Soon to Smooth Over Difficulties Created by Plan to Take from Donations to War Sufferers Their Individual Character

STORM clouds that had been gathering of late over the hitherto harmonious relations of the American Red Cross and the various bodies making up the Allied War Relief Charities are now rapidly clearing away. The trouble started when the Red Cross informed the war relief organizations recently that it would not be able after Sept. 1 to receive shipments through the War Relief Clearing House, as it had been doing since early in the war, for delivery to the host of organizations and individuals who receive succor from the allied war relief bodies. The reason given for this was the increased havoc wrought by the German submarines, which made greater concentration of effort in American relief work necessary in the interests of efficiency.

Against this decision of the Red Cross the heads of the allied war relief organizations protested. They argued that hosts of charitable Americans, who willingly pour out their money or give their time and labor for definite objects, would lose interest and contribute less to relief in Europe if all this country's aid were standardized, so to speak, and made to lose its individual flavor. They feared that the Red Cross scheme would materially reduce the contributions made by Americans for the sufferers in the stricken lands of our allies, thus completely offsetting any added efficiency in distribution that might result.

The point of view of the relief organizations was set forth the other day by John Moffat, who, since the beginning of the war three years ago, has been in the van of work in aid of the sufferers of Belgium, France, and other parts of Europe where the cruel hand of war has struck hardest. Mr. Moffat is Vice Chairman of the Allied War Relief Committee, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the French Heroes Fund, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the French Tuberculous War Victim Fund, President of the Russian War Relief Committee, and active in many more bodies similarly engaged in helping European sufferers.

The organizations with which Mr. Moffat is connected have a membership of two million American men and women.

"The situation was one requiring a great deal of tact," said Mr. Moffat. "We were perfectly willing to co-operate with the Red Cross people, but we had to show the Red Cross the attitude of the two million Americans whom we represent.

"For instance, there is an organization of British women, headed by Mrs. Langstaff, which gives its services day and night in aid of the British Red Cross. All it asks of us is help in getting its goods transported to its destination in Europe—but it insists that these goods reach that destination and no other. It is the same way with the Secours Nationale, the big French relief organization here, and the Italian Red Cross, and many more. All these organizations want to continue doing work for a specific purpose, as they have been doing ever since their formation.

"But the American Red Cross said: 'We face a terrible problem in finding a way to secure greater efficiency in shipment. For this reason we propose to send all shipments to a big central warehouse in Paris and use them where they will do the most good at a given moment. If a hospital is short of supplies, it will get what it needs. If another hospital has all it wants for the time being, it will get no superfluous supplies. That is efficiency?'

"We do not want to be unfair to the Red Cross. We realize that the situation, on account of the increased activities of the submarines, is far more difficult. And when one million American soldiers are in France it will be still harder to get supplies over there and see that they are delivered to their proper destinations. Nevertheless, all the difficulties confronting us can be smoothed over if tact is shown.

"We won't insist on sending cases of babies' rattles when the available ships for transporting relief goods become fewer; we will see to it that our shipments are of ether for the hospitals, and food and clothing. We are perfectly willing to co-operate with the Red Cross, to help in the centralization and unification of effort, for the sake of securing greater efficiency.

"The Red Cross people now understand that, in this question of war relief, the human equation comes strongly to the fore. People get interested in specific charitable objects who cannot be stirred by appeals of a general nature. How can we go to Mrs. Whitney Warren, who has spent $20,000 out of her own pocket on special war relief work in which she is interested, and tell her that henceforth she must turn over her collections to a central body which will dispose of them wherever it sees fit? How can we tell that sort of thing to Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, who also has done excellent service, but always along special lines?

"And it is the same when it comes to individual donors all over the country.

"Take the case of a busy man who is approached by a representative of a big war relief organization and asked for a contribution. If no specific object is named—if his help is asked simply to lessen the huge total of impersonal misery in Europe—he will very likely hand over $25 or something like that and ask not to be bothered any more.

"But suppose you say to that busy man: 'There is a French prisoner in France. The Germans give him barely enough to keep body and soul together. Let us have a few dollars every week and that man will be kept alive decently, saved, possibly, from mortal illness. You will get a picture of him. He will write you postcards telling how he is getting along. He will be your own special protegé. Perhaps, some day after the war, you and he will meet and he will thank you personally for your kindness.'

"That is the sort of appeal that hits the mark where others fail. The busy man pours out his money. It is for a specific, personal object, you see; that makes all the difference in the world.

"Or, suppose you tell an American woman:

"'Here is the case of little Pierre. His father was killed fighting in the Belgian Army when the Germans invaded Belgium. His mother and he managed to escape into France. The French Government allows them just enough for the bare necessities of life. Won't you give little Pierre and his mother a weekly allowance? There is his picture with his mother. See how thin he is. How about it?'

"That goes straight to a woman's heart. Eliminate that kind of relief and the total of donations, despite all the good-heartedness of Americans, will slump badly just when the need for it is most urgent.

"There, then, is the case for co-operation in relief work, for the sake of keeping individual interest up to the mark, against amalgamation for the sake of increased efficiency. It is the case of the human equation against machinery.

"I must say that harmony between us and the Red Cross has now been secured. They appreciate our point of view.

"I do not doubt for an instant that, before the first of September, we shall have come to a permanent agreement with the Red Cross, enabling all of us to co-operate in our great work."

Ex-Judge Robert S. Lovett, Who Represents the Red Cross in Negotiations for War Relief Amalgamation, and John Moffat, Spokesman of the Independent Organizations.

Labor's Part in War's Successful Prosecution

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

war. Pleasures and superfluities absorb more wages than bread.

The President of the savings bank which has the world's largest total of deposits said in connection with the mid-year deposits and interest payments: "The increase in savings bank deposits, while large, has not been commensurate with the great prosperity that has prevailed throughout the country for the past two years." The striking copper miners went to their work in automobiles, many in their own cars, others at 50 cents a ride.

Where is the observer of things as they are, rather than as they ought to be, to look for thrift and economy under the strain of the high cost of living? When is it to be expected that the high cost of living will be overtaken by increase of wages, if such use is made of the wages? The same money cannot buy both indulgences and Liberty bonds which supply equipment for soldiers. The failings mentioned are human, and do not call for undue criticism. The complaint is not that labor is highly paid, but that the use it makes of its money is not for its own advantage or for the good of the country.

There is work to be done by all capable of work, without regard to qualifications of sex or age. We have been proud that women, children, and elderly men have been relieved from work in times of peace. We have indulgently paid an uneconomic wage to those combined to extort it, for it was easier and more expedient to yield than to fight in peace. We have allowed a fraction of workers to conceive the idea that the jobs belonged to them as of right, and were not to be got and kept by desert. Soft words and just conduct are still best. But the soldiers have taken charge in places enough, and with reason enough, to warn both labor and capital that they should sink their differences in war, reserving, if they please, their right to resume the class war when the country's war is won. The war can be won only by work, dollar work and muscle work. The wings of the eagle, the war bird, should flap together if its flight is to be strong and true. The war can be won only by increase of output in the face of decreased labor supply. That cannot be managed if the factors in the productive process are disaffected by a spirit contrary to the public interest and the universal good.

Remember Russia: Beware the profiteer and exploiter. Beware also the paid worker on behalf of the workers, who tells them what to think rather than expresses their thoughts. Beware, also, well-meaning amateurs who have no economic responsibilities, and who confer benefits on some at the expense of others. Beware the roughnecks, destroyers, not creators, every man's enemies. Beware in particular the politicians who bestow benefits for votes. That is neither why Governments are instituted nor the way war is won.

Keeping Healthy on 30 Cents a Day for Food

New York Doctor Tells How She Manages to Spend Only That Much for Three Square Meals Consisting of First-Class Viands

By Dr. Mary K. Isham.

WHEN I was asked to write an article on how I was living on 30 cents a day in New York during these times of advanced prices, and yet keeping in a healthy, active, and apparently happy condition, I thought it unwise to appear in print on a branch of experience not directly related to my specialty. The mere fact of spending so little would suggest that I am in desperate straits and therefore not able or fit to attend to my proper calling. Still the desire to write my experiences took a strong hold, and I have convinced myself that just how I do live on 30 cents a day is intimately connected with many pertinent questions of psychiatry.

If working excessively for a sense of security and spending undue time in preparation for the future is an expression of the neurotic constitution, then recklessness and total unpreparedness mark an opposite extreme—that of imbecile stupidity. When you learn that thieves have invaded the home of your near neighbor and stolen quantities of precious jewels, you take an inventory of your own domicile and make preparations for the disappointment and consternation of thieves. You do so, if you are not stupid. Perhaps you are neurotic, perhaps not. Most persons are, according to the standards set by psychiatrists.

When the dangers of a long war are upon us, it is only common sense to take account of our resources and test our capacities—only an approximate test, to be sure. The gain in a greater sense of security will aid us in combating any condition more effectually. So, about a year ago, I decided to make a test of my food situation and find out what could easily, comfortably, and healthily be done by one who did not make the practice of household economics a regular business and was occupied with other interests.

To begin, I do not live on 30 cents a day, inclusively. I used the word "live" loosely, and was only counting the cost of food material. And I forgot to add my regular weekly bill of 42 cents for milk, which makes $2.52 a week. If the ice bill ought to be counted, too, then 37½ cents a week should be added. The gas for cooking costs only a small fraction of a cent a day, so that is negligible. But if you count the gas, why not the cost of the stove, the cooking utensils, and everything in the kitchen or apartment either directly or indirectly connected with the cooking, serving, and eating of food? There must be a limit somewhere, and this I make by including only what is bought to be used as food taken by mouth. Generously counting in the ice, a small portion of which is actually ingested, brings the daily cost of food material to a fraction over 41 cents. This is also the total daily cost of food, for I select, carry home, (unless too bulky,) prepare, cook, serve, and eat my own marketing.

All my groceries are bought at a high-class store, and it has never been necessary to throw a scrap away on account of its being unfit. If there were more persons to provide for, and food could be bought in larger quantities, I am quite sure the pro rata could be brought down to 30 cents. However, the experiments in dieting on the police force and many others of a less official character have already proved that the per capita cost of a group of persons can comfortably be brought down to 25 cents daily, or even less. But my story is of entirely different conditions. Eating alone is commonly thought to breed dyspepsia and melancholy, but, like every other opinion on any matter whatsoever, that one is not wholly or always true. The ill-nourished, queer, dirty recluse becomes so, not because he lives alone—there are plenty of folks just as abnormal who do not live alone—but through an inner contention, in the same way as every other depressed dyspeptic develops his suffering, whether he sits at a long family table of carefully computed and registered caloric fare, or at his own lone shelf of marasmic melancholy.

In order to enjoy a menu at so small a cost, and to be well nourished by it, one must have a natural appetite for plain and wholesome fare. The preparation of my menu requires very little time, for I do not care for heavy meats, hot bread, puddings, or pastries, except occasionally. Cooking and eating are merely a diversion. Even in this day a great many persons think that the consuming of three big meals a day is the proof and means of health, and that the more they eat the better. A patient of mine complained of symptoms which he thought inexplicable. They happened to be ordinary symptoms of indigestion. He said that was impossible in his case, for he had an enormous appetite and never suffered pain in the gastric region. He could easily consume a whole club steak at one sitting, and much else besides. I asked him if he enjoyed the taste of his food. He did not make a point of the taste, he said, but always ate until he had a heavy feeling, and then he knew that he had sufficient nourishment. He derived great satisfaction from the fact that his stomach was closely packed with nutritious food, and felt securely braced against ill health and early dissolution. The simple matter of cutting down the superfluous amount of fuel, eating more slowly, and masticating each morsel more thoroughly eliminated the physical discomforts of which he complained. But before he was convinced of his error sufficiently to make a permanent and radical change in his dietary habits it was essential to explain why his idea of nutrition was erroneous, and to go further back and find out what instinctive components of his nature urged him to seize upon this particular idea.

The number of physical ailments following, resulting from, or coincident with, psychic misdirections is very large. The mental attitude is an exceedingly important factor in the present war economy campaign in regard to food, and success in it lies in maintaining a maximum degree of national health with a minimum consumption of food. This must largely be accomplished by freeing the healthy appetite, so that whatever is eaten may be more easily converted into body tissue. We must pay as much attention to appetite values as to caloric values. Painstaking work on food values expressed in calories, however, is developing a better standard of health. The knowledge which is now being consciously and laboriously worked out will in time be applied mechanically. But caloric value may become an obsession which will eventually assist in causing indigestion. There are many caloric fanatics who travel from one health resort to another. Frequently they are much improved after each visit. Whether the diet, or belief in the diet, or change in the surroundings, or lack of responsibility—not to mention a host of other factors which might enter in, as the extra attention received by the patient, or his fetich-like attachment to certain things in his ceremonial environment—which or how many of these cause the improvement it is hard to tell. But many of these guests or patients, as soon as dismissed, make preparation for another flight into artificial conditions. A number really like to juggle with food units, but others are seeking things quite concealed, sometimes known only to themselves, but more often known neither to themselves nor others, unless an application of the new psychology happily discloses it to them.

If I had to worry over the balancing of food values for myself, a large part of my energy available for perfectly good nutritional activity would be consumed by irritation. I am more than willing, however, to encourage those useful, patient, reliable, individuals who feel called to work on diagrams, schedules, charts, tabulations, statistics, formulae, and recipes, and when their results are so easily applicable as not to destroy the appetite they shall be the pilot of my daily fare.

It has been proved by a thorough Freudian analysis in some cases—I do not know how many, but the number is constantly increasing—that symptoms of indigestion are manifested because the sufferer from indigestion uses the troublesome article of diet as a symbol, a substitute object, a carrier for repressed emotions or wishes, struggling to gain fulfillment in disguised form. Sometimes the obverse of wishes, fears, are struggling for expression in this way. The sufferer is not aware of this state of affairs until the whole associative maze is untangled. Then the digestive disturbances disappear. Eggs, milk, cucumbers, bananas, apples, and tomatoes are symbols which often give trouble. If any one, following the lead of the new psychology, had the patience to study the myths of a nation in connection with its diet and food taboos, very probably he would find a close relation in the symbolism of both and much enlightenment regarding the national physique. And underlying the whole relationship would be revealed the national wish as the slow agent of national evolution.

A recital of my own methods and personal tastes during the year in which I have been performing easy and pleasant household economics would be tedious. For one thing, I save every edible particle, provided it pleases my taste, since I can have dishes prepared to suit me and am not forced to eat for pure filling, for politeness, or because there is nothing else to do.

As to what is eaten instead of discarded, I wish to emphasize the fact that the average person eats much more than is good for him. We ordinarily eat more than the metabolic balance requires, and thus compel part of the bodily energy to eliminate waste in excess of the waste amount, making room for new tissue. Some excess waste is desirable, but too much hampers assimilative efficiency. My simple, inexpensive, but palatable fare would not be sufficient for any one engaged in hard muscular labor, and it would not satisfy the epicure, but it is sufficient for maintaining the health of an active adult.

Today's program is typical. I arose at 6:30 A. M. and dressed for the day. After eating a bowl of steamed whole wheat with milk and sugar I set my apartment in order, washed and ironed a dress, and went out to attend to some professional business which required about a mile and a half of walking. Returning at 1:30 P. M., I was hungry, but not faint, for luncheon, which consisted of three cheese sandwiches, a large glass of iced, whiskyless eggnog with a few drops of vanilla instead, and a big banana. I was busy in my office all afternoon, and at 6:30 P. M. ate my quickly prepared dinner. The menu was two slices of beef loaf, baked yesterday; boiled corn on the cob, a plate of combination salad, three slices of bread and butter, coffee, half a sugar melon, and two wafers of chocolate peppermint. Before retiring I usually take nothing; sometimes a glass of milk and a few crackers. During this hot weather I find that plenty of plain or buttermilk lemonade keeps me in better humor.

Occasionally it has happened that when dismissing a patient at 6:30 o'clock in the evening and expecting another at 7:15 o'clock—with the intervening three-quarters of an hour free for getting dinner, eating it, putting away the dishes, and reading the evening paper—I have hurried into the kitchen and found nothing provided for this enjoyable repast. I have then eaten enough bread or milk or eggs, or whatever else was at hand, and could not detect any injurious results. Such moments teach one "the exquisite taste of common dry bread." The detection of a fine flavor in food is a most important preliminary aid in digestion. In fact, there is a real material "appetite juice" which has the same good physiological standing as the other gastric juices, and it is inhibited when the appetite fails. It is quite possible that under certain conditions of glad expectancy the multitudes could be fed on even less than the few loaves and fishes for a long time, and no harm done.

Of course, at present the idea in regard to the food problem is not centred in the mere cutting down of expense, for such a procedure would seriously cripple industry. The purpose is to conserve as much food as possible for future use and to learn the ropes of national economy. We wish to convert the perishable into imperishable whenever possible, and to encourage the present use of what is perishable, as fruit and fresh vegetables, and the use of what is practically inexhaustible, as fish. But in times of great stress the expense is a most important consideration, and it is well to have a fair estimate of what can be done. If one can easily live on a certain amount under present conditions, then most certainly, with less ease and more thought, one can live on less.

Fortunately the appetite increases with the hunger up to a degree below actual starvation, for thereby better digestion is promoted, and very coarse food, considered unappetizing in time of peace and plenty, becomes most palatable and digestible in time of war.

I hope no one will interpret this article as an attempted argument for preserving a standard of living just this side of the starvation level. Its principal motive is that digestion must wait on appetite, as it has done for ages, and that appetite can be kept alert by a wholesome interest in something above the level of mere food values. A whole host of unhappy health seekers take too much thought of what they shall eat.

A suggestion about how one can economize pleasantly and healthfully is: Give the mind another bill of fare. Make economy an avocation instead of a vocation. Too constant and forced attention spoils both the doing and the pleasure of doing. I am speaking of one's special economies in private life. Of course, if one takes up the matter as a professional economist or efficiency expert in a particular line, then the numerous and continuous currents of interest flowing in from all directions keep the attention almost constantly at work without much effort, as in any well-selected vocation.

Soon I shall take a vacation from this avocation and with an appetite most keenly alive shall feast upon viands in good official standing—quarts and quarts of large, luscious cherries, plenty of thick, rich cream for cereals, broiled lobster and soft-shelled crab, club steak with mushrooms, (a small portion), boned breast of guinea fowl grilled with shavings of boiled Virginia ham, and Nesselrode pudding.

First New York Directory

WHILE the most serviceable New York City Directory is the latest issue of that publication, which every year assumes more gigantic proportions, the most valuable from the standpoint of the old book collector is a perfect copy of the first New York City Directory, published in 1786. Instead of a volume weighing several pounds, with over 2,500 pages and containing 1,400,000 individual entries, as is the 1917 directory for Manhattan and the Bronx, the copy of 1786 had but 82 pages.

This original directory is one of the scarcest books ever printed in the city. Less than a dozen perfect copies are known. A few years ago J. Clarence Davies, whose pet hobby is New York prints and early historical books, paid $2,750 for the Robert Hoe copy.

Other perfect copies are owned by Henry E. Huntington, the New York Historical Society, which has two copies; Columbia University, the Bar Association, and the American Geographical Society. The New York Public Library has a copy, with slight imperfections.

Battling in Africa Far from War's Limelight

How a Plucky Band of Englishmen Hauled Boats Over Mountains and Wrested Control of Lake Tanganyika from Germans

The letters printed below, dealing with a phase of the war that is scarcely heard about in the swift succession of major events, were written by a British naval officer attached to the expedition that swept the Germans from Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, after overcoming obstacles that seemed at first to be beyond human powers.

Lake Tanganyika, Nov. 3, 1915.

WE have arrived at last, and it has been a very tiring task for all of us. The conditions were simply awful. For days we drank filthy mud—not water—and a bath was an impossibility. We had little sleep; were worn out with sun, dust, flies, and mosquitos, and our hearts at times nearly failed us with the overwhelming difficulties we had to contend with. The dust from the oxen and traction engines, in combination with a merciless sun, and then sixteen days on the Lualaba River in an open boat through a sleeping-sickness country, infested with tsetse, was an experience none of us wishes to have again. At times, when I was responsible for the safety of my boat and saw her at one moment sliding in loose earth toward a precipice, and at another with one wheel right down in an ant-bear hole, one's feelings can be better imagined than described.

What has been done constitutes, I think, a record. We have taken Mimi and Toutou (boats) over 10,000 miles by sea and rail—200 miles through bush and forest, 400 miles by river, and again 100 miles by road. The road we took went right over a plateau 7,000 feet above sea level, so soft that the wheels were buried and we had to haul our gear out with block and tackle, oxen and niggers. The river journey was also very difficult, owing to the sand banks, and the last portion was so shallow that we had to put our boats on shallow-draft barges—not an easy task. According to the Belgians, we have accomplished the impossible.

However, there were compensations.

We have seen a good deal of Central Africa and have had some big-game shooting down the river, crocodiles, hippos, buffalo, buck and two elephants being the victims. It will be an experience we shall all look back upon with a certain amount of pride and satisfaction, but we are happy to have reached the lake.

Four of our men are down with fever, but, apart from that and a general leanness, we are pretty fit.

Our operations on the lake will commence as soon as possible. We have a very difficult task in front of us, but for the honor of our country we are determined to give a good account of ourselves.

Lukuga, Dec. 10, 1915.

So far we've seen nothing of the enemy, but it is hard, nerve-racking work; out all times of the night, expecting to run into a mine field or a tornado, but no opportunity yet of a fight. "Doc" is busy rigging up an operating table, and the happy, expectant look on his face is a treat to see. He insists on carving all joints and birds in order to keep his "hand in"; but, by the way he hacks a joint and tears a leg off a duck, any amputations he may have to do will be done very thoroughly. We are still short of food, or, rather, the variety is limited. Breakfast usually consists of rice and tinned beef, lunch of soup, tinned beef, sweet potatoes, and bread; and, at dinner, we sometimes manage to have fish from the lake and occasionally a duck. We have no tobacco or cigarettes, milk, sugar, or jam.

Dec. 27, 1915.

Yesterday was a day of days for us. We engaged a German gunboat of five times our combined tonnage, and, after an action lasting twelve minutes, she hauled down her flag and surrendered. She was boarded and brought home as a prize and will strengthen us considerably.

At 9 A. M., on Boxing Day, the German boat was sighted on the horizon, steaming south. All hands were ordered to the boats and we left the harbor at 9:30. The Germans were then about six miles from us and south of us. Being so small, she did not see us until within 5,000 yards, and then she noticed the Union Jack and turned to wipe our small craft out.

We came under their fire at 3,000 yards, but went for her at full speed and, at 2,500, opened fire. The third shot from Mimi hit the wireless and brought it down. The fifth shot hit her on the waterline, and she fled, but we were faster and put shell after shell into her. She turned again and fired several rounds, but missed every time. A shell of ours went through her conning tower and killed her Captain, the gun layer, and a seaman. She was also leaking badly, and then hauled down her flag. From the time we left harbor we steamed at full speed up to her.

When we boarded, a horrible sight met us. Twelve shells had hit her, and she was yellow with lyddite, but the poor wretches who were dead were unrecognizable. We took four white prisoners and the black crew. The dead were buried with military honors in the afternoon.

The whole Congo is mad with joy over this victory. The Kinjani was about the best boat on the lake and well equipped for fighting. A wonderful reception awaited us on our return with the prize. The Belgians had witnessed the fight through their telescopes. They sent trains down the line to bring up all the whites and the native troops to form a guard of honor on the beach.

There were 2,000 black and white soldiers with fixed bayonets, about 2,000 niggers and their women. The scene with the shining sun was gorgeous—one mass of color and flashing steel. The Belgian officers tried to kiss us—some actually did. The niggers danced and rubbed sand in their hair, and a salute of twelve gun from the shore batteries was fired as the Union Jack was hoisted on the German boat.

I had the honor of taking Mimi into action and was at the wheel. Toutou was under the heaviest fire and had some very narrow escapes.

This victory means so much. All throughout the Congo the Belgians have laughed at our "toy boats," as they call them, and ridiculed the whole expedition. The toys, however, have more than justified our existence here. They have done more than the whole Belgian fleet has done in eighteen months. Now we practically have command of the lake and shall be very pleased to meet any boat or boats the Germans like to send against us. We are delighted at our success, but the Doctor regrets that there are no casualties for him to practice his "masterly inactivity" upon.

Commander G. Spicer Simson of the British Naval Reserve, Who Headed the Tanganyika Expedition.

Feb. 18, 1916.

On Feb. 9 we sighted the Hedwig Weissman, a large German armed steamer, and went out to attack her with the Kinjani, renamed Fifi, and the Mimi. Toutou was laid up for repairs. The German ship came toward us, but, on seeing the British ensign, funked a fight and turned to get away. The Kinjani was not fast enough to overhaul, so Mimi went after her with orders to fire at long range and to generally worry her into a zigzag course, or to make her fight in order that the Kinjani could come up into range. We overhauled her and opened fire at 3,500 yards, to which she replied with the stern guns. After forcing her to zigzag and lose speed, she turned her big guns on us, and by this time the Kinjani was able to open fire, and we were ordered to draw off. Shell after shell found its billet on the Weissman—our gunners were marvelous, and in 10 minutes she was on fire and sinking. We picked up twelve Germans and nine blacks; the remainder of the crew were either killed or drowned in the ship. The prisoners we took were naval men from the Königsberg, which the British sunk in the Rufigi River.

We have now absolutely cleared the lake of the German gunboats—not so bad for Mimi and Toutou. One boat was captured, one sunk, and one other of 600 tons blew herself up to save being captured.

The original crowd are still intact—no casualties, thank God! We have had tremendous luck. In all our fights shells have fallen all around us, but never a hit, and on several occasions, when landing troops, we have had volleys fired at our boats, knocking splinters of wood into our faces, taking a heel off a boot, &c., but doing no harm to the crew. We are just off in Mimi to land a shooting trip, as we have native information that herds of buffalo are in the vicinity.

Bismarcksburg, June 17, 1916.

We have been patrolling the German coast of the lake day and night in order to prevent reinforcements being sent by lake to either the north or the south of the colony. In addition we have been supporting the left flank of the Rhodesian troops advancing from the south.

On June 12 Bismarcksburg fell into our hands and, since then, have had the pleasure of living in comfortable German houses. Bismarcksburg is quite a useful fort, surrounded by trenches, dugouts, blockhouses loopholed in three tiers, and commanding flat, open stretches of ground on three sides, with the lake forming the western boundary. We have been in touch with the Rhodesian forces and have seen the men, after tremendous forced marches in tropical heat and carrying sixty pounds of equipment. They arrived at Bismarcksburg after making forty-two miles in thirty hours, and on half rations. Poor wretches! I have never seen men (not even in France) so dead beat. The route they took was over a range of hills 2,000 feet high and strewn with rocks and boulders. Yet it was remarkable how cheerfully these fellows endured their hardships.

Oct. 5, 1916.

We had an interesting and exciting time on one of the largest rivers in Central Africa. I was in charge of a barge, with stones, &c., paddled by niggers. We had an encounter with hippos. I shot one in the head as he came for us. He got right under the barge and lifted her stern almost out of the water—not bad lifting, as the barge was loaded with nearly ten tons of gear. On the banks of the river are to be seen crocodiles, maribou, crested crane, and about every kind of tropical bird.

This has been a wonderful experience, but there is a touch of pathos in it all. One sees beautiful plantations of palms and signs of old villages which must have had large and prosperous populations at one time, but sleeping sickness has wiped them all out. On the shore we found huge native jars of beautiful workmanship and dilapidated fortifications that were almost impenetrable. Sleeping sickness is a terrible scourge on both banks of the river.

This country is wonderfully picturesque, with the broad rivers, beautiful palms and tropical vegetation on the banks, and the beautiful birds. It is gorgeous. If one could only do away with the tsetse and mosquito it would be a white man's paradise.

Scotland, Feb. 8, 1917.

We left Tanganyika on Oct. 18 and, owing to the fact that the Congo was at its lowest and, therefore, not navigable, we had to trek south through Northern Rhodesia to the railhead, over 1,000 miles.

Our journey took seven weeks to the railway. We walked 500 miles and did the rest by river in native canoes. The river trip was very trying, as, for 300 miles, we were in the Bangweolo swamps, with half the expedition down with malaria and no doctor.

We at last managed to reach Cape Town on Dec. 4 and remained there until Dec. 29, each day expecting orders for home. On the 29th we sailed on the Briton, a transport, together with seven other transports, and, after thirty-six days at sea, reached the dear old country safe, but cold.

America Reconciled to Sacrifices of the War

History Teaches Lesson That Individuals Do Not Count—Victory Over Germany Will Be a Mere Incident in Uplifting the World

By Thomas L. Masson.

FEW know what Peace really is. The assertion that nearly all the world is now at peace would bring forth an immediate protest. Yet such is the case. To any sympathetic intelligence the proof is evident.

For example, is it not quite understandable that, since the President's war message, America has been at peace for the first time since the Lusitania went down? Peace is not necessarily an illusion; it is only a misnomer, a term wrongly applied. The ordinary condition in any country, when we are pleased to say that it is at peace, is really one of warfare.

All the elements within that country are at war with one another, in greater or lesser degree. The suffragists are fighting with the anti-suffragists; the proletarian is fighting with the plutocrat; the fanatic with the conservative; vice with virtue. Each element, indeed, is striving to assert its own mastery over all the others, or, perhaps, fighting to maintain its own existence. Thus we have warfare when the nation as a whole is declared to be at peace. But when the nation is declared to be at war all of these elements unite temporarily for a common purpose, this union being a gradual one in proportion as the pressure of the war increases. Lord Northcliffe declares that even now England is prodigal of her food. The glutton has not yet wholly surrendered.

But much deeper than this union of material things in such a nation is the union of its invisible elements, producing a constantly deeper spiritual peace in proportion to the common spiritual peril. At the present time we have several nations in various stages of this inward peace, and from the historical, biological, psychological, and ethical standpoints it is well worth while to study and compare them. We shall, if so we will, obtain from this comparison a deep personal application which, in this time of strain, ought to be of great service to each one of us.

France is the highest type of peace in the world today. Belgium struck the first blow for her own peace when she resisted the Hun. Britain knew instinctively and instantly there could be no peace for her without joining France and Belgium; and the sense of Britain's great peace has grown upon her as the war has gone on. And how is it with us? Think of the days, the weeks, the months, the years after the Lusitania—and shudder for America's spirit of real peace, that began to come over us only after the declaration of war. It is indeed a great thing that Germany has done for such a large part of the world to put it at peace with itself.

And Germany? Is that country at peace? Upon the answer to that question hinges the fate of the whole world.

Peace as I have defined it, whether it be individual or national, is nothing after all but the consciousness of having fulfilled the moral law. In plain terms it is only doing what we know to be right, and this question of what is right, as Kant has so plainly pointed out, is à priori. In reality it is the foundation of all character. It is entirely independent of any process of reason. No sophistry affects it; every man, no matter how low in the scale, Kant shows quite clearly, has this sense of right and wrong; and the most abandoned criminal understands his errors as plainly as the clergyman who exhorts him.

Psychologists and physicians who are interested in the redemption of patients afflicted with certain perversive habits tell us that the first condition preceding the cure is to get the patient into a mental condition where he wants to be cured: that is to say, he must surrender his obsession. After that the way is open to a cure. In short, he must first get a foothold on the moral law, which is always present. Peace, therefore, in its broadest human application is only the tranquillity which comes with the gradual accomplishment of the right thing, and that "peace that passeth all understanding" is only the perfect co-ordination of the human will with the moral law.

Thus we move along in the great scale of consciousness from the vast struggle of particles, whether those particles be within the organism of a single individual, or whether they be masses of human units in a group of nations, up to the final reconcilement of all things, the ultimate simplicity. It is this eternal Peace which men look forward to and term variously Brahman or Utopia or the brotherhood of man, according to their environment. It is the final nothingness which inspires the idealistic Socialist to dream his dreams—the hope of the fanatic, the philosopher, the reformer, the passionate pleader for the so-called rights of man. And, like beads upon an ascending wire, in the order of their inward tranquillity, in the order in which they have sacrificed themselves for this eternal Peace, are strung the nations of the world in this great war.

The process is always going on; it is the law of the microcosm as well as the solar system. But, like the common miracles of life, the sense of its presence is usually lost upon us. It only happens that now in this particular period of the world's history we are the fortunate spectators of the almost visible action of this great law. The mists are cleared away for one chronological moment, and we see England, France, Russia, Belgium, America—each one of them an individual unit magnified millions of times, in spiritual action, their palpitating souls visibly working. It is a rare spectacle and we must not lose sight of it until the application has come home to each one of us.

I have said that America has only just started upon a war which is the beginning of peace. Just as in "Pilgrim's Progress" Christian on his journey saw Faithful before him, so America sees France:

> Then said Christian aloud, Ho, ho; stay, and I will be your companion. At that Faithful looked behind him; to whom Christian cried, Stay, stay, till I come to you. But Faithful answered: No, I am upon my life and the avenger of blood is behind me. At this Christian was somewhat moved and, putting to all his strength, he quickly got up with Faithful and did also overrun him; so the last was first. Then did Christian vaingloriously smile because he had gotten the start of his brother; but not taking good heed to his feet he suddenly stumbled and fell and could not rise again until Faithful came up to help him.

It is perhaps well for us in America when we boast of how we are helping to end the war by sending a handful of men over to the western front to ask ourselves whether after all we are taking good heed of our feet. No more propitious time for a nation to cultivate humility was ever offered.

Peace, therefore, as I have ventured to define it, is always based upon sacrifice. And what is sacrifice? Sacrifice implies the relinquishment of that which we hold most dear; it is the sloughing off of material things we have hitherto deemed indispensable; and it is a curious and interesting commentary upon human actions that sacrifice is rarely voluntary. When sacrifice is made it is made in obedience to a higher motive. Abraham at the command of God makes ready to sacrifice his son Isaac—but it is always at the command of God and in response to an à priori impulse emanating from the moral law within. So we send forth our sons to battle because that transcendent idea of eternal peace lays upon every man the stern duty of the present. We say there can be no peace with dishonor. One has only to witness the discomfort of the so-called slacker whom God touches with this divine wand of sacrifice and awakens him, as he struggles with the new impulse, to see that we are the victims of an inexorable fate, compelled gradually, and upon an ascending scale, to yield up our identity to a higher law.

I should like to call attention to a very simple fact which may not hitherto have occurred to my readers, and yet which it only requires a little reflection and comparison to prove. And that is that we never experience the same kind of suffering twice, although the causes in succession may, so far as their outward content is concerned, be identical. Suppose a father has twin sons who have grown up together to that age when their promise of life in its highest aspects is about to be realized, and then one of them dies. The father, to whom this grief comes as a sudden shock, and who, so to speak, is entirely untrained in this peculiar sorrow, will live through an experience which little by little and by just so much as this experience is of value to him be lifted into an entirely new level of spiritual consciousness. The spirit of resignation over his loss will be gradually succeeded by a much loftier conception of God and the universe. But what then if the other son goes? The father will be utterly incapable of living over his former suffering. Something has happened to draw him closer to God.

The realization and understanding of this great law of discipline—that the trial which at the time we so passionately resent, not only can never occur again in just that way, but that it must have happened once in order to secure us forever against its repetition, is by far the most important development which can come to the moral consciousness of any human being. We stand abashed before its working, like children in the presence of some great natural force, seen for the first time. And it is the innate consciousness that this great law is as good for nations as for individuals which is giving France the power to fight on and breeds a deep sense of eternal peace in the hearts of those engaged in this titanic conflict.

They say, indeed, that history repeats itself. Only in its outward forms and sequences, never in its internal values. We have come to learn, out of the vast historical sweep of sorrow and bloody death, that the individual does not count, and that the eternal ideas with which God has builded His universe can only come home to us when, through constantly enforced new sacrifices, our spiritual eyesight becomes trained to the great natural features in the landscape of the moral law.

Is it easy for the common man to understand all this? It is not only easy, but inevitable. Be assured that for every human life sacrificed either on the field of battle or in the depths of the ocean the new sense of eternal liberty for all men will be strengthened. Every hero who goes to his death is like a deposit in this bank of liberty, drawing eternal interest for posterity. For one thing, distinctions are leveled in astonishing ways hitherto deemed impossible. I was interested only the other day in talking with a young man who had enlisted in the naval reserve and who showed me a paper he was requested to sign to the effect that he would perform any duty assigned to him. The signing was of course voluntary. He was shortly to sail for France.

"I'll never come back," he said. I had hitherto known him as a thoughtless boy of 21. His friends spoke of him as a "tightwad." Stories of his selfishness were current among his friends. I asked him to tell me frankly what impelled him to sign the paper which he regarded as a death warrant.

"Well," he said, lighting a cigarette, "I didn't have to sign. Believe me, that boat will never get across. Why a rifle bullet would go through her. Many of the engineers refused to sign, and they have been transferred. But I thought it over and made up my mind I would have to see this thing through."

That, of course, is a common tale. Because it is so common we lose sight of its significance. Every boy of twenty-one is a hero. It is a natural consequence of life. We see then a whole nation with these elements of individual courage lying latent in times of so-called peace, feeding on its natural resources, selfish, profligate, morally soft, and then suddenly aroused to a sense of its danger, called by God (if you will) to suffer, to become trained in a new spiritual ascendency.

Meanwhile we Americans, taking stock of our own souls, feeling ourselves exultantly at last drawn into a world struggle because we divinely realize that it is the only way we can be at peace with ourselves—we say, What is Germany?

What is this power of evil rising over the consciousness of the world like a hideous miasma, choking us with horror? What is Germany?

To understand Germany we must know ourselves. It is useless to accuse her as if she were a common criminal. Out of our vocabulary comes life. Germany (as we all are) is only the inevitable outcome of a previous vocabulary. The indissoluble union of Abraham Lincoln, "of the people, for the people, by the people," is the America of today. The blood and iron rule of Bismarck is the Prussia of today. Words are cornerstones of empires. We have only to apply this law to our individual lives to see how it works. Whatever we are we can trace back to words fixing themselves long ago as formulae in our consciousnesses.

Now as to what we think Germany is, on the surface we say that she is Prussianized; that is, possessed of the evil spirit of militarism. We started out in 1914 with the nonchalant thought that Germany was a bad neighbor and would, therefore, have to be disposed of. When she was not so easily disposed of as we had thought, then a great fear came into our hearts that perhaps she could not be disposed of. Germany, so far as our psychology was concerned, was like a bad habit which had all unconsciously grown upon us until we gradually waked up to the fact that unless we could conquer her she would utterly possess us. That made us desperate and a dual danger came over us. First, Germany as a bad habit, was always breaking out in new places. When we thought that the ordinary horrors she offered us were surely the end of her capacity for horrors, then she offered us new ones. Rheims and Louvain were succeeded by the Zeppelin raids to which, with a mocking satire, we attached the phrase "women and children first." And then the massing of prisoners in the front ranks, the gas attacks, the slavery of women, the murder of Edith Cavell, the destruction of fruit trees and wells—all the array of frightfulness—kept us occupied with new sensations.

Second, we began to realize that it was as much due to our own weaknesses as it was to Germany's strength that she was winning against us. In short, the more we struggled to overcome Germany, the more it became evident to us that we were struggling to overcome ourselves. And so now we begin to see, just as in the beginning we saw that the thing we called war was in reality peace—now we begin to see that we are going to win a war not against Germany, but against ourselves. Germany, in short, is an illusion of the human mind. There is no Germany as we have come to hear it said there is. There are only our own weaknesses. We have but to consider these weaknesses for a moment to understand that, if they had not been present, there would have been no war and no Germany in the sense that we have come to believe Germany is today. And by "We" I mean, of course, the Allies; for I do not believe that any real American who has thought and felt this war from the beginning could have had any other idea of his country as being apart from the struggle, however much outwardly he may have considered it temporarily expedient to acquiesce in a surface neutrality.

Germany, therefore, never has been, nor is she at all today, what we think she is. Germany is incidental to our own main purpose, which is to conquer ourselves. We have but to think of the sort of things that have been going on since the war broke out to realize in the gigantic world scheme the deep necessity of Germany; conscription—income leveling—woman's work—the purification of Government leadership—the awakening of the Colonies—the coming freedom of Ireland. Thus much for Britain. And consider Russia. Consider also the new nationalism that has sprung into life almost over night in this country. It is all an impressive list. Not until the social conscious-

ness of the world has been forced up to a new level, and this as a permanent contribution to posterity, can the thing we call Germany be conquered. That is why we are having such a hard time doing it. We ought to. It is the only way that mankind can be regenerated.

And the answer to the question as to whether Germany, like us, is, on her part, struggling for peace, we do not know. It is not given to us now to know. We shall only know Germany as we come to realize ourselves, and even then we shall not know what this so-called evil thing is that has risen out of the Teutonic mists to place its studded heel upon our necks. We know only that it could not have been if we had not permitted it to be; and born anew from La Fere Champenoise, from the heights of Verdun, from the sweep of the Somme, from Ancre and Arras, we see that for the human soul in its onward march eternal vigilance must ever be the price of liberty.

Lord Roberts, for eight years calling upon Britain to prepare and hooted out of lecture halls, was like the admonishing voice of conscience which says "Look to yourself." Yet I repeat, for emphasis, what we must come clearly to understand is that, whether we think as a nation or as an individual, the object of our preparation is not so much to defend ourselves against a common enemy as to overcome our own weaknesses. Mere physical equipment, guns and ammunition, are of no consequence except as a pitiful symbol of man's spiritual weakness. The call of the nations to lay down their arms on the part of peace advocates is like requesting the cowboys in a Western mining camp to throw away their guns. Put one of these cowboys in Concord and he would be ashamed to be seen with a gun. So we must create new spiritual conditions and this can be done only through universal human sacrifices. We are likely to recoil in horror from the thought of so much destruction of life because we overlook one simple fact. When we think of physical suffering, we think of it en masse; we see countless human beings shot to death, long lines of wounded, almost unimaginable stretches of agony. And when we think of this agony being endured, owing to a perfectly natural illusion, we think of one person bearing it all. We have, however, no moral right to do this. Each has his individual share of suffering and no more. It is quite probable that each one of us some time in our lives has had to bear as much pain as is borne by the average individual on the battlefield. I say to myself (and this is all that I have any right to say or know, because I do not actually know others) that, so far as I myself am concerned, I can bear what I have to bear. It may be hard, but I can bear it. I can die but once. If I suffer, I can suffer in the same way but once; and furthermore, my experience has taught me that this suffering, whether it be physical or mental, in the nature of things must be and is precisely what is best for me. But still greater than all this is the conviction that my own death, no matter how it may come, will not rob me of anything. On the contrary, I rejoice at the thought that through it there may be an advance made somewhere. In short, my death, with whatever suffering may attend it, is only of consequence when it serves—that is, when, as a unit, it is added to all the weight of suffering through which the human race may finally be redeemed. And as for a man's life, any part of it is equal to the whole.

Now if we look at the matter in this way we shall come at last to understand this great war. We must drop its physical aspects at once—must cast them aside. What passes before our physical eyesight is nothing but the visible reflex of the clash of moral ideas that are being fought out within the human soul. We really live not in deeds, not in thought, but in moral reactions. Each man, as Emerson says, is an impure God. So long as the memory of man lives the name Germany will symbolize horror. But that horror, while it seems to be symbolic of a particular race of people, is in reality not so. It means only that during a certain period in the history of the human race—say from 1914 to 1918—there came to all the great nations of the world a great moral readjustment, in which it was discovered anew that only by ruthless sacrifice of certain elements within itself could the world advance a step forward in the vast chronology of human liberty. And by a singular paradox it would seem as if this upward spiritual movement were to be accomplished by the sacrifice of the best. So with rigid hearts we mourn for the flower of the young manhood of France and Britain, (and will doubtless soon of America,) and, mourning, say, "Why should these have to go?"

Yet is this not always so? Are not all of us, in our own individual battle of life, constantly under the stern necessity of relinquishing that which we have come to cherish the most? And do we not, in the light of a fuller, richer experience, come to say at last, "Lord, Thy will be done"?

Mayor's Grandfather Prophesied This War When Germans Were Winning in 1870-71

John Mitchel,
Grandfather of New York's Mayor.

By Shane Leslie.

THE centenary of John Mitchel has just come and gone. Of all the topsyturvydoms which this war has wrought, few stranger scenes have been enacted than when the grandson of John Mitchel, Irish patriot and British felon, did the honors as Mayor of New York to the visiting commissions from our allies.

John Mitchel was the most brilliant, the most downright, and yet the most dreamshot of the Irishmen of forty-eight. The terrible famine period of Irish history survives largely in the reminiscences he wrote in prison and on prison ships. His weird "Jail Journal" supplies much that is lacking in the dryer record of the time. It is filled with the hate and exultation, the defiance and despair of a strong man. If ever a writer caught the passing agony of his time it was surely John Mitchel.

The history of Ireland in the forties had many analogies with the present time—the crisis, the disaster, the abortive rebellion, the rising of Young Ireland in a forlorn attempt and the political overthrow of an old and well-tried leader. The Young Irelanders were dispersed into grave or exile. The mighty voice of O'Connell was pricked by the sting of death. The trance of famine descended upon the whole country. Mitchel had declared for armed resistance under the circumstances, and the Government sentenced him to fourteen years of transportation. From exile in Van Dieman's Land he escaped to New York. Thence forward he resumed his pen whenever liberty in any part of the world seemed to him in need of it.

Although France, in 1870-71, found few strenuous advocates in Anglo-Saxon countries, Mitchel was at hand to sound the top note of anger and warning. How clear-sighted he was is apparent in sentences which are not out of date nearly fifty years later. In The Irish Citizen for July 23, 1870, he wrote:

"Everybody is taking part in the grand struggle. We take part instantly, frankly, and zealously for France. France has here the just cause. Every one who has read the history of the false House of Hohenzollern, whether in the pages of their partisan Carlyle or anywhere else, must have got an idea of the insatiable ambition and utterly desperate treachery of that royal house. No family of professional burglars, the burglar father training up the burglar son, has ever been so unrelentingly bent upon living on the plunder of others, and coming by that plunder through all possible and conceivable lies, frauds, and violence, as this brood of Hohenzollerns."

This was written by an Irishman from New York in 1870! Statesmen might have saved themselves a great deal of trouble if they had learned the lesson Mitchel had to teach them.

"The Prussian policy," he continued, "is to prepare very actively, in secret, for some unjustifiable aggression, to affect friendship till the last moment, to employ military and engineering spies on an immense scale, to affect innocence and unconsciousness if taxed with these tricks, and at last, when the moment has arrived, to burst in with overwhelming force."

After the disaster of Sedan, he wrote: "But the empire is not France. France is not conquered, but is now only fairly beginning the war. * * * Once more France is roused, she is full of wealth and of brave men. It is not one campaign that can conquer the great nation.

"This great war in France is at last taking more definitely its true character of a struggle between German feudalism and oligarchy on the one side and French freedom and republicanism on the other. It is the old and inevitable contest which has raged in Europe for eighty years. * * * Hereafter we can have no difficulty in defining our position with regard to the war in France. We are either for the rights and privileges of mankind or else for the feudal pretensions of an insolent monarchy and aristocracy which pretends to ignore and deny all civil rights whatsoever."

As far back as 1866, writing from Paris in The Nation, Mitchel had attacked the idea of "Pan Germanism":

"The idea that the Teutonic nationality is to be unified and bound together in one mighty mass so as to become predominant and irresistible in Europe."

Finally, in The Irish Citizen of Oct. 1, 1870, he (Mitchel) made a far-sighted diagnosis:

"Prussia cannot be England's friend. Prussia has her own aspirations and ambitions. One of these is to be a great maritime power; or, rather, the great maritime power of Europe, and nothing in the future can be more sure than that Prussia, if successful finally in this struggle with France, will take Belgium, and threaten from Antwerp the mouth of the Thames."

Thus he accurately prophesied the future of Europe. But, needless to say, Mitchel was not reckoned among the prophets until forty years after his death.

Anglers to Honor Izaak Walton's Birthday This Week

FOR years English fishing clubs have honored the birthday of Izaak Walton. This year the American Anglers' League of New York has arranged a national celebration on Aug. 9—next Thursday—to commemorate the day when "honest Izaak" was born in Stafford, England, in the parish of St. Mary's, in 1593. The league has the cooperation of the fishing clubs all over the country.

Walton was buried in the floor of Prior Silkstede's Chapel in the cathedral, in Winchester, England, where also rest Jane Austen, novelist; King Egbert, King Canute, King Edmund, and other ancient rulers and famous personages. The Rev. Dr. Preston-Joy of the cathedral sent out in 1912 an appeal for subscriptions to a memorial window to Walton in the south transept, at a cost of £400. The leading English sportsmen, including the Marquis of Granby, the Earl of Northbrook, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Herbert Maxwell, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Broderick, together with Mr. Justice Lawrance and Mr. Justice Kennedy, subscribed, but it was left to the late John G. Heckscher of New York to send the largest sum, £20. Following are scenes on the window:

Christ sitting above the waterflood, St. Peter with the fish for tribute money, St. Antony preaching to the fishes, St. Andrew and a lad with loaves and fishes, St. Wilfrid teaching the Sussex people to fish, Call of St. Andrew and St. Peter, Izaak Walton and his pupil saying "Grace" before their meal by the river side, Call of St. John and St. James, Izaak Walton in meditation.

Harry Worcester Smith sent out a call for subscriptions to a number of the sportsmen of America. Those who responded included August Belmont, Robert S. Bradley, Charles E. Mather, George H. McFadden, Lincoln Godfrey, J. Franklin McFadden, J. F. Sherer, J. E. Parsons, and F. R. Halsey. Six or eight months later Mr. Smith received a letter from Winchester, in which the Rev. Dr. Preston-Joy said he still needed $150. Daniel Fearing of Newport was then about to present his collection of books on fishing to Harvard University. When Mr. Smith explained the situation to him he promptly gave the $150. The draft was mailed to England, and arrived a few days after the death of Dr. Preston-Joy. The Dean of Winchester dedicated the window, saying: "In memory of Izaak Walton, a faithful servant of the Lord."

Few books in the history of literature have been so popular or have been edited by more individuals than "The Compleat Angler," on which rests the fame of Izaak Walton. The first edition found a ready sale in 1653. The publishers put out a second, which is really the first of the book as it is known now. All editions issued today are based on the fifth edition of 1668.

His First Rubber Heels

By Walter G. Doty.

HOW strange a fellow always feels
When first he puts on rubber heels.
A subtle something seems to be
Subtracted from his honesty
As he goes pussyfooting round
Without the shadow of a sound.
There mingles with his former stride
A movement Sherlockholmesified.

Till now he's always been quite proud
Of sounding like a small-sized crowd
As he proceeded, and, today,
A chum seems missing on his way.
He comes behind, and people jump
When there's no warning clump, clump, clump!
And many matters reach his ear
That weren't meant for him to hear.

He quickly learns to say "Ahem!"
That folks may know he's nearing them;
And even then some people scowl,
Suspicious of his silent prowl.
So, after one full day of it,
He's feeling wonderfully fit
For "treasons, stratagems, and spoils"
And stealthy, second-story toils.

History of the War in American Cartoons

Art at Home and Abroad

BEFORE America entered the war the work of our cartoonists told Europe of our temper toward the Allies and toward Germany. A French critic wrote in the early Summer of 1916 that the artists of the United States had in nearly all instances sided with the Allies with a sharpness and fire that bore witness to their ardent faith. "They take pleasure in showing the ghosts of Washington and Franklin summoning America to emerge from her neutrality in favor of France. That this means also in favor of a country with which she formerly was at war does not disturb her the least in the world! It is not the American who will be embarrassed by the historic—or prehistoric—objections of the Teutonic historian. Life has discovered an ingenious way to meet these: A room filled with children and scattered with building blocks and war toys. A big mechanical lion rises on its wheels and is about to fall upon a little American in the costume of a General of 1781, who defends himself as best he can with his wooden sword. Happily another little boy, in the costume worn by Lafayette at the same period, hangs on to the lion's tail and prevents his advance. The artist gives to this scene of childhood the title: 'Our Nursery Days.'"

The critic cites many other examples from weekly and daily American publications in which what he calls "the English note" is sounded, and others still, inspired by the anger the pro-German awakened in "authentic" Americans, by hypocritic prayers to the Deity, and by the atrocities. In these taunting and bitter commentaries on the German characteristics revealed by the war to an astonished nation there is very little of the excess prevailing in the caricatures of earlier periods, especially in those of the French Revolution. The portraits of the personages involved are excellent likenesses with hardly a trace of exaggeration, and the comments, following closely the news of the day, are based on plain themes, and for the most part speak clearly and directly to the people. The sinister figure of the Kaiser in many of the cartoons is given a Mephistophelian aspect, occasionally becoming a really great Mephistopheles, such as Pol Plançon created on the operatic stage. Cesare makes a quite superb stage picture of the helmeted figure wrapped in its mantle standing under a dead tree, challenging the winged Peace passing barefoot over the battlefield. The legend reads, "Kaiser: 'Halt! Who goes there?' Peace: 'Friend.' Kaiser: 'I have none.'" W. A. Rogers shows him dangling from the beak of a ferocious bird of prey, labeled "U. S. Hydroaeroplane," and Rollin Kirby shows him wading far out into the ocean brandishing a ferocious sword, with the legend, "War against everybody." The point of view most often taken reveals him as the arch-enemy, not to be taken lightly even in the merry land of caricature; to be pinioned, on the contrary, at the moment of his greatest crimes for all the future world to know. Occasionally, however, the spirit of fun prevails. Darling (Ding) is very amusing in a cartoon that shows Mother Germany aghast, exclaiming, "William!" as she sees the bowl of America's friendship lying in fragments at the feet of her recalcitrant and badly frightened son.

The entrance of the United States into the war was, of course, a golden opportunity for the cartoonists. Uncle Sam—our own Uncle Sam, and not the quaintly Americanized Greek god of Mr. Raemaekers's fiery imagination—is seen arriving, laden with food supplies and greenbacks, at the recruiting office of the allied forces, and France and England rush forward to meet him with arms outstretched. A more frivolous note is struck in the cartoon showing the American soldier landing on the shores of France and in the fervent arms of the chic little creature whose symbol is the liberty cap. On the American shore Uncle Sam and his wife (the first time this lady has appeared upon the scene) watch proceedings with a scandalized yet idolizing glee. The Kaiser's head emerges from a submarine with the exclamation: "He must've jumped across!" This light-hearted bit of fooling is a good example of the way in which the cartoon in competent hands manages to tell the public succinctly a great deal about what is going on. The collector of the future who numbers it among his acquisitions will know of the jubilant reception given to our troops by France, the gratification of America in the lively Gallic welcome, of the unexpected safe passage across the Atlantic of the ship with its priceless cargo, and the chagrin of Germany as the American people pictured it to themselves. He may see in it, too, if he wishes, the fine temper of the American whose gayety carries him through.

It has been of little significance in the eyes of Europe that our cartoonists have been so nearly of one accord in their scornful treatment of the peace party at home and the questionable peace proposals sent out from Germany. Mr. Bryan's olive branch, dove, and white feather float through innumerable ironic pages. He is very amusing as Mr. Rogers sees him playing upon an accordion which has the head and tail of a dachshund. A placard at his feet proclaims that he is blind, and the title is "Me and Hyphen," one of the allusions that will send our future collector to the newspaper files of the present day to determine its precise significance. Rollin Kirby sees both Bryan and Roosevelt as castaways on a desert island; and Robert Carter sees in Bryan the embodiment of Mr. Pecksniff, using him to illustrate the following passage from "Martin Chuzzlewit": "Mr. Pecksniff wore an apostolic look. His unruffled smile proclaimed, 'I am a messenger of peace!' if ever man combined all the qualities of a lamb, with a touch of dove, and not a dash of the crocodile or the suggestion of the serpent, that man was he." In the background the immortal Mrs. Harris represents universal peace, a mythical personage subtly chosen to embody this apparently mythical idea.

The early weeks of the present year brought Germany's dubious peace proposal, and the cartoons promptly reflect the public lack of confidence; the Allies are seen looking askance at a military figure with the wings of peace and the helmet and shield of war offering the olive branch, a gaunt and weary Europe looks into the skies at the glorious vision and asks, "Mirage or Reality?" The German vulture is shown replete with the flesh of his victims and amiable toward the horrified little dove confronting him. Donahey touches the quick of public opinion in his picture of John Bull tentatively poking with his cane at a parcel labeled "Central Powers' Peace Proposals," obviously suspicious of a concealed bomb. Fitzpatrick shows a plucked and weeping dove returning to the Kaiser with the complaint, "They 'Strafed' Me"; Nelson Harding draws a deprecating dachshund standing erect at the door of the Allies, his paws folded meekly on his sword, his wagging tail evolved into an olive branch and the legend, "Wigwagging." The humor will appeal to those best acquainted with the dachshund's temperament and engaging characteristics.

The effect of the peace proposal on Wall Street has not, of course, been ignored by the cartoonists. The "War Brides" are seen falling, heels in air, tricked by a slippery spot on the pavement labeled "Peace Talk," or pitifully appealing to their lords and masters, who turn a cold shoulder to them. Cesare makes effective use of the contrast between the meaning of peace to Wall Street and its meaning to the army at the front, the soldier stretching exultant arms to the bird appearing in the heavens surrounded by the traditional halo, while the investor stands by the tape in an attitude of dismay.

It is not until 1917 that much attention is paid to the rise in the price of food as a result of the war, but, once admitted to the cartoonist's page, the subject is played upon with animation. The little god of love is seen sitting disconsolate on the steps of the Court House, food price quotations strewn at his feet, reflecting, "Aw, what's the use?" Uncle Sam is seen reading about the food crisis in Europe while the wolf creeps stealthily to his own door. The fresh egg receives the cut direct from the housewife doing her own marketing, and the egg king sits complacent on his throne while the fuse of the boycott sputters close to his feet. Townspeople are gathered in the open square, watching meat, flour, potatoes, coal, bread, and clothes, in the form of birds, taking swift flight into the ether. The symbolism is extremely obvious, and goes straight to the heart of the man in the street, to whom plain living comes as an unwelcome novelty after an era of careless abundance.

Any close observer of American and foreign cartoons during the past three years will have noticed that very few of our cartoonists evoke the horrors and miseries of war as the stricken peoples experience them, but this is not to imply that they are not aware of the emotional possibilities of their subject; on the contrary, it implies that they too much respect emotion to paint its portrait without the reality confronting them. To show the women of Belgium under the iron heel, the civilians seized and slaughtered as hostages, the innocents massacred, the soldier breaking his way through barbed wire, the sufferings of the gas victims, the dead stiffening on the field, the living tortured, is hardly a possible task for an artist working at so great a distance from the actual scene and in a mood that, however sympathetic, is remote from the deep intensity of personal grief now common to European nations yielding the children of their own families to the fate of the battlefield. For this reason, our cartoons seem to Europeans to touch only the surface of the worldwide tragedy. A Forain, a Raemaekers, a Steinlen stops at no ghastliness of implication. Their pencils write with blood. It is only within the last month that a certain grimness foreshadowing a similar mood has come into the cartoons of this country, and with it a certain native pungency and force of statement. A cartoon that speaks with the voice of Thomas Nast's America is that by Mr. Rogers showing a bullying Kaiser confronted by an imperturbable Uncle Sam. The Kaiser dictates the Prussian order to American ships, "One day in the week you may go to Falmouth," and Uncle Sam replies, "Seven days in the week you can go to ——."

Another, less reminiscent of Mark Twain, shows Uncle Sam forging the missing link in the chain of letters that spells "victory"; another shows him striding across the Atlantic in seven-league boots with baskets of food for the Allies and wholly indifferent to the waters spiked with submarines that rise about him. Another shows the Kaiser rising from a U-boat to the vision of the American flag hanging over the waves; the legend is the familiar line, "Oh, say, can you see?"

In this later work there is a lilt of young impetuosity and zeal. The cartoons dealing with the Liberty Loan had also their share of it, and those who judge America by these historic pictures will see in her no devotee of the dollar sign, but a free giver to the greatest of world causes. One cartoon speaks for them all: A Red Cross nurse is holding aloft a pair of scales; on one side is a soldier with a nurse binding his wounds, with the inscription "Those who give everything"; on the other is a group of business men, one with his golf sticks, labeled "Those who stay at home." The caption reads: "If you haven't given till it hurts, you haven't begun to give your share." In fact, most of the cartoons appearing since our entrance into the war testify to the awakening of the country from its apathy, illustrated in a cartoon showing the President and a room clerk in a hotel giving the room Peace has vacated to the newcomer War, as he and Uncle Sam and other occupants of the hotel lobby stretch their limbs, suppress their yawns, and shake off slumber.

A more thorough survey of the American cartoons would reveal many triumphs in this difficult field and a steadily strengthening tendency toward serious intention and intellectual depth. Mr. Raemaekers speaks for all cartoonists as for himself when he says that he must make simple the picture of the history of the moment culled from the news of the whole world, and Mr. Spielman gives no exaggerated idea of the true cartoon when he calls it "a leading article transformed into a picture."

A Memorial to Lafayette.

When Marshal Joffre visited Baltimore he broke ground in Mount Vernon Square for a monument to Lafayette which will be constructed by Thomas Hastings as first in a series of three episodes of city planning which has been intrusted to him by the City of Baltimore. In Mount Vernon Square is the famous Washington Monument, from which the tourist surveys the city. The great column surmounted by its colossal statue is in the Colonial spirit, and this essentially simple and severe spirit is to be restored to the square by a replacing of the other pieces of sculpture in the square in a happier arrangement, and an elimination of all superfluous architectural ornament. The monument to Lafayette probably will be in bas relief, and represent the rhythmic play of sentiment between America and France.

The second episode is the construction of an architectural court or wall connecting Mount Vernon Square with the municipal buildings. This has been made possible by the enlightened policy by which the Mayor and Council of Baltimore are authorized to acquire land for municipal purposes and to delegate to the commission on city plan the powers connected with excess condemnation. The strip of land between the square and the municipal buildings was given to streets of an undesirable character. The houses on these streets are to be torn down and the beauty of the tree-bordered space that will take their place will be enhanced by judicious use of the different levels on which it is laid out, steps leading down from the higher to the lower level.

The third episode is the construction of a square in front of the City Hall, and back of this of another municipal building. The "excess condemnation" method in this case required only a moderate outlay, and the result probably will be enhanced prices for abutting property and the natural extension of the residence district immediately surrounding the Washington Monument. The genius of Washington for order and intelligence in plotting his home acres is shown by his letters, and it is fairly safe to conjecture his satisfaction could he look down upon his admirable square with its finely adjusted curves and follow the projected passage from his monument to the buildings of government.

Drawings by George Luks.

The drawings by George Luks, recently given to the Public Library by Lydia S. Hays, are precisely the carefree, vigorous, swift interpretations of the thing seen that the drawings of a master should be. There is not a hint of self-consciousness, of pose or compromise in the splendid little group. They cover a space of several years, one bearing the date 1903 and another 1913. Such difference as exists between the work of the two periods lies chiefly in the greater boldness and more drastic synthesis of the later work.

The Paris subjects are particularly vivid. A sturdy "blanchisseuse" is carrying a basket of clothes on her muscular shoulder. It entirely conceals her head and the whole significance of the picture is in the drawing of the big foreshortened arm, the hand on hip, and in the mighty forward stride. "On Board Ship" two passengers are singing and playing, and their commonplace, ugly features are made in a subtle expressiveness to indicate the quality of the entertainment. Again "On Board Ship: Steerage" reveals a rather poignant little episode of two unfortunates embracing. There are nursemaids gossiping in a Paris street, a boy lies sleeping apparently on the deck of a steamer, a New York beggar looks out avidly from under lashless eyelids which you feel are red and rheumy, there is a baby drawn with something more of anxious scruple in the execution, and there is a polo player, "Whitney," who flashes across the paper. It is all work with observation back of it and energy in its recording line, good to see where it fits into a standard of what art implies.

Women Striving for Efficiency in War Work

Ida Tarbell, of Woman's Committee of Council of National Defense, Describes Co-ordination in Work of Many Organizations

By Mary Dewhurst.

IDA TARBELL, author and editor, came back to her apartment in Washington one hot day and asked her maid to bring some bread and milk.

"Sorry, Miss Tarbell," replied the servant, "but I can't get you any milk. You know, since you've been working here on that Woman's Committee there's only one delivery of milk a day in Washington, and we forgot to order any this morning."

"That," said Miss Tarbell, who was telling the story, "is a sample of some of the things which the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense is doing. It proved personally to me that our organization is beginning to function. I ought not to have been surprised, because I knew that through our committee in Washington we had set in motion machinery for the greatest experiment in democratic control that women have ever launched of their own initiative. Let me sketch for you the outlines of our general plan and you will get its implications and possibilities."

"Germany," began Miss Tarbell, "is the land of card indices, of catalogues, and statistics. To fight her, the rest of the world has come to her methods from gas attacks to card catalogues. If the German Government knows every inhabitant of Germany by card and number, the United States may soon be forced to learn its own assets in terms of its citizens. Through conscription it already knows certain of its men. The time may come when it will need information about all its women, and the means for obtaining this knowledge is now being perfected. By the end of the year Washington will be able to speak directly to remote farmers' wives or to distinguish peculiar talents submerged in a city flat.

"By means of a network spreading from the capital to the utmost outposts of the Republic, the women of this country are being organized into an immense association for prosecuting the war abroad, and protecting the family at home. It is a tremendous proposition, and, even if it is only successful in part, it may come to be known as a definite step toward a democratic organization of the country, such as the Zemstvos in Russia.

"Democracy is really the outstanding feature of this concentration of the country's woman-power. When the Council of National Defense appointed a Woman's Committee last April it selected ten prominent women, with the understanding that they should work through existing associations, so as to make use of present machinery, rather than seek to create new and autocratic channels. These ten were Dr. Anna Shaw, the Committee's Chairman, the venerable preacher and leader in all feminist movements; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, President of the Council of Women; Mrs. Josiah A. Cowles, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Maude Wetmore, President of the National League for Woman's Service; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, the well-known Chicago lawyer; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, lecturer and social worker; Mrs. Joseph E. Lamar, President of the Colonial Dames; Miss Agnes Nestor, Secretary of the International Glove Workers' Union, and myself.

"We were appointed as individuals, quite apart from any organizations with which we might be affiliated, and in turn we appointed temporary Chairmen in every State who were instructed to call into conference representatives of each State's organizations as well as individuals. They were directed to extend their invitations with the broadest democracy, to all women's religious societies, philanthropies, clubs, and sororities. Out of these conferences a group was formed in each State which became the official representative of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. This group elected its own permanent Chairman, provided its State headquarters, committees, and officers. In the same way the organization went to work in cities and towns and communities, never seeking to wipe out or do away with any existing association, but only to use them as the channels for co-ordination and communication. Within three months our committee has established headquarters in forty-eight States, more than seventy-national organizations have become affiliated with it and have directed their branches to work through the State division of the Woman's Committee, and we are in touch with 10,000,000 women already belonging to some one of these organizations throughout the country.

"That is the situation as far as we have brought it, of course omitting the mass of detail through which we had to wade. In some States, notably New Mexico, we found an organization ready-made, working through a State committee, to which the Governor had appointed women as well as men. At first it was not easy to persuade them of the need of co-operating with us. They had their own plans and the machinery to carry them out. It was a case of 'Bring on your war; we can handle it.' On the other hand, Massachusetts has had its Committee of Safety for a year and a half before we entered the war, but no women were included on the committee. Mrs. Thayer, our State Chairman, took up the matter with the Governor, and, within two days, she had her offices in the State House, an appropriation from the State fund, and affiliations with the Agricultural Board organized by Simmons College, by which the whole State had already been organized along the lines of food and farming."

"Don't you have trouble in working with so many different organizations?"

Miss Tarbell smiled. "Of course, it's not easy, especially with the ambitious or jealous, or when the organizations are diametrically opposed. For instance, we have both the Woman's Suffrage Party and the Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage co-operating with us. We work through such different societies as the D. A. R. and the U. D. C.—Confederate and Revolutionary Daughters, you know—and the Jewish Women's Associations and the League for Foreign Missions and the Federation of Catholic Alumnae and the Y. W. C. A. One of our biggest organizations is the Federated Women's Clubs. It takes tact to deal with all in the right way, but they have volunteered for war work, and we go right ahead on the assumption that they will not refuse any reasonable suggestion."

"What about the unorganized women, those who live away from railroads and town meetings and don't belong to clubs or seldom go to church?"

"We hardly expect 100 per cent. efficiency in our registration of American women, but what we do intend is to card-index more fully than has ever been done except by a Government census, and along different lines," replied Miss Tarbell. "To reach women who live apart from the usual social life of communities we are relying on the school teachers. We count on them to deliver our message for us, either through the children or directly to the parents, in the same way that the school teachers of France did when they called the people together at stated times to receive whatever Paris wished spread broadcast through the nation.

"After the registration has been made, and with the general scheme of organization working smoothly, our first concern will be along the lines of food, its production, conservation, and distribution. The Food Administration has asked us to co-operate and has appointed me on the commission to act as the clearing house between it and the Woman's Committee. It is anxious to use our machinery to get in touch with women everywhere. We are already circulating the 'Food Administration Pledge,' which you have probably seen. It has been put in the form of a post card to be mailed back to Washington after it has been signed. In Cincinnati our organization made a house-to-house canvass with these pledges and sent in a surprising number. Already more than 500,000 have been received by the Food Commission through our efforts.

"Along the line of food conservation we have made an intensive study of the baking and distribution of bread and have given to the press and sent to our State organizations suggestions for economizing in the nation's bread-making which should return extraordinary results. We are doing the same with grocery and milk deliveries. That is what my maid referred to when she held me responsible for Washington's one delivery of milk a day.

"You must remember," Miss Tarbell interrupted herself to explain, "that we are only an advisory body. We have no mandatory powers. All that we can do is to suggest to our country-wide audience, sometimes to Congress. We can never, in any way, command.

"Another problem looming big before us is that of the dilution of industry by women in wartime. We are fortunate in having Miss Agnes Nestor on our committee to help us grapple with it, as she is an expert on labor questions pertaining to women. We shall co-operate also with Mr. Gompers's Committee on Labor under the slogan of 'Equal Pay for Equal Work,' but we are open to conviction on the question of the equality of the work."

"What will be the position of the woman's committee on separation allowances and pensions for soldiers' dependents?"

"That is a subject which we are now considering with great care. What we want is to have the Government appoint our representatives on whatever local boards there must be to make such awards. We will then be able to report on the wives or children who should receive such allowances, and in the case of the death of the soldier-father or husband we believe that a lump sum in place of pension should be paid his widow or other dependents. We could help in the matter of safeguards, which must be placed around such payments, and seek to do away with scandals either in the making of the awards or in their use.

"This, then, is the outline of the work we have done since the country went to war and of what we hope to do. In the past three months we feel that we have justified our own hopes.

"By the way, none of the ten women on our committee has ever received a cent of money for her time and services. We are entitled only to expense money for railroad fare to and from our homes to meetings in Washington and for a few days at a hotel, but many of us have moved to Washington 'for the duration of the war' without the slightest prospect of ever being paid for our pains. We have been given a building of our own, what was once called the Playhouse Theatre, and we are allowed salaries for our stenographers. But that is all; we do not get a cent for our time.

"In that respect we are on a par with many of the biggest men of the country who are donating their services to the Government. They are giving up their vacations and staying at a desk in the hot city for the honor of serving their country, and we think we can do no less. As for depending on volunteers to work under us, although volunteers ourselves, we are very strict about those we employ. When a woman comes to us and says 'I have so many hours a day or days a week to give, what shall I do?' we ask her, 'What do you want to do?' and if she is so unfortunate as to say 'Anything,' we tell her to betake herself for a course of training in some definite occupation, perhaps stenography, or filing, or public speaking, and then come back to us when she is so expert that she wants to use her knowledge and we will give her lots to do.

"But without this training we have no place for her. War is not the opportunity of the unskilled."

Miss Ida Tarbell.

Sailor Tells of U. S. Fleet's Brush with U-Boat

First Torpedo, Which Missed American Ship Only Thirty Yards, Was Followed by Two Others While the Deck Guns Boomed

By a Sailor of the United States Navy.

"CLANG! clang! clang!" and "B-rr! b-rr! b-rr!" went the general alarm and torpedo-defense bells of the ship as we slipped out of the harbor of an American port one dark night a short time ago, bound for a port "somewhere in Europe."

In the old days Uncle Sam's sailors didn't relish these nasty, irritating bells that clanged and buzzed and made us all hurry to our defense stations—always for nothing. But these days they act upon us exactly as a firecracker exploded under a jackass.

Torpedoes are unlikely, but always possible, even directly off an American port, so this particular night every man on the darkened ship stumbled to his station just as fast as he could go. Some climbed the masts for extra lookouts and fire control; some shinnied up rope ladders to the searchlight platforms; others mounted the bridge, the conning tower, the charthouse, as their detail called for, and down deep in the ship scores of men stood by the magazines and ammunition hoists.

Even the ship's surgeon and first-aid parties were quickly ready for action in their various dressing stations about the ship. Down in the officers' mess room the dining table was "cleared for action" as an operating table and the medical parties stood by with their hack-saws and bandages.

Above decks all was black night. Save for the dimly disappearing lights of the city behind us all was absolutely dark. There was not a star in the sky. Below decks the darkness was still deeper, if possible, save where an occasional battle lantern shed a thin pencil ray of light at various important stations where light might be needed in a sudden emergency.

Thus we started for a port in Europe. What port it was to be and by what route we were to go only God and the Captain knew. Some said that even the Captain didn't know. Whether we were alone or in company with several other warships was a matter of surmise.

But through all the blackness I thought I saw low-lying hulks speeding out before and behind us like greyhounds leading off the chase. It is really marvelous how little any one person knows in the navy these days about what the navy is doing.

The Quartermaster's job in the navy is a fine one, because we are always on deck, sending and receiving signals, and are constantly in close touch with the officers. Sailor men all want to be Quartermasters, because they know we "get the dope" first. And really we often get more "dope" than the individual officers themselves.

It is hard for most people to understand the awful strain it is upon one's eyes and nerves to watch the black water for long hours and try to pierce the darkness to the horizon in search of the approach of an enemy. A big warship itself is not an easy thing to see at any distance. The periscope of a submarine is a still harder target for the eye, even if assisted with night glasses.

When you come off watch at last you are dizzy and half blind. You feel like crying from the tension on your nerves, stretched almost to the breaking point. You grope your way along the decks to your hammock, stumbling over men asleep close to the guns, and elbowing your way by the others of the gun's crew who are on watch.

At the outset of this voyage there were two subjects resting heavy on everybody's consciousness, the German mines and the German submarines. We had been fed so long on drills and instruction as to how to combat these dangers that it was hard to forget periscopes even in one's sleep. To be sure, I felt an exhilaration in the thought that at last we were to fight. I felt that we were bound to win, our special preparations and instructions had been so nearly perfect. I knew that every man was imbued with the spirit of "sink the enemy and yourselves, too, if necessary to beat him."

Still, sometimes in the long watches, as I stood training my field glasses over a given sector of water space, scrutinizing every distant whitecap as the possible wake of a periscope, it occurred to me what a really uneven fight it would be if we met a "sub"; we, who should have only a tiny and elusive target to fire at; they, with the great hulk of the ship, which one would think they could hardly miss.

The way we watched for "subs" is interesting. One may consider the ship on the ocean as the centre of a pie. Special watches are detailed to cover their given slice of the pie, "water sectors," as they are called, and the slice extends at a given angle from the course of the ship out to the horizon. Of course, as the ship is constantly moving at a rapid rate, the centre of the pie is constantly shifting also. In this way every foot of water within the great circle of the horizon is under constant observation day and night by half a dozen glasses and gun telescopes.

Beside the guns are men and ammunition, in readiness to fire at a moment's notice. While one set of gun crews eats and sleeps the relief crews are on the job.

Our first scare came about the fifth day out at 10 o'clock in the night. There was a hazy moon and a light mist on the water, against which the ship made a fine silhouette, an excellent target for a submarine.

Down deep in the ship, under the water line, we had a submarine detector, a telephonic device which betrays the presence of a submarine by reproducing any underwater signals it sends and by the sound of its propellers.

The Captain and navigator and watch officers were in the charthouse mapping out courses and positions, when suddenly the man on detector watch rushed in the door, white faced and nervous.

"Sir, I hear a submarine signaling," he announced.

"What signal?" asked the Captain.

"'M-Q, M-Q,' repeated several times," he answered. "It sounds as if one is calling another."

The man saluted and disappeared to return to the detector. The alarm quickly spread over the ship by word of mouth. The lookouts were ordered to keep doubly alert for approaching danger.

"Hope we're not in a nest of them," the Captain remarked dryly.

A few minutes later the detector watch returned.

"Still getting the signals, Sir," he reported. "Same as before. Same direction and distance."

He had scarcely left the door when a lookout high in the mast above called down the voice tube:

"Bright light on the port bow, Sir. Distance about 4,000 yards."

There was a pause. Then he continued:

"Light growing dim. Very dim now."

Several other lookouts sung out the same thing, "Dim light on the port bow."

"Light has entirely disappeared," was the next word.

A submarine! Without doubt a submarine! Probably a group of submarines signaling our approach. Nothing afloat except the periscope of a submarine would have dared carry a night light in these times and these waters.

With never a word an electric thrill seemed to pass through every man of the crew. As by instinct we felt that at last we were to give battle to the sneaking enemy of the deep.

One of the officers rushed below to the detector. Sure enough; he heard the same strange signal. Another climbed the lookout platform. No lights were to be seen. The submarine had submerged.

There were a few moments of suspense. The course of the ship was changed.

As we were awaiting developments, the wireless operator rushed in.

"Sir, I am unable to get the U. S. S. ——, (one of our ships.) I have been calling her for ten minutes."

A bright idea struck the Captain.

"You've been calling ten minutes?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Well, you go back to the radio shack and call some more," he ordered. "Lieutenant Smith, you go below to the detector again and listen."

The officer went below and returned quickly.

"The detector still sounds the same signal, Sir," he reported.

"Now tell the wireless man to stop sending for a few minutes. In the meantime you listen to the detector again," he ordered.

When he returned, Lieutenant Smith reported that there was no further sound from the detector.

The thing was tried again. While the wireless man worked, the detector worked. When he stopped, it stopped.

We all enjoyed laughing at ourselves more that time than any other. Our wireless was misconnected and our wireless man had inadvertently been giving us the thrill of our lives.

Our first real submarine encounter came one gray morning a very short time after the false alarm.

Early morning is the most favorable time of the day for submarines to attack. The gray light on the water makes it almost impossible to see a periscope, while at the same time the ship is plainly visible to the underwater enemy. It has been found that under these conditions the best mode of fighting for the big ship is to make the water hot with shells for acres around the periscope, and thus force the submarine to submerge for its own safety. Completely under water, the submarine is blind and slow. It is like a cutworm in a potato hill, working very sluggishly in the dark. It has little chance to do any damage, and is in danger of itself being damaged by ramming or under-water bombs.

I was not on watch when our first real "sub" was sighted, a thing which I shall always regret. Far off on the starboard beam a lookout sighted the telltale wake of a periscope plowing rapidly through the water on a course which would bring it close to our own in a very few seconds.

It required only an instant to prepare for the fight. The ship's engines began to quiver with the impulse of reserve steam and maximum speed. The ammunition hoists began to grind their droning story of explosive shells and powder bags coming up from the bowels of the ship. The range finders and plotting stations began to send their curt orders to the sight setters at the guns.

The great ship listed heavily as we suddenly changed course to meet our approaching enemy.

It seemed hardly a matter of seconds before a most terrific bombardment broke loose. Every gun of the starboard battery opened fire at once. I was on the spotter's platform, and the concussion of the first salvo landed me flat on my back. I quickly scrambled to my feet and through the glasses watched the fall of shot.

Off toward the southern horizon, where a few moments before all eyes had been watching the approaching periscope, the water heaved into the air like a boiling caldron. Great geysers rose above the falling shells like the waterspouts of hurricanes.

Sharp orders rang out for changes of range above the din of action, and the rapid click of breech plugs opening and closing after each salvo beat time to the furious exertions. It seemed as if the ship and all men aboard were working in a marvelous co-ordination of purpose, as of some deadly dragon monster belching forth its death-dealing breath.

Then came the first torpedo!

From the boiling water, out near the horizon, a white streak darted toward us at tremendous speed, unmistakably the path of a torpedo. As it circled in a wide curve to allow for our speed, we stood spellbound. It seemed to be directed as if by a supernatural power, an unbelievable magnetic attraction for us.

Our suspense and tension were over in a minute. The enemy had not allowed for our constantly changing course, and with a "Zip!" quite similar to that of a skyrocket the torpedo crossed our bow about thirty yards ahead.

In that interval of suspense it seemed as if my heart just naturally stopped beating. But when she passed us it beat as if to break. I have never been more thoroughly thrilled, more hopelessly speechless, than at that instant.

A half-smothered cheer that seemed half groan, half cheer, went up from the men who had seen this escape. The other poor fellows way down below didn't know for an hour how uncomfortably near a dreadful death they had come.

Our firing continued. The deadly blasts seemed to crush the air in upon the body. Full powder charges are quite a different thing from the tarpet practice charges we had known of old. The cage masts seemed about to be torn from their anchorages down deep in the ship. We were now "bows-on" to the enemy, and only the forward guns were firing, but we had the advantage of making a smaller target in this position.

Suddenly the order came:

"Cease firing!"

The silence which instantly followed seemed as dreadful as the commotion which had gone before. Only the groaning engines and the trembling of the ship under full speed made us realize where we were.

All eyes were strained to catch another glimpse of our enemy. Two more torpedoes zipped past us, as uncomfortably close as the first had been. But now our enemy was blind. No periscope or wake of a periscope was to be seen before or behind us. Away off we thought we could hear another ship firing, but were not certain. Nothing could be seen of her in the gray mist on the southern horizon.

The sun rose on a calm sea, and that night we made rendezvous with our other fleet units and proceeded on toward our port of destination, "Somewhere in Europe." The finer details of that cruise are still a secret. I doubt very much if any single man in the navy knows all that is to be known about it.

Of our reception in Europe all the world knows now. It is probable the United States Navy has never before received, or will again receive, such an ovation as greeted our landing.

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What Atlantic City's Beach Will Look Like If the Knitting Craze Grows Any More Acute.

Women at the Beaches Only Knit, Knit, Knit

Other Pleasures and Labors Are Abandoned for the War-time Craze, Which Reaches Its Climax at Atlantic City

"THIS is a town of one industry," says the enthusiastic denizen of Atlantic City—the native of Atlantic City, if you are fortunate enough to be able to find one amid the buzzing myriads of pleasure-hunters. "Eleven hundred hotels, Sir; with a permanent population of 50,000, you'll find us entertaining 300,000 visitors any day in the Summer. To minister to the wants of the weary wayfarer is our only function. What will you have?"

But it is hard to keep secret any information about industries in these days of war-trade inquisitions, and so word came to Manhattan that Atlantic City had been suddenly infected with a most virulent form of the knitting epidemic; that ten thousand sweaters were knitted in a single season in the Boardwalk hotels alone; that the click of the needles all bût drowned the swish of the surf, and that the favorite song along the Boardwalk was "Nettie's Knitting Nighties for the Navy." Whereupon an investigator, armed with the above information and with a copy of Karl Baedeker's widely known work, "The United States, with Excursions to Cuba, Mexico, and Alaska," without which no city can be adequately observed, went down to look into this report that the knit goods industry of America had shifted to a new centre.

"Some of the trains between Philadelphia and Atlantic City," says Mr. Baedeker, "run at a rate of sixty to sixty-five miles an hour." It has long been a matter of debate among wayfaring men whether they do this to get to Atlantic City or to get away from Philadelphia. Whatever the reason, it can hardly be connected with any desire to observe the railroad station in Atlantic City. This structure cannot be termed architecturally uninspired. Its inspiration is as undeniable and as unfortunate as that of the Lusitania massacre or the destruction of the cathedral at Rheims. But the observer's notice was providentially distracted from its riotous scrollwork by the sight of the first group of knitters, who stood waiting at the door of the waiting room for the son and brother who had just dismounted from the train. He wore his khaki uniform as one who had not yet learned to look cool in it; apparently it was his first furlough. And as they waited for him, a portly mother and two sunburned sisters, they seemed to fairly overflow with knitting. Mother carried two long needles and something gray and stalwart; one inferred that it was probably a sleeveless jacket or a trench cap for him to wear in France next Winter. But the knitting which the younger sister carried would never find cargo space in any crowded steamer of this submarined age, nor would it stand much chance of getting to the trenches. It was something cerise and fluffy, and its nature and intent did not become apparent until one considered the other girl.

Though the mercury was knocking at the top of the glass tube, she wore a sweater. It was azure and white, of a fluffiness like the garment of cerise; and over in the southwest corner there was a curious crooked tangle of threads that looked like a spider web. She had made it herself; and it began to appear that the boys in blue or khaki were not the sole beneficiaries of the amateur industries of Atlantic City.

These three were the vedettes of an army of knitters which seemed, so far as casual inspection could determine, to occupy the entire town, being present in most overwhelming force in the Boardwalk hotels. You can see them literally by the hundreds.

You see all colors and all kinds of products—purple sweaters, pink scarves, yellow heavenknowswhats, and an infinity of solid but not showy things in khaki and gray and navy blue for the army and navy. You see knitters of all degrees of expertness, from the white-haired lady who started back in the civil war and knows every stitch ever invented the world over to the beginner who never thought of taking it up till this year. And if you happen to be favored with a closer acquaintance with one of these groups, you may be surprised, and not unpleasantly surprised, by the technical nature of their conversation. Despite the unbounded opportunities offered by their fellow-guests, the chances are that their talk is mostly about how to knit.

This admirable circumstance comes even more to the fore after lunch when the torrid days in Atlantic City drive the bulk of the population to the quiet shadows of the porch or the breezy coolness of hotel lobbies. After luncheon, and sometimes after dinner, you see as many as a dozen clusters at once in the lobby, and now younger women are mixed with the older ones, all carrying the same enormous work baskets, but the younger ones running perhaps a little more to the gaudy colors and dashing designs of sweaters intended for their own use and not for the men at the front.

You may even find men admitted to these conclaves—half a dozen women knitting vigorously, while a stray man or two sits in the vicinity, smoking, listening, or playing solitaire. The habit has practically broken up the bridge games that used to be so common about the hotels on rainy days or hot afternoons; merchants of playing cards look ruefully at stocks that have hardly been touched this season; cards have fallen into disfavor in this year of war-stimulated production, as something possessing a purely recreational value.

Early this year indignant guests at one of the big hotels organized the Nonknitters' Protective Association. But this organization lasted not more than three days. Under the leadership of a lady from Germantown, who possessed all the knitting lore of two centuries of thrifty Quaker ancestors, the knitters marshaled their forces and presented a series of arguments in support of their avocation. They were victorious all along the line. Certain male scoffers then inquired why they didn't take the money they paid for yarns and workbags—a stupendous sum—and use it to buy things for the boys in the trenches—garments, it was asserted by the scoffers, which would be considerably better made and more efficient in warding off the rigors of Winter in Northern France. But here the old lady from Germantown was ready with a satisfactory refutation. Why should male commuters who could, without financial strain, hire an able-bodied and competent man to take care of their war gardens insist on working in these gardens themselves before they caught the 8:27 in the morning and after they returned on the 5:38 at night? Why—to be specific—did her nephew Eustace, one of the arch-scoffers at the knitting habit, not hire some such competent person, instead of tending his garden himself and thereby bringing about a condition where half his plants grew upside down and the other half did not grow at all, a condition known to all Germantown, and bringing unprecedented contumely on Eustace's kindred? As for her, should that day come when her knitting approached the standard of inefficiency set by Eustace's gardening, and, indeed, by most commuters' war gardens, on that day she would fling her needles and yarns into the yellow Schuylkill.

So the last organized opposition to knitting vanished, and such murmurs as are now heard come from gentlemen too strong-hearted to endure the life of one who lounges about a circle of knitters. They complain that they are being deprived of the companionship of their wives.

If the knitting craze had done nothing else, it would still have been a tremendous boon solely for the elevated tone it has given to conversation about the hotels. Atlantic City is one of the haunts of honeymoon couples. In former days the brides, if their husbands were lured away for brief intervals, could only join the groups of older married women, whose conversation usually turned to the tragic and appalling inadequacy of men as such. But this year there is not very much of that. When two or three, or six or seven, women get together, at least one among them is still in her novitiate as a knitter. The instruction in technique from the old hands, and their own squabbles as to just how an eye bandage or a trench helmet ought to be knitted, keep the party too busy for personal reminiscence and discouraging prediction. The talk is full of instructions to knit two and purl two—no, my dear; purl like a brook, not pearl like a necklace—and then do the same on the next eighteen rows.

And the wise husband, as has been suggested, need not be deprived of the companionship of his wife even when she knits, for this season they are knitting everywhere. You see them in rolling chairs, moving slowly up and down the Boardwalk in the evening; the man with a cigar, the woman with her orange sweater or gray trench cap. You see them on the piers; benches full of women knitting placidly while they wait for the net hauls. You see them in the vicinity of the various aquaria, large and small; and the spectacle of a fat, haughty woman knitting on a bench before a glass-inclosed tank, and exchanging now and then glances of reciprocal disapproval with a fat, haughty fish, is one of the most instructive that the philosophic eye is likely to observe.

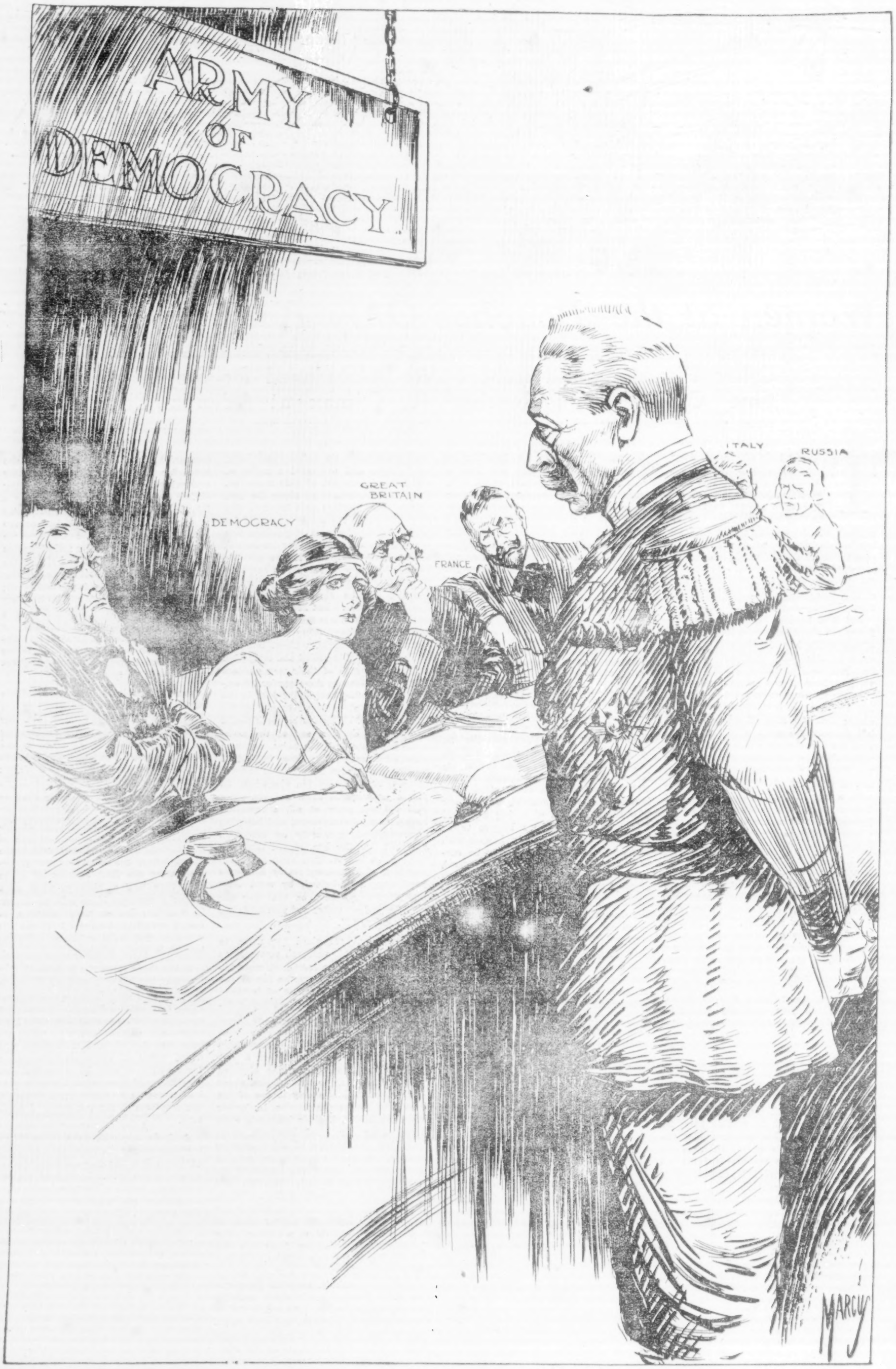
You see them knitting at the breakfast table, between sips of coffee; you see them knitting in shops as they look over merchandise; and you see them knitting at fires. At least, they knitted at one fire last week, a fire which broke out in a row of Boardwalk shops at 2 o'clock of a morning, which was so hot to begin with that a conflagration added little to the general temperature.

Roused by the clamor of gongs beneath their windows to see the bulk of the Atlantic City Fire Department in the street below, the hotel lodgers discovered after the first moment of alarm that they had a birdseye view of a rather picturesque blaze with no danger. It was too hot to sleep, anyway, so nearly everybody stayed up till the fire was out. Pajamaed or kimonoed figures loomed in every window.

In the shops along the Boardwalk they say that the knitting madness is due to the successful first voyage of the merchant submarine Deutschland. A firm of yarn manufacturers, so runs the story, got practically all the dyes with which the boat was loaded, and with them produced yarns of guaranteed fast color. Incidentally it may be remarked that that cargo of dyes seems likely to grow before long to a volume equal to that of the Mayflower's famous cargo of furniture.

A single shop makes the claim of having sold twenty thousand dollars' worth of yarns last Summer—enough for ten thousand sweaters. Last year the women were working for themselves alone—sweaters and scarves of all hues of the rainbow. Then came the regular irruption of Canadians in the Fall. They learned that it was the mode of the place to knit, but the idea of knitting sweaters for themselves did not find favor with the women of a nation three years at war. They bought yarns, but rougher yarns of unobtrusive color, and started work for their soldiers. And then this Spring America came in and everybody over the country began to try to do something for the fighting men—everybody, that is, but the pro-Germans, who limited their activities to trying to do something to them.

The Last Draft



Democracy: "On what grounds do *you* claim exemption?"

The New York Times Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SEVEN — NEW YORK, AUGUST 5, 1917 — EIGHT PAGES

GERMANY VIVIDLY PORTRAYED IN FICTION

Alice Cholmondeley's "Christine" a Remarkable Study of National Temperament—"The New Carthage," by Eekhoud, the Belgian Writer—Other New Novels

CHRISTINE. By Alice Cholmondeley. The Macmillan Company.

IT took the English people, steeped as they were in preconceived ideas about the "simple and kindly" Germans, a very long time indeed to revise their opinions on the subject. And there are signs which would appear to indicate that here in this country, strange as it may seem, we have not yet fully profited by the object lessons of the last three years. Therefore, a book like "Christine," a book which is true in essentials though it wears the garb of fiction—so real is it that one is tempted to doubt whether it is fiction at all—is doubly welcome and doubly important. Through a series of intimate letters Christine, a young English girl endowed with a rare talent for the violin, relates her experiences as a student in Germany, experiences which begin about the end of May, 1914, and close a little more than two months later, early in August.

Christine and the dearly loved mother to whom she writes are alone in the world and poor. But Christine has this one great gift, Ysaye and others have predicted splendid things for her, and so by dint of much struggle and sacrifice her mother and she contrive that she shall have a year in Berlin under Kloster, a famous teacher, before she makes her professional début. Christine, whose cherished dream is thus about to be fulfilled, goes to Germany "enthusiastically ready to like everything and everybody"; the letters reveal her gradual enlightenment. This enlightenment begins when, after settling down in Frau Berg's middle-class boarding house, she goes for her first walk, and discovers to her great surprise that Germans are rude, especially rude to a woman who chances to be alone. After this first expedition, "I preferred getting lost to asking anybody my way," she writes. "And as for the policemen * * * they simply never answered me at all." The talk of the boarders at table is another surprise to Christine. "They're so funny and personal," she says, describing how they all fix their eyes on her while they tell her how awful her country is; the mixture of "brutal hardness" with the mushiest kind of mushy sentimentality is another thing that perplexes her. Only with her genial teacher Kloster is she really at home and comfortable; yet his severe criticisms of his nation, and especially of the Kaiser, are almost as extraordinary to her as the boarders' adoration of both.

And these first surprises are followed by her realization that every one she meets, everywhere, is in a state of extreme tension. She hears a good deal about the "deutsche Standpunkt," of which the main idea, she discovers, is that "what Germans do is right and what other people do is wrong. Even when it is exactly the same thing." And then comes the assassination of the Austrian Archduke and Duchess, and the talk of war.

Very vividly, very clearly indeed is it pictured, the state of tension, the rejoicing that now at last war seems imminent, the disappointment when it appears as if the storm might somehow be averted, the outburst of frenzied delight over the declarations of war with Russia and with France. And then at last the "great dull roaring, as of a multitude of wild beasts who have been wounded," when England enters the fray, taking her "stand on the side of righteousness." It so happens that during these final days Christine is no longer at the boarding house, but a somewhat unwilling guest in the home of the Graf and Gräfin Koseritz, members of the "Junker-military-official" set, who are in touch with all that goes on and know just what strings are being pulled to stimulate the enthusiasm of the populace. Previously she had been staying in the country with a forester and his wife. The letters thus show four different classes of people—the middle-class inhabitants of the boarding house, who fairly grovel at sight of an officer's uniform; the well-to-do country folk, to whom the Graf and Gräfin are objects of the deepest reverence; the artistic set, represented by the musician Kloster, outspoken, apparently quite frank and independent, seeming to stand "for fearlessness, for freedom, for beauty, for all the great things," but perfectly understood by the Government, which so soon as it wants him to be silent promptly chokes him with the "Order of the Red Eagle, First Class"; the aristocratic Junker set, with its Graf and Gräfin, the hilarious Colonel, and that curious anomaly, Herr von Inster.

Each one of these different sets, its opinions and manners and point of view, we see through the medium of these letters. For Christine is a shrewd and exceptionally intelligent young woman, and though she came to Germany imbued with the old English idea of "multitudes of comfortable couples, kindly and sleepy, snoozing away the afternoon hours in gardens or pine forests," after she has listened to the Kaiser's speech of July 31, 1914, she re-

COUNT TOLSTOY, AUTHOR OF "THE JOURNAL OF COUNT TOLSTOY"

ISAAC F. MARCOSSON, AUTHOR OF "THE REBIRTH OF RUSSIA"

KATHLEEN NORRIS

GRACE S. RICHMOND

turns to her room to pray that Germany may speedily be taught "that the world is too grown up now to put up with the smashings and destructions of a brutal child." She has learned the truth that Prussians only respect "brute strength, exercised brutally." Yet she does not as yet know the worst, for not yet has she been taught what it means to be an Englishwoman in Germany when Germany and England are at war.

It would be difficult, indeed, to find a book in which the state of mind of the German people just before and at the very beginning of the war was pictured so clearly, with so much understanding and convincing detail, as it is in this one. The letters are admirably written, revealing an absolutely charming personality, or rather two of them, for we come to know the "sweet mother" with whom Christine had so beautiful a relation, almost as well as we do dear Christine herself. Intelligent, generous, sweet-natured, broad-minded, quick to see and to appreciate all that is beautiful either in nature or in art, rejoicing humbly over her own great gift, endowed with a keen sense of humor—had it not been for that sense of humor, she certainly never could have endured those boarders!—Christine's is a thoroughly wholesome and lovable character. No wonder the young officer who would have been a musician had he not been born a Junker fell in love with her! One cannot help wondering what became of him and hoping, for his sake, that he was quickly and mercifully killed.

But charming as Christine's personality and her literary style both are, the main value of the book lies, of course, in its admirable and lucid analysis of the German mind, the German point of view. It tempts to endless quotation. One would like to emblazon whole passages from it on every wall and hoarding, so that none might miss reading them; for the lesson they contain is a lesson which good-tempered, easy-going America must learn, either in one way or in another—by profiting through others' knowledge, others' mistakes, or by bitter experiences of her own. Alice Cholmondeley, the author, deserves our congratulations and hearty thanks; she has written a book which is absorbingly interesting, with much in it of beauty and even more of truth.

THE NEW CARTHAGE

THE NEW CARTHAGE. By Georges Eekhoud. Translated by Lloyd R. Morris. Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

WHATEVER else the war may or may not have done to American readers, it has unquestionably had this one beneficent effect—it has enlarged their literary horizon. The flood of translations from the Russian has made familiar names heretofore known not at all or only by hearsay; and now in this very capable translation we are given a novel of exceptional interest in more ways than one, the work of the man who stands at the very head and front of Belgian novelists. An excellent introduction by the translator acquaints us with some of the main facts of the author's life. Born in Antwerp in 1854, the death of his father left him at 11 years old to the care of an uncle. After a quarrel with his family he entered the ranks of the journalists. An access of fortune led him to try another profession, but this proved a failure, at least from a financial point of view, so he went back to journalism, became literary and musical critic of L'Etoile Belge, and presently one of the group of young men, a group which included Maeterlinck and Verhaeren, that gave distinction to the magazine called La Jeune Belge.

There is more than a touch of autobiography in this novel, "The New Carthage." The youthful experiences of the principal character, Laurent Paridael, are very like Eekhoud's own. Both are left orphans at the age of 11, both given over to the care of uncles who are manufacturers. And it may well be that bitter memories of his own helped to lend poignancy to the author's descriptions of the lonely, neglected child, sensitive, impressionable, emotional in the extreme, upon whom were heaped all the humiliations implied in the expressive term, poor relation. Treated with frigid coldness by his aunt and uncle, bullied by the housekeeper into whose charge he was given, laughed at by his beautiful, haughty, fascinating cousin Regina, who nicknamed him "Peasant," escaping whenever he could to the little attic whence he could look out over the roofs of Antwerp, his wretched childhood was a fit preparation for the vagaries of his manhood. And a potent influence was the proximity of his uncle's factory, which employed 1,500 workpeople and "held them in check by laws of a draconian severity." Here in this factory, Laurent saw the ugly side of "that prosperous industrialism" of which his exquisite cousin Gina both knew and embodied only "the radiant and brilliant aspect." It was what he saw in this factory that placed Laurent forever on the side of the laborer and influenced the entire course of his life.

This sympathy with the proletariat and his passion for his cousin Gina were the two determining yet to a great extent contradictory factors in his career, uniting absolutely only at the very last, when they joined to bring about the vengeance and the tragedy with which the book ends. And both are developed and portrayed with a remarkable combination of subtlety and brilliance. The jealousy which made him keep silent when his conscience imperiously commanded him to speak, the hopeless passion which twice betrayed him into a violence that thwarted its own ends, its complications and twists and changes into what he tried to make himself believe was hatred, when the idolized Gina appeared to him as "the nymph of the drain, the flower of the cesspool" growing strong and beautiful on the nourishment she drew from the corruption that poisoned others' lives—all this is re-

(Continued on Following Page)

LATEST WORKS OF FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

lated in a manner at once vivid and forceful. Yet, remarkable as is the study of his complicated psychology, it is not Laurent who is really the important personage, the crux of the book.

"To paint Antwerp, its life, its harbor, its river, its sailors, its dockers, its luxuriant women * * * to paint this human mob in its own ways, its costume and surroundings * * * to interpret the very soul of the city of Rubens"—that is the formidable task the author has set himself. And so it is the queen city on the Scheldt which is the real subject and the real heroine of this novel—"The New Carthage," rich, proud, luxurious, selfish, sensual, superbly and insolently beautiful. Through the eyes of Laurent Paridael we see pass before us all the robust, throbbing life of the great mercantile city; the bourgeoisie, steeped to the lips in money, each possessed of "a negotiable name," people whose very handshake "seemed to feel the pulse of your fortune"; the members of the "Nations"—trade unions somewhat resembling the ancient guilds of Flanders—dockers, laborers, factory workers, the "runners" scum of the wharves, river pirates who preyed like vultures on the merchant sailors thronging into the port, politicians, peasants, thieves, the criminals who herded in the cheap lodging houses, the denizens of the Riet-Dijk—the red-light district of Antwerp—the members of the Stock Exchange and their wives—all these and many more, their habits and manners and customs are pictured, some with tenderness, others with a pen that seems to have been dipped in vitriol. Laurent, whose "almost saintly goodness of heart, a hysterical excellence like that of the Franciscans of Assisi, unbridled him and pushed him to the ultimate consequences of fatalism" lives at last solely with the outcasts, leading a life apparently careless and wasteful and vicious, yet always with "a noble motive at the bottom of his greatest excesses," a sympathy and charity so broad that they are able to take in all mankind—except the prosperous bourgeoisie. And when one considers that the person who in this novel comes nearest to typifying the bourgeoisie is Béjard, a creature absolutely loathsome, slimy with evil of the foulest kind, one can scarcely wonder that he did here draw the line.

There is a certain robust quality, a certain careless and splendid prodigality, about this novel which reminds one just a little of Dickens and of the authors of that Elizabethan age of which, so we are told, M. Eekhoud has made an especial study. Scene after scene, character after character, is flung upon the canvas with lavish hand. Primarily emotional, not intellectual, full-blooded, of an overflowing vitality, the book appeals to the reader's feelings first and to his brain second, though the brain appeal is by no means weak. The description of the sailing of the emigrant ship—when the poor, ignorant, deceived peasants, lured to South America by promises that they will there find a veritable El Dorado, bid farewell to their native land singing, "not without false notes the supreme national song, the 'Où peut-on être mieux' of the Liégeois Grétry,'"—is written with a mixture of tenderness and pity and indignation that brings the whole scene vividly before one, while the final tragedy, even in these days when we have become more or less inured to horrors, makes one shiver. And besides these detailed pictures there are innumerable little sketches of peasant life, brief glimpses caught by Laurent during his wanderings through the countryside near Antwerp.

It is not, on the whole, a flattering picture which the author has drawn of his native city. Yet beneath all this turbulent life, beneath all the rioting and scheming and money-grabbing and ruthlessness and sensuality, one sees here and there something finer, something akin to the heroism and the loyalty we have learned to associate with the name of Belgium. Bergmans, upright, clever, well balanced, of lofty ideals, a genuine "tribune of the people," predicts that Antwerp will undergo a moral regeneration, declaring: "There is something better here than a rich and proud city; there is a people * * * who are commencing to revolt against the representatives who serve them badly and compromise them." And ever and again, now from one, now from another, comes the note of a passionate patriotism, sounding now in the chorus of the changing marchers who chanted the cantata with which Antwerp celebrated the tercentenary of Rubens's birth, now in the pathetic farewell song of the doomed emigrants. That same passionate patriotism breathes through the beautiful passages which describe the outward aspects of the city and of the river to which she owes so much. Space will not admit of quotation from these, which in themselves would suffice to make notable a lesser book. This one has now the value of a veritable human document which has become at once a history and a prophecy. Here we see Antwerp as she was; here we find a suggestion of Antwerp as she may be when the scourge of war has passed away and the invader no longer pollutes with his presence the ancient and wonderful city of the Scheldt.

DO WE NEED
A NEW IDEA OF GOD

In this surprisingly frank and interesting work, Rev. Edmund H. Reeman states the old conception of "God" and then gives the conception based on the light of modern knowledge.

Booksellers. $1.00 Net.

GEORGE W. JACOBS & COMPANY
Publishers Philadelphia

MARTIE

MARTIE THE UNCONQUERED. By Kathleen Norris. Illustrated by Charles E. Chambers. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

MRS. NORRIS has added another to her rapidly growing gallery of portraits of feminine Young America. The collection, it must be admitted, is smart looking, varied, has brightness and vivacity and a surface realism both material and spiritual that always promises better for future performance. But the collection grows so very rapidly that even the friendliest critic begins to doubt that the promise will ever be fulfilled. Mrs. Norris's stories always give their readers an interesting and entertaining sail across the waters of American life, and perhaps so long as they reflect the manners and customs and surface trends of thought so truly that is enough to expect from one novelist.

The new story, in aim and manner and matter and style, has a certain similarity to its predecessors, varied though they are in theme and content and different though this is from any of them. It begins in California, in a prosperous town wherein some of the citizens have forged ahead of others in possessions and standards of living and, consequently, certain social cleavages have come about, not yet strongly defined and quite possible to be overcome. Martie, the heroine, is the daughter of a family in whose honor the town had been named, who had once been leaders, but economically and socially were on the down-hill grade. Some of the best work of the story is in the portrayal of her father, a morose, weak, pompous man who takes his grouch against the world out in small tyrannies over his family. Martie at the opening of the story is a crude girl at the end of her teens, in whom stir vitalities and ambitions and longings for life of whose meanings she is ignorant. Little by little life comes to her along the path of love, which means always suffering. Her nature is warm, vital, responsive, and so she inspires love quickly and herself loves easily. Disappointment and misfortune follow upon love, which leads her through various ups and downs of experience and finally lands her in New York as the wife of a third-class actor of very impeachable morals. But though this marriage brings her much suffering she can never feel that it was a mistake because of the fine little son it gave her. Misfortune takes her back to the California town, but, as always, her vitality, her sturdy spirit, and her inward yearning for action enable her to dominate the crowding ills of life. And at the end, having set aside two more love affairs and opportunities for remarriage, the reader leaves her again domiciled in New York with her little son, in a position on a magazine where she can support herself and him, with vistas ahead of advancement and work and growth and happiness—and a glimpsing possibility that one of the lovers will return.

Mrs. Norris has the born reporter's feeling for illuminative detail and a real gift for the writing of interesting narrative. Her portrayals of character are always graphic, even where they are slight and superficial. Martie is perhaps the most real and vital of all her gallery of feminine portraits. She is thoroughly modern, and in nothing more so than in the avidity and pleasure with which she seizes upon her self-supporting job and feels herself financially independent and a worthwhile cog in the machinery of life.

YOUNG LION OF FLANDERS

A YOUNG LION OF FLANDERS. By J. Van Ammers Kueller. Translated by C. Thieme. Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50 net.

ALTHOUGH "A Tale of the Terror of War" is the subtitle of this translation of a novel by a Dutch writer, the story is rather less horrible than one would naturally expect it to be, considering the time and place with which it deals. For the scene is laid in Belgium, during the early days of the German invasion, when the Belgians were getting their [illegible] lessons in the real meaning of "Kultur," and the culminating episode is the destruction of Louvain. Of course, it is all quite dreadful enough—unbelievably dreadful, we would have thought it a few years ago. But in the light of our present knowledge we are inclined to feel that in his evident effort not to overstate the author has rather understated his case.

The book tells what happened to a peaceful, well-to-do Belgian family, one of the daughters of which had married a German. The principal character, the "Young Lion of Flanders" himself, is sixteen-year-old Léon Casimir. An expert motor cyclist, he becomes a dispatch rider in the Belgian Army, and distinguishes himself at Marbeke, winning the approbation of the hero-King, Albert of Belgium. He has more than one narrow escape from death, and is very nearly shot with a number of other prisoners, after having first been obliged to march with "the villagers, men, women, and even children, all with bound hands and many covered with wounds and bruises," in such formation that they would "serve as a shield in case of a fresh attack." All of these adventures of his are graphically related, and the violent changes in the lives of the different members of the Casimir family bear the stamp of truth. Particularly well done is the sketch of M. Alphonse, Alderman of Louvain, the patrician owner of a beautiful home—when the Germans came. The author has, it must be admitted, weakened his story by spreading the interest out over so many characters, though these characters are most of them fairly well done, especially Gustav Schnitzler, the German husband of Denise, with his Teutonic arrogance, narrow-mindedness, and crass stupidity, partly concealed for a time behind the veil of his artistic gifts and interests. In spite of its obvious defects, the narrative is interesting, a well-drawn picture of the beginning of one of the greatest tragedies in history. Four illustrations by Louis Raemakers add value to the book.

THE MASTER
OF THE HILLS
By Sarah Johnson Cocke,
Author of "By-Paths in Dixie"

Mrs. Cocke knows these mountain people of Virginia and Georgia as no other writer knows them. She has humor and a gracious pen, blending the romance of the old order with the progress of the present generation.

$1.50 Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Av., N.Y.

THE WHISTLING MOTHER

THE WHISTLING MOTHER. By Grace S. Richmond. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cents.

Mrs. Richmond puts her little tale into the mouth of a boy who has enlisted in the army. He tells in engaging boyish style just what happened when, having decided he must go, he left college, where he was in his junior year, and went home for twenty-four hours to say good-bye. His mother, he says, was better than womanly, though she was all that means, too—she was "sporting." And through all the trial of the visit home and the last good-bye she was "a thorough sport," and not only held up her own head and heart and kept a dry eye and a smile on her face, but made it possible for the soldier lad to go through with it all in the same way. He was in the habit of calling her his "whistling mother" because she could whistle "like a blackbird," and they had a whistling call for each other of which the music and the words form the heading of the little story and a variation of it the tailpiece. Any boy would adore, just as this boy does, the kind of mother he tells about, and therefore it is a most excellent little book for all mothers of boys to read. Mrs. Richmond has written a touching bit of a story and has done it with fine, restrained, simple art. Artistically, it is the best thing she has ever done.

TURN TO THE RIGHT

TURN TO THE RIGHT. By Bennet Musson. Duffield & Co. $1.35 net.

The successful play by Winchell Smith and John E. Hazzard called "Turn to the Right" is here presented in the form of a novel. For the benefit of those who have not seen it on the boards it may be as well to say that the story tells how two crooks, "Slippery Muggs," an expert pickpocket, and "Dynamite Gilly," a famous safe breaker, were reformed and transformed through the unconscious influence of saintly Mrs. Bascom, a country woman compact of virtues, with a rare skill in the making of peach jam. And as she saved them, so did they, in a very different way and through the exercise of their own especial talents, save her. Three love stories add the necessary romantic complications, and everybody, with the exception of one of the two villains, is rich and happy in the final chapter.

The little tale is of a somewhat sugary quality, but in justice to Mr. Musson, the novelizer, it must be said that he has done his work nicely, and that the superabundance of sweetness in the whole is no fault of his. Sammy Martin, the enterprising grocery clerk, is a rather amusing character, and the plot has some dexterous twists which enable it to hold the reader's interest.

THE MASTER OF THE HILLS

THE MASTER OF THE HILLS. By Sarah Johnson Cocke. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

This new story is divided into three parts. The first begins in the spring of 1858, and tells how it came about that Robert Noy, well-born and well-bred, married Minnie Mason, an illiterate girl of the Georgia mountains, daughter of that John Mason who was known as the "Gray Eagle." Two weeks after their wedding he was killed, and the outbreak of the civil war thwarted the plans his family had made to educate and care for Minnie. When, at the close of the conflict, Robert's brother Joseph returned to the mountains and went to look for Minnie she had disappeared. He was unable to trace her for some time, but after a while he heard that she was dead.

The second part of the story begins some twenty-five years later, and introduces the hero, the future "Master of the Hills," Bob Mason, of whose real name and identity the reader never has any doubt. Of course, he meets his relatives and, although neither they nor he are aware of the connection, they help and educate him. Follows the usual love story, with complications and a happy ending. A good deal of the very long-winded book is given over to descriptions of the Georgia mountaineers and the efforts made by Araminta to assist them and to teach them some of the rudiments of civilization. The author's style is poor, but those who have a keen fondness for dialect and have never before read anything about the Georgia mountains may perhaps find in this novel something that will interest them.

GODS AND MEN

On the surprising divergences of the ways of gods and men Lord Dunsany has made up a book which he sapiently calls "Plays of Gods and Men," (John Luce & Co., Boston, $1.25,) confessing thereby the constructive method of his contrasts.

In the "Gods of the Mountains," the divinities, having been flouted by the masquerading of the beggars, come in person to wreak vengeance upon the humbugs. In "A Night at an Inn," the priests, having been outwitted and slain, the divinity calls the murderers forth to death and darkness, just as they seem to clasp success.

"The Tents of the Arabs" is based similarly upon one great contrast between the real state of kings and the ideal kingship of the spirit. "The Laughter of the Gods" shows the inevitable roll of fate despite false prophets and the vengeance sufficient of Time itself upon the wrongdoer. "The Queen's Enemies" is a story of royal, superstitious treachery in which a Cleopatra-like Queen destroys her foes by flooding the banquet room with the River Nile.

Reading these plays, one marvels at the simplicity of their action and wonders if Lord Dunsany will be able much longer to follow the vein that has proved so golden, with results so large and, it may be said, so monotonous.

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IN PEACE AND WAR
By Major General Sir George Younghusband.

The *Boston Transcript* in its issue of July 17th gives this book a three-column review headed "The Man Who Lived 'Arabian Nights.'" An outpouring of tales wild, romantic, and merry about his escapades in the East." It then states that it is "most worthy of mention not merely because Sir George has seen brisk and various service in many climes and conditions, but because he has the narration faculty allied to a genuine wit and an incorrigible love of adventure and sport. A remarkable all-round book of good and racy stories."

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SOME RECENT BOOKS OF VERSE

THESE TIMES.—By Louis Untermeyer. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

IN the very keen and illuminating preface to his translation of Heine's poems, recently noticed in these columns, Mr. Untermeyer called attention to Heine's racial inheritance of the rôle of the preacher. One wonders if he realizes to what extent he himself shares in that inheritance. For share in it he does. Through the poems which are most characteristic of him runs, if not always a downright moralistic thread, that quick sense of the personal, the individual; that belief in the supreme interest and importance to man of his own ego, which lies at the root of all sincere sermonizing.

For instance: He loves the sea probably as much as Swinburne did, but to him it is not the Great Mother—vast, fateful, world-narcotic, to be sung in lines long and smooth-lipped as its own breakers. It is instead "a cold and turbulent strife"; it invites to struggle; it is

The laughing sea,
Breathing its fresh and salty invitation;
Clapping its great, green hands and calling me
To pit my strength against its energy
And match its vigor with my own elation.

In other words, Mr. Untermeyer does not go to nature and share her moods. She comes to him and shares his. The sea to him is the world—his world—and his world is the sea—turbulent, chill, salt-stinging, but always inspiring, thrilling, and stimulating.

Obviously, Mr. Untermeyer is not a poet of contemplation. Yet, being a poet, life that emerges from the soil, lingers peacefully a space and sinks back into it again; life as different as possible from the tense, outthrusting one inherent in himself, also inspires him. The description of the old farmer of a "gnarled serenity" is at once unusual charterization and unusual poetry:

And even night
Flowed in and out of him, as though content
With such a native element;
Happy to move about a spirit quite
As old, as placid, and as confident.

As a prophet of "these times" Mr. Untermeyer is, of course, a feminist. In "Eve Speaks" his native abhorrence of laissez faire, of careless yielding to temptation, leads him naturally to champion the cause of woman. It is quite incredible to him that Eve should have eaten the apple simply because its color and flavor appealed to her and the serpent's scales glistened in the sun, and she was too lazily innocent to resist his guileful tongue. No, indeed. While Adam "sunned himself in rich complacency"—not even Milton ever wrote a worse life on the same subject—Eve cries:

The thought that there was something more than joy,
Beyond perfection, greater than singing peace
And tranquil happiness, vexed all my hours.

She beholds Adam, beautiful, strong, sunk in the ease of Paradise, and mourns:

To waste such energy on such a life!
So she eats a presumably distasteful fruit in order that
Adam should know his godhood; he should feel
The weariness of work, and pride of it;
The labor of creation, and its joy.

In brief, God created Eve and Eve Adam. Yet, glorious as its feminist appeal may be, "Eve Speaks" voices no new gospel. Many a wife has audibly maintained that her husband would have been but a poor stick were it not for her. The husband's view of it is rarely obtainable. Such Adams seldom talk, except in Spoon River.

Yet, though Mr. Untermeyer permits those of his characters who have a moral purpose in life to take themselves overseriously, woe be to the sentimentalists who would do likewise! The poem "Lovers" is inspired common sense:

Their love was once a fire—
"It is a holy fire," they said, "and who are we to touch it;
A passion sent from heaven and it should burn forever.
How dare we heap fuel on it,
As though it were stuff to cook with?"
Their love was once a fire;
And, like a fire, it burnt itself out.
And often these two sit beside the gray ashes
And wonder
Why fire cannot feed upon itself—
Nor love on love.

But to our mind, in neither Mr. Untermeyer's idealization of woman as "a soothing spur," nor his beautiful picture of her triumphant, with her hair "flying like happy pennants in the wind," nor even in his joy in the clean, fair buffets of the sea and of life, lies Mr. Untermeyer's clearest claim as a poet. It is rather in a certain gay, flickering, now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't quality of imagination that flashes here and there upon his pages. It is the quality which made him so good a translator of Heine; possibly it is what makes him so delightful a parodist of other poets. In "These Times" it peeps out at us in the picture of the meddlesome seraph who plucks at God's sleeve and directs His attention to the first pair:

"Look God," said he, "just look at Your two people—
Isn't it terrible, the way they are behaving?"

In the child's ideas "Concerning God" he gives it free play:

He wears no crown but a big, tall hat
With feathers three miles high;
And they have a hundred colors that are far more bright
Than all the other colors in the sky.
And they're tied to His hat with a kind of velvet rag—
And right in the middle of them all He wears a great big American flag!

If Mr. Untermeyer must—and apparently he must—deal with the cosmos as something for the human spirit to whet itself upon, it is devoutly to be wished that he should introduce more of this cheerful whim into his seriousness. It not only has a significance of its own not to be despised, but it brings to his work as a whole a balance which is one of the chief essentials of poetry. Poets in general do not let themselves go enough; the reason may be that poets in general do not have much in them that is worth letting go. But Mr. Untermeyer has, and in his future books we pray for a fuller freedom in that direction.

FIFES AND DRUMS

FIFES AND DRUMS. George H. Doran Company. $1.25.

THIS is a notably interesting collection of American war poetry. Voicing as it does the first authentic note in our literature relative to the United States at war, it should possess a wide appeal as expressive of the patriotic feelings of the foremost poets of this country. And the poetry of "Fifes and Drums" is of surprisingly even excellence, the greater part of it being marked by vehemence and sincerity. There is humor aplenty, and rich satire from the pen of Don Marquis and Arthur Guitermann, and the whole anthology carries a glowing atmosphere of enthusiasm, every page breathing the wide range of high human emotion which is brought into being during the stress of wartime.

The majority of the verses in "Fifes and Drums" are brief and address themselves to the men and women who are facing the great sorrows and problems which come in the wake of battle. There is courage and melody and high purpose in many of these breathless cries of song wrung mostly from the hearts of our women. Florence Earle Coats, Abbie Farwell Brown, Edith M. Thomas, Mary Sanborn, Katharine Lee Bates, are among the women contributors, and George Sterling, Clinton Scollard, and Hermann Hagedorn strike notes that are poignant and arresting, Amelia Josephine Burr revealing especially a fine versatility and intense manner. Marion Couthouy Smith contributes a resonant marching poem, "The Song"; George E. Woodberry gives us a sonnet of noble structure, and Theodosia Garrison's poems are of penetrating appeal and beauty. The trend of the little volume is uniform, and its quality reflects a sincerity and idealism that cannot fail to serve as an inspiration to many who have perhaps until now remained unmoved by the beauty which constitutes the human sacrifice of war.

SONGS OF UKRAINIA

SONGS OF UKRAINIA. Translated by Florence Randall Livesay. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Of pure Slav blood, brave and chivalrous, remarkably gifted, the Ukrainians—the Ukraine is located on the frontier between Poland and Russia—like other races who have been oppressed, are singers. With them almost any event is the occasion for song, a wedding, a folk dance, work in the fields, going into battle, even death. To sing is the life blood of their race—it is a necessity.

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The New York Times
Review of Books

Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, AUGUST 5, 1917.

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LITERARY BELGIUM

TO the present generation the literature of Belgium is confined, somewhat vaguely, to the prose works of MAETERLINCK, the verse of VERHAEREN. In addition to these we were introduced last year to a volume of poems, in English translation, by EMILE CAMMAERTS—an extension of the Belgian literary horizon that is certainly welcome and full of interest, but remains, nevertheless, quite inadequate as a view of the little kingdom's activities in the world of letters. Of the three Belgian writers whose work has thus become familiar to us, MAETERLINCK is unquestionably the most widely known in this country. For something like two decades his essays, appearing in a constantly increasing series of volumes, have been read here. Their fascinating studies in a sort of transcendental natural history paved the way for the more detailed descriptions by FABRE in the same field, while the occasional speculations in ethics and mysticism appealed to that class of readers that never tires of its EMERSON or its THOREAU. But MAETERLINCK is Belgian merely by accident of birth. His books do not reflect the peculiar characteristics, the spirit of his country. This is not said, in any sense, in depreciation of his art. It is a recognition, on the contrary, that MAETERLINCK's essays are comprehensive, international in their interpretive quality—studies of mankind in general and not of Belgium in particular. As a matter of fact, MAETERLINCK shows much of the French influence in thought and expression, and in reading him one touches only incidentally, remotely, the literature of Belgium.

THE native spirit of the literature of Belgium is found much more fully, more intimately, in VERHAEREN and CAMMAERTS than in MAETERLINCK. It is more easily discoverable, also, in those other writers whose work is only beginning to find its way to us through English translations. For Belgium has a distinctive literature of its own that can boast an antiquity almost commensurate with its famous schools of painting. PHILIPE DE COMINES and FROISSART, indeed, were Belgians—although not usually numbered today among Belgian writers—and their influence on the romance literature of Europe is quite beyond estimate. For the beginnings and development of its contemporary literature Belgium has GEORGES EEKHOUD and GEORGES RODENBACH, novelist and poet respectively, whose work has all appeared within the last thirty years. Before them, in the early part of the nineteenth century, there was CONSCIENCE of Ghent, whose two great historical novels, "Int Wonderjaar, 1566" and "The Lion of Flanders," following rather closely the art of Sir WALTER SCOTT, achieved an international reputation. LEDEGANCK, a townsman and contemporary of CONSCIENCE, produced poems that were quite the equal of the latter's romances in creative ability and patriotism. These two men must undoubtedly be counted as the founders of modern Belgian literature. For a profounder view, however, of contemporary Belgian life one turns more readily to the work of EEKHOUD, a translation of whose novel, "The New Carthage," is reviewed elsewhere in this number of THE BOOK REVIEW. EEKHOUD's studies of the Flemish peasantry have the vividness and sureness of detail that one finds in Mr. HARDY's pictures of the English countryside; his books are, in fact, a revelation of Belgian life and character as these are found during the last few years preceding the outbreak of the war. He is regarded as Belgium's foremost living novelist; his work, although gloomily realistic, frequently tragic, is interpretive of the national spirit to a greater degree than one finds elsewhere among his contemporaries. EEKHOUD's pessimism, his political radicalism, may be far from enjoyable at times. But his art and his themes are distinctively Belgian; a translation of his work just now is peculiarly welcome.

EVERY American knows in a general way why we are in the war. The President's immortal message of April 2, with its electrifying phrases that have given a new interpretation to the great conflict wherever the ideals of democracy are even dimly recognized, furnished the necessary basis for understanding the part now being played by the United States in conjunction with the Entente Allies. But for a more complete historical background to the entrance of this country into the ranks of the Allies, a detailed enumeration of causes, obviously impossible in a President's message, is still needed not only for this generation, but for those future students of this crucial period in humanity's development who will inevitably demand a comprehensive statement of the reasons that have led the United States into its present position. A statement of this character, made by the Committee on Public Information, composed of the Secretaries of State, War, and Navy, with GEORGE CREEL as civilian Chairman, was issued on June 24 in a pamphlet entitled, "How the War Came to America." It is an official survey of the events that led the United States to enter the war, and is obviously one of the important documents of contemporary history. This interesting résumé is now published in full in the August number of THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, where it is admirably supplemented by an article on "Why We Entered the War," taken from ex-President TAFT's recent address at the commencement exercises of Union College, Schenectady.

FOLLOWING this important survey there are a series of authoritative articles, in the August CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, setting forth in detail what the United States has done and is doing since its entrance into the war toward creating the national army, selecting the conscript army, and in various military operations in this country and in France. Considerable space is given to "Russia's New Outlook," consisting of a series of articles surveying the fourth month of the revolution; Great Britain's war aims and peace terms are restated by Premier LLOYD GEORGE, in his recent Glasgow address, and similar official statements are given covering the positions held by the French and Italian Governments. Other articles cover the German crisis, involving the resignation of Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG; "How the Hohenzollerns and Junkers Control," by CHARLES D. HAZEN; "The Submarine Situation," by THOMAS G. FROTHINGHAM; "Canada's Three Years of War," by FRANK YEIGE; "Greece Joins the Allies"; "Wartime Life in European Capitals"; "Military Operations of the War," by Major EDWIN W. DAYTON, &c. The Chronology of the War as given in the August CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE is brought up to July 18.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF COUNT TOLSTOY'S JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL OF LEO TOLSTOI. (First Volume—1895-1899.) Translated from the Russian by Rose Strunsky. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $2.

AN event of first importance to all followers of the great Russian and to all who are interested in his philosophy is the appearance of this section of his journal covering four years of his life that were of consequence—crucial years, perhaps—in his spiritual development. For sixty years, ver after his first twenties, Tolstoy kept a daily record of his outer and his inner life, but only that of these four years has yet been given to the public because of the curious complication that has tied up his manuscripts. It was Tolstoy's wish that his friend and follower, V. G. Chertkov, who was perhaps nearer to him spiritually than any one else, should revise and arrange for publication after his death all his manuscripts and documents, including his journals. But his widow, the Countess Tolstoy, took p[illegible] of his journals and notebooks and placed them in the Moscow Historical Museum on the ground that they were a gift to her from Tolstoy while he was alive and that therefore she had the right to dispose of t[illegible] as she wished. His youngest daughter, Alexandra, whom he had designated as his legal inheritor, would not undertake a legal process in the courts for the untangling of this unfortunate complication because it would be against the spirit of her father. Therefore Mr. Chertkov can publish only the volumes of which he happened to have copies from the original. He possesses of t[illegible]se copies the volume that cover, in addition to this section from 1895 to 1899, the succeeding years from 1900 to 1910 and will publish these later.

This present volume, Miss Strunsky explains in the introduction, was made from a copy of the original done by the Prince and Princess Obolensky—Tolstoy's daughter Maria and her husband. Mr. Chertkov made many omissions from the original because of the too intimate character of words or sentences or paragraphs, stating in the Russian edition in brackets the number of words left out. Published under the old régime the volume passed under the heavy hand of the censor, who struck out whatever seemed to him inadvisable to publish. Miss Strunsky, in her translation, made from that edition, has indicated the places where these omissions from both causes occur. Their frequency indicates a considerable amount of deletion. There does not, however, appear to have been a great deal in those portions that Tolstoy must have considered of the greatest importance, in which he noted daily the subjects and the substance of his thought. Usually the daily entries begin by recording in brief, clipped sentences the chief material events of the day—what he had done, whom he had seen, his bodily and mental states. Then follows after some introductory phrase, such as, "I have been thinking," the thoughts that had filled his mind. These were copied and developed from mere jotting down of themes and suggestions in a notebook that he always carried with him. When his mind traveled back over the same route to recall, expand, and write out what he had thought while working, walking, riding, or ruminating, sometimes it would not work in the same way, and in parentheses at the end of a paragraph he will add, "It isn't good, not what I wanted to say," or "something is wrong here," or, "it seemed to me clearer when I was thinking," or his argument no longer seems so sure and he comments, "doubtful," or "it is not clear," or even "not good." During the years covered by this journal he was at work, among many things on his essay, "What Is Art?" and on the novel, "Resurrection," and, accordingly, many of the pages bear evidence to the growth and development of the ideas and the purpose of both books. One sees how steadily he advanced to the conclusion of the slight importance, the almost maleficent influence, of art upon human life. Here is one of his thoughts on this subject:

> The aesthetic and the ethical are two arms of one lever: to the extent that you lengthen and lighten one side, to that extent you shorten and make heavier the other side. As soon as a man loses his moral sense, he becomes particularly responsive to the aesthetic.

There is not a page but calls for quotation, and one reads on, hopeless of the possibility of conveying even a faint idea of the riches of the book. For here are recorded the incessant struggles of a mind bent on being absolutely honest with itself, longing to find the absolute moral basis for life, a basis that would justify life and afford a means of identifying the soul with God. But it is all practical, dealing with the facts of which life is made and constantly groping, experimenting, toward a theory and practice of life that would bring the soul into union with God and at the same time would not separate it from intimate communion with the everyday life and people of the world. One note sounds early in the pages and grows louder and louder as the time goes on, until toward the end he is almost ready to be dominated by the idea and to surrender to what he calls, over and over again, the "temptation." It is the note of dissatisfaction with his surroundings, of conviction that he should give up all the luxuries, the comforts, the material satisfactions that his wealth and his social position forced upon him and share utterly in the conditions of life among the very poor. His "temptation" was "to go away"—to flee from every vestige of these possessions and meet life on the barest plane. By so doing it seemed to him that he would harmonize his outer with his inner life and put into practice his convictions as to the merging of one's own life with the life of the people if one would make life the expression of love.

Throughout is the effort to state clearly to himself and to embody in his life what seems to have been the central conviction of his religion of life—the conviction that all one's thinking and doing, all the activities of both the inner and the outer life, ought to be carried on without reference to the surrounding world, but solely with regard to one's deepest inner self and its relation to God. "And the work ought to be not before people," he writes under date of Jan. 1, 1898, "to leave behind one a memory of a good life, but the work is before God: to present to Him one's self, one's soul, better than it was, nearer to Him, more submissive to Him, more in harmony with Him."

Another conviction that runs all through this four-year record and grows constantly stronger is Tolstoy's curious attitude toward women. It is an attitude of scorn and almost hatred, oddly at variance with the feeling so constantly expressed of love toward all humanity. In 1899 he exclaims, as a sort of climax to the many impatient, disapproving, even angry and loathing comments he has made before:

> For seventy years I have been lowering and lowering my opinion of women, and still it has to be lowered more and more. The woman question! How can there not be a woman question? Only not in this, how women should begin to direct life, but in this, how they should stop ruining it.

One wonders if this obsession against woman which strikes one-half of humanity out of his understanding, sympathizing, loving view of it as a whole had its origin in and was fostered by conditions in his own household.

The strongest, most insistent and most characteristic note which sounds through the thought chronicled in these pages is that which voices the idea that came to its full flower in this period and epitomizes the practical side of his philosophy of life—the idea that life is justified only as it expresses itself in service.

Several features add much to the interest of the volume and its value to the student of Tolstoy. Miss Strunsky's introduction sketches the influence of Tolstoy's ideas upon the youth of Russia for the last generation. There are ninety pages of notes prepared by V. G. Chertkov, Tolstoy's friend and literary executor, which explain the personal references in the journal and create a background of Tolstoy's activities and interests that adds much to the interest of the work. Constantine Shokor-Trotsky writes a short sketch of Tolstoy's life during the last years of the nineteenth century, recounting its chief facts, listing his work, and discussing some of the salient features of his journal. And, finally, there is a copious and very excellent index.

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(Continued on Following Page)

MR. MARCOSSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

THE REBIRTH OF RUSSIA. By Isaac F. Marcosson. Illustrated. New York: John Lane Co. $1.25.

MR. MARCOSSON'S graphic survey of the Russian revolution comes at an opportune moment when every one is glad of any light that can be cast on events during those days of March and April that will help in understanding present conditions in Russia and so aid in solving that most momentous question, What will Russia do in the immediate future? The author was in England when the revolution broke, having just returned from the front in France. A friendly lift on a British cruiser across the North Sea made it possible for him to start at once for Petrograd, where he spent the succeeding weeks and saw the Russian people celebrate their new found freedom and proceed to the organizing of liberty. His book, however, is disappointing, for it shows little of the touch of the first hand observer. It is a history of the revolution and of the events leading up to it and of those that followed during the next few weeks that, except for a first-hand study of some of the important men connected with it, might just as well have been written by careful study of reports that have come from Petrograd by cable and by mail. But it has the virtue of giving a succinct, comprehensive account of the great event, with its preludes and its consequences for a short time afterward. And the chapter devoted to "The Revolution Makers" and the one to Kerensky are of special value just now when so little is known and so much knowledge is wished for about these men.

Kerensky had just been made Minister of Justice when the author talked with him, but was already dominating the revolution and being recognized on every side as its one great man. Here is his description of the occasion:

> But more impressive than his speech is the appearance of the man. His face is white almost to ghastliness; his cheeks are gaunt; his eyes deep, black, lustrous; he looks like one who has suffered and struggled and borne great burdens. He incarnates the stuff of which martyrs are made. We talked of many things that April day—of war, peace, democracy, the whole chaos in which the world seemed plunged. He displayed an amazing knowledge of affairs and I was not surprised to find that his two admirations were Lloyd George and Lincoln. Consciously he has made the lives of these two great leaders the models for his own. Unconsciously he has become, so far as his public is concerned, the prototype of the first. Who knows but that he may share with the great American Emancipator the glory of a kindred martyrdom! No one who has watched Russia in the perilous days of her transition can question the fact that much of the future of the nation lies in the hollow of Kerensky's hand. Up to him was placed squarely the task of instilling into millions of simple, honest, illiterate and childlike people the message of democracy. No other man in the country could attempt it with any hope of success. What he can do remains to be seen. But one thing is certain. So long as Kerensky lives so long will reason rule. The man who was the Cement of the Revolution will remain the Rock of Reconstruction.

Kerensky was the son of the Principal of a high school in Simbirsk, Mr. Marcosson tells us, and studied law at the University of Petrograd. From his school days onward he had a reputation for ready speech and fervid, inspiring oratory, and through this gift he at once made his influence felt when he began to practice law. He allied himself from his start with the Labor Party and made a specialty of political cases, narrowly escaping prosecution himself on several occasions because of the fervor of his condemnation of reactionary methods. He was a member of the Duma when the revolution came, and it was his close contact with the extreme workmen's groups and their confidence in him that enabled him to become at once the link between the conservatives and the radicals, and so led quickly to the dominating position he has ever since held. Mr. Marcosson gives many interesting incidents narrating how Kerensky appeared here, there, everywhere, defying those who would traduce him, demanding to be heard in explanation and defense of the course of affairs, explaining and reassuring. Once he appeared abruptly before a group of fashionable women doing Red Cross work and said to them: "I am Kerensky the Red. Don't be alarmed. I won't bite you. I merely came here to tell you that we Radicals are not so red as we are painted. When you go home tell your family and friends that the new Government seeks no man's life. All it wants is co-operation from everybody."

Throughout this study of the man who is now Premier of Russia the author draws the parallel between his career and personality and that of Lloyd George. Kerensky, he says, lacks the Welshman's "brilliancy of imagery, and he has none of that poetry and vision which are the birthright of 'England's Darling,' but he has a personal appeal that is well-nigh irresistible." He speaks also of Kerensky's personal charm of manner, his sense of the dramatic, his ability to sound out the populace and find out what it wants and to make every speech seem a direct and personal appeal to each individual in the audience.

Of Prince Lvoff the author says that early in life he made a trip to this country and tramped over a large section of the Middle and Far West, where he got "his first draught of democracy." Milyukov, who spent a year or more early in this century lecturing at the University of Chicago, he quotes as saying to him: "For many years the Russian people have consciously and unconsciously been preparing for liberty and democracy. Locally every Russian community has been self-governing, and in the last analysis democracy simply means self-government. Now that the old oppression is forever gone and with it every symbol of suppression of free speech and free institutions, the country will go forward to a realization of its great destiny, which is a proud place among the democracies of the world."

"Rodzianko," says Mr. Marcosson, "broods like a mighty spirit over the Duma. When he sits silent in the President's chair you can feel his very presence, and when he talks the great Catherine Hall echoes as with the roar of a cataract. Yet this giant can be tender as a child. I have seen him shaken by emotion that left him speechless. Rodzianko is a great deal more than the President of the Duma; he is the vital force in the reconstruction of Russia who must be reckoned with, whatever group attains the ascendency."

Tereshtchenko, the youngest man in the Cabinet and only 33 years old, is the son of a peasant who became the "sugar beet king" of Southern Russia. He inherits this title with an income of several million rubles a year. He was educated at Warsaw and Petrograd, and afterward studied music, was co-director of the famous Marinsky Theatre, succeeded to the control of his immense estate, and when the war came on he took up sanitary work and organization, working in the trenches and hospitals like a private whenever it was necessary. He conceived and launched the great Russian Loan of Liberty, himself writing every line of advertising that was put out. "He is the one man," says Mr. Marcosson, "who gives the immediate impression of swift and dynamic American business methods. If he lived in the United States he would be called a hustler."

Throughout the thirty pages that Mr. Marcosson devotes to sketches of a dozen makers and leaders of the revolution one is struck by the variety of the experiences and achievements of each of these men and by the abounding vigor and many-sided capacity to which those achievements bear witness.

HUMAN SIDE OF TREES

THE HUMAN SIDE OF TREES: Wonders of the Tree World. By Royal Dixon and Franklin Everett Fitch. Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.60.

> I am sure it must be true;
> He that giveth them the dew
> Hath a future life like ours
> And a heaven for the flowers.

SO sang an American poet a generation ago, and more recently another author indulged a talent for satire by picturing a possible time, some years in the future, when it would be considered just as wicked to eat cabbages as it is now to feast upon Kings because of the everlasting soul housed in them both alike. But the authors of "The Human Side of Trees" do not indulge in such fine-spun speculations, although their imagination does lead them sometimes a little further than than the ordinary person's intellectual feet can follow. Nevertheless, it is a very interesting book and one which ought to open the eyes and sharpen the preceptions of most people to whom a tree is just a tree and, too often, not even an oak, or a maple, or an elm, or an ash.

Mr. Dixon and Mr. Fitch look with inquiring and understanding eyes into the processes of growth and struggle and achievement that mark the life of trees as they do of humans; show how and where the parallels come in and, altogether, write about trees in a way so fresh and unique, and also with such knowledge and accuracy, as to lend new fascination to the subject. "Trees with a College Education" they describe, with constant individual reference, as those that have learned how to live with the greatest efficiency, how to use and how to adapt themselves to their environment. "Trees That Keep a Diary" are the trees that afford, for him who can read it, a complete record of their lives, the difficulties they have overcome, the years they have lived, the feats they have accomplished. "Trees," these authors declare, "have their own laws of marriage and courtship. The Indian fig tree is such an ardent lover that he will actually take on the form of a vine if his mate chances to grow a distance from him, and by this means reach out his arms that he may embrace her and powder her face with his perfumed pollen. Not a few trees have become extinct as a result of intermarriage with foreign trees, or different species."

There are trees, according to Mr. Dixon and Mr. Fitch, that carry on a manufacturing business, trees that have definite methods of business, trees that enjoy traveling, trees that like music, trees that are religious, trees that build cities, and trees that have personalities. The aim of the book, say the authors, is "to present the trees as living, lovable personalities, working and playing in a world quite as real and vital as our own, and possessing many habits and attributes which we often imagine exclusively human. Only a rash and presumptuous person would dare say that trees are not endowed with a consciousness, no matter how infinitesimally small it may be." The last chapter, on "Trees and Civilization," is full of facts, eloquently presented, to show how great is the necessity that the human world and the tree world should co-operate for the good of civilization and what man should do to aid that co-operation. The book is handsomely illustrated with full-page plates, four of them in color and thirty or more from photographs.

WILLISTON SEMINARY

HISTORY OF WILLISTON SEMINARY. By Joseph Henry Sawyer. Easthampton, Mass.: Williston Seminary Trustees.

"Well begun is half done," as thousands of graduates from "prep" schools who enter college know. Few or none of them know it better than the graduates of Williston Seminary, who have carried the momentum acquired in that preparatory school through college, or even through their lives. A large and grateful company will greet this first history of the institution, prepared as a labor of love by its Principal since 1896. He has served the seminary in nearly all capacities through an unbroken term of five decades and has had this history in mind for several of them. There are thousands of graduates under Principals Wright, Clark, Henshaw, Whiton, Fairbanks, and Gallagher who will be glad to renew their schoolday recollections. Many of them no doubt will have in their maturity a better estimate of what was done for them there when they read of the early days of the institution. All will learn with relief of the school's happy survival of the days of narrow means which followed the reverses of its founder. The seminary is on a solid basis now, supported both by the growth of its means and of its repute, founded on the sucess in after life of its graduates. Hosts of fathers send their sons over their own footsteps, and there can be only few graduates of Williston who will not have that impulse strengthened by refreshing their recollections of what it has done for character and scholarship by maintenance of sound standards and traditions. The work done in such educational endowments is among noble charities and one of the best guarantees of our institutions.

SPIRIT INTERCOURSE

SPIRIT INTERCOURSE: Its Theory and Practice. By J. Hewat McKenzie. New York: Mitchell Kennerley.

The most salient feature of Mr. McKenzie's book is the author's surety concerning the marvels of which he writes. It contains much general discussion of the subject of spirit intercourse from the standpoint of the entirely faithful believer, but the major portion of its pages is devoted to accounts of spiritistic phenomena, elaboration of theories as to astral planes and those who inhabit them, description of objective phenomena, explanation of and advice concerning communications with the other world and much detailed description of affairs, laws, manners, and customs which the author is quite sure are features of the life after death.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from Preceding Page)

THE MASTER OF THE HILLS. By Sarah Johnson Cocke. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

A story of the Georgia mountains.

THE WHISTLING MOTHER. By Grace S. Richmond. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 50 cents.

A wartime story.

MARTIF THE UNCONQUERED. By Kathleen Norris. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25.

The heroine of the story is the youngest daughter of a Southern family. The scene is laid in a Western village and afterward in New York.

WHERE IT TOUCHES THE GROUND. By Montanye Perry. 12mo. New York: The Abingdon Press. 75 cents.

A "movie" story.

THE SALT OF THE EARTH. By Mrs. Alfred Sidgwick. 12mo. New York: W. J. Watt & Co. $1.40.

A story of the war.

Religion and Philosophy

THE RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD. By George A. Barton. 8vo. Chicago: Chicago University Press. $1.50.

The history starts with primitive religions and ends with an account of Christianity.

THE ORACLES OF GOD. By Samuel A. Martin. 12mo. Boston: Richard Badger. $1.50.

Aims to give the essential contents of the Old Testament Scriptures.

New Editions

THE MODERN LIBRARY OF THE WORLD'S BEST BOOKS. 12mo. New York: Boni & Liveright. Six volumes. 60 cents each.

These new volumes of reprints contain George Moore's "Confessions of a Young Man," G. B. Shaw's "An Unsocial Socialist," Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways," "Best Russian Short Stories," Butler's "The Way of All Flesh," and Hardy's "The Mayor of Casterbridge."

SELECTIVE SERVICE MANUAL. By A. L. James. 12mo. Los Angeles, Cal.: Times-Mirror Printing and Binding House.

A manual of elementary drill and physical training prepared especially for men registered under the Selective Service act.

Miscellaneous

PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY. By Paul L. Anderson. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50.

A book on American photography.

GOOD HEALTH. By Alvah H. Doty. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Deals with the problem—how to get good health and how to keep it.

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NOTABLE BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

THE EXPANSION OF EUROPE: The Culmination of Modern History. By Ramsay Muir, Professor of Modern History in the University of Manchester. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

IN "The Expansion of Europe," Professor Muir has presented a great many interesting and pertinent facts. Briefly, the book is a study of the growth of empire in the past four centuries, as the author states in his preface, "of the great process by which the whole world has been subjugated by the civilization of Europe, and its bearing upon the problems of the great war." This process, especially in a readable book of small compass, is at all times worthy of attention; the facts, to repeat, are interesting and pertinent. It is the more to be regretted, therefore, that they are presented with such a blend of national self-glorification, of small and unnecessary boastings, of bland superiority to the other nations of the world.

Professor Muir points out, with entire commonsense, that in any study of imperial expansion, "naturally the first place is given to the British Empire." With as obvious accuracy, he adds:

> This must in any case be so, since the British Empire covers one-quarter of the earth's surface. But I have given it even more than its relative share of attention, partly because it is our chief concern, and partly because the variety of types which it includes makes it the most interesting political structure which has ever existed in the world, while the principles upon which it has gradually come to be directed are of the highest significance and value.

Surely, the great imperial Commonwealth of Great Britain is of the most pertinent interest. Its history, its process of evolution, its immensity, its real following of the principles of liberty, self-government, and the development of the backward peoples—these are great and significant things in the world today. And it is interesting, too, to read a general history of expansion in which—while Great Britain is given first place—the development of the other imperial States is shown. But Professor Muir is both at his best and his worst in writing about his own country; at his best because he writes in more detail and with greater wealth of research; at his worst because of the attitude to which we referred above.

His chapter on "The Transformation of the British Empire" in the years from 1815 to 1878 is especially fine. This "transformation" is the change in the principle of government which developed during those years. The author goes into detail in the problems of Canada, India, and the other parts of the far-flung Commonwealth. He writes:

> The most powerful constructive element in the shaping of the new imperial policy of Britain was the strength of the belief in the idea of self-government, as not only morally desirable but practically efficacious, which was to be perceived at work in the political circles of Britain during this age. Self-government had throughout the modern age been a matter of habit and practice with the British peoples; now it became a matter of theory and belief. And from this resulted a great change of attitude toward the problems of colonial administration. The American problem in the eighteenth century had arisen ultimately out of the demand of the Americans for unqualified and responsible control over their own affairs; the attitude of the Englishman in reply to this demand (though he never clearly analyzed it) was, in effect, that self-government was a good and desirable thing, but that on the scale on which the Americans claimed it, it would be fatal to the unity of the empire, and the unity of the empire must come first. Faced by similar problems in the nineteenth century, the Englishman's response generally was that self-government on the fullest scale was the right of all who were fit to exercise it and the most satisfactory working solution of political problems. Therefore, the right must be granted; and the unity of the empire must take care of itself.

Most interesting, too, is the study of the growth of "militarism" in Europe and of the development of the present "world States." There are some good paragraphs, too, upon Japan. And it is worthy of note that, hostile as he naturally is, Professor Muir makes an evident effort to be entirely just to the point of view of Germany.

It is impossible not to feel that he does not make that effort in writing of America. The book was of course written before our entry into the war. But even so, this does not seem quite the time for such reference as the author makes to the "irresponsible" and "captious" conduct of the Americans in 1775! And the acidity of Professor Muir's later remarks seems surely unrepresentative of the thought of that great and friendly empire overseas. The historical events of "The Expansion of Europe" are important to us all. The general spirit of the book is something of which we have seen little expression from England since the outbreak of the war, and of which we shall hope to see in the future less.

AN EXPERIENCE

TWENTY MINUTES OF REALITY. An Experience with Some Illuminating Letters Concerning It. By Margaret Prescott Montague. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

THE initial section of this very suggestive little book first appeared as an anonymous essay in the Atlantic Monthly. The experience it narrated drew forth a number of letters describing and commenting on similar incidents. These letters, a dozen of them, are included in the volume, and the book makes, altogether, a contribution to psychology of consequence and interest; and also it will induce in every thoughtful reader much speculation—and possibly experiment sometimes—as to the cause of such an experience and as to the possibility of making the condition described that of ordinary life.

The experience Miss Montague describes was that of a sudden and amazingly vivid sensitiveness to the beauty of the world and the happiness of the human soul. She had always, she says, felt a certain shrinking from the idea of continuous life after death, because it did not seem as if life of any kind could be happy enough to make an eternity of it desirable. But the twenty minutes of this ecstatic sensitiveness to and appreciation of the beauty of the world around her and of the thrilling happiness that coursed through her being convinced her that if all life could be like this even an eternity would not be too much time in which to enjoy it. "Once out of all the gray days of life," she says, "I have looked into the heart of reality; I have witnessed the truth; I have seen life as it is—ravishingly, ecstatically, madly beautiful, and filled to overflowing with a wild joy and a value unspeakable. There was nothing alive that was not a miracle; just to be alive was in itself a miracle." She goes on to say that the great thing, the most important thing, in this experience was that it proved to her that it was the true view of life and that "weariness and boredom and questions as to the use of it all belong entirely to unreality." The experience came to her while she was convalescent from an illness and was lying in the open gallery of a hospital, with other convalescents and nurses about her.

Perhaps the most interesting of the letters called forth by her article, which also were published in the Atlantic Monthly, are several that affirm a very similar state to be their normal existence. One of these letter writers says that she is "a very ordinary woman living a very ordinary life," most of her time being taken up with housework, but that every day of her life fills her with just this sense of beauty and of reality and of delight in existence. "From the eternal mystery of the stars," she declares, "down to my very dishpan it's all so thrilling, so outside of ourselves, so God-put-together, that there never has been, to me, any 'commonplace.'"

Another, writing very briefly, says of Miss Montague's article: "It was the first and only time in my life that I had seen an expression of the sense of the world's beauty as I have felt it all my life." This writer seems to refer her, or his, peculiar experience to the fact of possessing, as had been revealed by medical examination, unusually acute senses of seeing, hearing, and smelling. This letter makes possible an explanation of the phenomenon on a physical basis that is interesting and also opens a fascinating vista of suggestions. For instance, it suggests that there may be physical rather than mental reasons beneath the greater enjoyment some people find in woods and fields than do others and beneath the lessening delight in such scenes that usually comes to people who live long in the city. It suggests also the speculation that medical science might possibly find a means of increasing the joy of life by discovering how to make more sensitive the sensory nerves.

The little book deserves a word of praise for the neatness and taste of its format.

NATURALIST IN BORNEO

A NATURALIST IN BORNEO. By Robert W. C. Shelford. Edited with a Biological Introduction by Edward B. Poulton, D. Sc. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

THE author of this posthumous contribution to natural science was one of those comparatively rare combinations of the efficient collector and field naturalist and the philosopher with a true scientific spirit of inquiry into proximate causes. "A naturalist of very broad interests," as his editor, Dr. Edward B. Poulton describes him, he observed, compared and experimented with the Bornean biological phenomena during a seven years' curatorship of Rajah Brooke's Sarawak Museum in Kuching, working from the definition of life as response to the order of nature, but with the realization that phenomena will not fit into Procrustean beds of theory, that every case must be taken on its merits. The resulting "hotch-potch of notes and observations," as he terms it in an unfinished introduction, together with a few prepared extracts from scientific periodicals, form the foundation of a most valuable and interesting book.

Significant as are the facts gleaned from the author's study of the vertebrata of Borneo, it is in the field of entomology that he exhibits most strikingly the specialized worker's intimate knowledge, and the results of his researches on the insects of the island call for particular comment as throwing no little light on the problem of adaptation, the continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations. Especially illuminating to readers taking an intelligent interest in natural history are the observations on three families of the order Orthoptera, a subject on which, as Dr. Poulton informs us, the author had reflected and had been accumulating material for some years. Mimicry—the warning, cryptic, or mimetic coloring adopted by insects to insure their safety from insectivorous animals—he believed to have been brought about by natural selection; if it succeeds once in a thousand times in enabling the insect to escape attack, it might be of incalculable value to the species. Thus the mimicry hypothesis may be regarded as a corollary of the Darwinian hypothesis. Variation, however, is defined and limited and controlled only partially by natural selection:

> To use a metaphor, I look upon variation as an engine which can proceed only along certain rails; there may be numbers of such rails going in different directions, but the engine cannot get off the rails.

The concluding chapters, with the exception of a brief sketch of the natives of Borneo from the anthropological standpoint, are devoted to accounts of various specimen-hunting expeditions into the virgin Sarawak country, written in the hope that they may convey some idea to stay-at-home nature lovers of the delights and difficulties that await a naturalist in the tropics. Aside from the book's importance from the naturalist's point of view for the facts and observations it contains, it is deserving of mention for the excellent taste with which they are presented, there being a noticeable absence of the objectionable concessions to popularization so frequently apparent in works on natural history that appeal directly to a section of the reading public for a verdict on their merits. The volume is illustrated with thirty-two plates, most of them from the author's photographs and drawings.

IMMORTALITY

IMMORTALITY AND THE FUTURE: The Christian Doctrine of Eternal Life. By H. R. Mackintosh. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

NOTEWORTHY erudition, the methods of a mind trained to a high degree of skill in the sifting and presenting of evidence and Christian faith, reinforced by historical study, are all brought to bear by Dr. Mackintosh in his marshaling of the arguments that uphold the belief of the Christian world in a life after death. Planned and partly written before the outbreak of the war, he has completed the work and given it to the public with full recognition of the keener and wider need of its message that now prevails. "Evidences abound on every side," he says in a prefatory note, "that not for a century has interest in the great themes of death, immortality and the life everlasting been so widespread and so profound. The war has made a new heaven; let us trust that it may aid in making a new earth."

In the first part of the volume he takes up the historical development of ideas concerning death and a future life among primitive races and the earlier civilizations. Then, in four chapters, he studies the doctrine of death and life set forth in the Old Testament and Judaism, in the teachings of Jesus, in the apostolic age, and during the long history of the Church. The second part, which fills more than half the book, is devoted to "a reconstructive statement" of the hopes of the Christian world, the reasons therefor, and the conclusions of modern belief, deduced from historical and theological research, as to immortality. Regarding the three theories concerning the future life—universal restoration, conditional immortality, and eternal punishment—he says that "the policy of deciding between these divergent eschatologies simply by opening the New Testament will not serve. * * * The question cannot be solved by citing texts, and in point of fact this method has not solved it. The author goes on to say that if a confidential plebiscite of the English-speaking ministry could be taken it would probably be found that a considerable majority would pronounce in favor of Universalism. They might, he says, shrink from it as a dogma, but privately they would cherish it as a hope. He himself thinks that an agnostic attitude is demanded upon these questions, and that it is better "to fill our minds, as we gaze forward, not with the lot of the faithless, but with the destiny of those who have believed in God." Concerning this, he feels that there can be triumphant surety, and the last chapter is devoted to a consideration of the possible nature of "the life everlasting."

Its most important factor will be, he feels sure, unhindered fellowship with God, which will include thorough knowledge and enjoyment of Him and assimilation of His goodness, so that the soul will be refined and molded into His very image. It will be, he thinks, a life of change, of progress, of movement, in which there will be constantly "new lessons to be learned, new battles to be fought, new experiences to be gained, new services to be rendered."

A FEAST OF LANTERNS

CHINESE poetry seems to be the fragile creation of faint sighs and fairy visions, and in translation it must lose much of its parent loveliness. In "A Feast of Lanterns," by L. Cranmer-Byng, (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 80 cents,) one finds an anthology that gives satisfaction in many ways, presenting the great masters of the Chinese Parnassus in brief extracts translated freely into English. A discreet editorial gives the groundwork of China's literary epochs and one is made acquainted with the masters Yang Po, Li Po, Tu Fu, Po Chu-i, and Yuan Mei.

A fine example of the master Po Chu-i (A. D. 772-846) is given in his lines entitled "Myself":

> What of myself?
> I am like unto the sere chrysanthemum
> That is shorn by the frost-blade, and, torn from its roots,
> Whirled away on the wind.
> Once in the valleys of Ch'in and Yung I rambled at will,
> Now ring me round the unfriendly plains of the wild folk of Pa.
> O galloping dawns of Youth and Ambition riding knee to knee!
> Ride on, Youth, with the galloping dawns and dappled days!
> I am unhorsed, outventured—
> I, who crouch by the crumbling embers, old and gray and alone.
> One great hour of noon with the sky-faring Bukh
> I clanged on the golden dome of Heaven.
> Now in the long dusk of adversity
> I have found my palace of contentment my dream pavilion;
> Even the tiny twig of the little humble wren.

In the work of the somewhat later poet Su Tung-P'o (1036-1101) there are found these lines of misty beauty:

> Long do I sorrow that the spring should end;
> Fain is the host to stay the parting friend.
> When for a while the dull routine is done,
> We statesmen idle in the sun.
> The kettle yields its stream of golden tea,
> And warm winds spread the odors of congee.
> Finished the cup, fade the crimson peach,
> Twilight, the green embankment leveled to the beach,
> My boat is poled along the shore and soon
> In the pure night unlanterned we recline;
> Until, caps off to the conquering wine,
> We nod, the dream companions of the moon.

Yuan Mei of the eighteenth century, who is known among French Chinese scholars as "the Brillat-Savarin of China" composed the following lines in his famous garden outside Nanking, and entitled them "In an Old Library":

> Ten thousand tomes with pendent disks of jade,
> Bowls of old Shang with bronze of Chow displayed,
> And suddenly the small
> Tinkle of girdle gems floats through the hall
> As though the wind custodian sings:—
> "I guard the fragrance of a thousand springs.
> Draw near! Draw near!
> Ten thousand yesterdays are gathered here."

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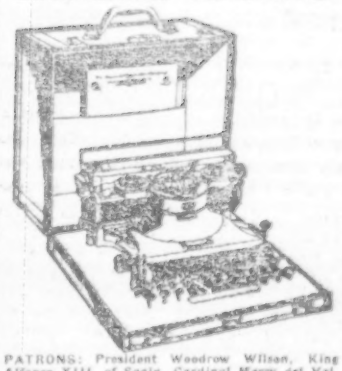
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QUERIES AND ANSWERS FROM READERS

Communications for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

JEAN M. NEWTON.—Can you tell me the date and author of "Charlotte Temple," also if early editions of it have any especial value? I have a copy with no fly leaf and would like to ascertain date if possible.

"Charlotte Temple: A Tale of Truth," was written by Mrs. Susanna Haswell Rowson. It was originally published in 1794, and copies of the first edition are rare, and on that account have some value. A later edition was published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company in 1905, which it is claimed was reprinted from the original American edition, with over 1,200 errors in the later editions corrected and the preface restored. This edition, which contains much interesting matter referring to the Charlotte Temple tragedy, was edited by Francis W. Halsey, who also wrote an introduction to the volume. Other editions of the book have been published by the J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, New York, and Henry Altemus, Philadelphia, Penn.

The Hand That Rocks the Cradle

H. A. H.—Will you please tell me who wrote the poem in which these lines appear:

The hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

The poem for which our correspondent inquires was written, according to the best of authorities, by William Ross Wallace, a New York lawyer and writer of verse, who was born in 1819 and died in 1881. The first stanza is as follows:

They say that man is mighty,
He governs land and sea;
He wields a mighty sceptre
O'er the lesser powers that be;
But a mightier power and stronger
Man from his throne has hurled
And the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rules the world.

Wallace was also the author of the familiar song, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," and the poem "A Psalm of the Union."

"The Fly"

EDWARD HAWES.—I would be glad to learn through your columns the author of the following lines:

Busy, curious, thirsty fly,
Drink with me, and drink as I!
Freely welcome to my cup,
Couldst thou sip and sip it up;
Make the most of life you may,
Life is short and wears away.

The lines quoted above are from a poem written by William Oldys, (1696-1761,) entitled "The Fly," occasioned by a fly drinking out of the author's cup.

The rest of the poem follows:

Both alike, both mine and thine,
Hasten quick to their decline!
Thine's a Summer; mine no more,
Though repeated to threescore!
Threescore Summers, when they're gone,
Will appear as short as one!

Memoirs of Robert Walpole

C. R. S.—Will you kindly give me the values of the following books:

Coxe's "Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole," first edition, 1798.
"Memoirs, Life and Writings of the Hon. Henry Howe of Kawes," two volumes, 1807.
"Poems," by C. Churchill, 1765, (put in two volumes,) Volume II., full calf, original binding.
Godey's Lady's Book, 1850.

Coxe's "Memoirs of Walpole" is worth about $3. The book about Henry Howe is not of special value. Churchill's "Poems," published in 1763, is worth from $5 to $21. The 1765 edition is not of special value. Godey's is worth from $1 to $5, provided that it has the colored costume plates.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

D. F. McCLOSKEY.—I have in my bookcase one volume entitled "Captain Rock in London; or, the Irish Chieftain's Gazette for the Year 1825." This was a weekly publication edited by Thomas Moore, who adopted the name of "Captain Rock," a typical Irish chieftain, who was outlawed by the English Government in Ireland. This work was undertaken for the express purpose of "enlightening statesmen and dissipating the prejudices of Englishmen, and to advocate the cause of Ireland on the broad principles of right and justice." Published in London by J. Robins & Co., Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row.

On the title page the following lines are printed, and will serve to answer the question of J. G. Lawrence in THE BOOK REVIEW of May 20:

Through Leinster, Ulster, Connaught, Munster,
Rock's the boy to make the fun stir!
* * * * * * *
As long as Ireland shall pretend,
Like sugar loaf turned upside down,
To stand upon its smaller end,
So long shall live old Rock's renown.
As long as Popish spade and scythe
Shall dig and cut the Sassanagh tythe,
And Popish purses pay the tolls
On heaven's road for Sassanagh souls,
As long as Millions shall kneel down
To ask of Thousands for their own,
While Thousands proudly turn away
And to the Millions answer "nay,"
So long the merry reign shall be
Of Captain Rock and his family.

Thomas Pringle

EMMA J. HANEY.—In further reply to the inquiry of "H. H. G." in your issue of May 20, would say that Thomas Pringle, the author of "Afar in the Desert," was a Scotch poet, who was born in 1789. During his infancy he met with an accident, which caused him to use crutches for life. He was a friend of Sir Walter Scott, and one of the founders of The Edinburgh Monthly, which became Blackwood's Magazine. He lived for a time as an editor in Cape of Good Hope. He died in Scotland in 1834.

"The Rose in the Garden"

L. B. SWARTZ.—In reply to the query of "S. T. Q. U." for the poem, "The Rose in the Garden," would say that it was written by Katherine Elwes Thomas, and has been set to music by W. H. Neidlinger. It is as follows:

If the rose in the garden over the way
Beckons and nods the live-long day,
If only to you its sweetness is shown,
If only for you its beauty is grown;
What do you care what the world may say,
If your heart owns the rose just over the way?
What do you care, I say?
If only to you doth the heart unfold,
If only to you love's story is told,
If only for you, the blush and the kiss,
If only for you this exquisite bliss;
What do you care what the world may say,
If your heart owns the rose just over the way?
What do you care, I say?

This appeal was also answered by S. G. White, Sagaponack, N. Y.; L. B. Brand, New York; Lilian de Peyster Walmer, Port Washington, L. I.; Mrs. I. R. Millier, Sewickley, Penn.

"Rain Upon the Roof"

WILLIAM W. SCRUGHAM.—The poem for which Mrs S. F. Weyburn is seeking is probably the best known poem written by Coates Kinney, who was a writer of verse and a journalist. He was originally a lawyer, afterward editor of The Cincinnati Times and The Ohio State Journal. The poem is entitled, "Rain Upon the Roof." It can be found on page 27 of "The Humbler Poets," a collection of newspaper and periodical verse compiled by Siason Thompson, and published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1899. It is also printed in Bryant's "New Library of Poetry and Song," in Stevenson's "Home Book of Verse," and in other collections of verse.

This appeal was also answered by Timothy E. Wilcox, Washington, D. C.; P. C. Brennan, New York; E. K. Hooker, New York; Jenny S. Ried, Flatbush, N. Y.; Frederick Bostwick, New Haven, Conn.; W. F. Hapson, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Kilburn Kilmer, Cheshire, Mass.; James Taylor, New York; J. Watson Vail, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Henrietta L. Wall, New York; T. B. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.; C. C. Owens, Cleveland, Ohio; C. M. McElroy, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. George H. Williams, Hinsdale, Ill.; Frances C. Hawkins, M. D., North Madison, Ohio; Clara Kinney Shields, Xenia, Ohio; Sarah Catharine Bennett, Columbus, Ohio; E. Polk Johnson, Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Hotchkiss, Pomona, Cal., and Lawrence Bernard, Kingston, N. Y.

"Give Me a Book"

F. M.—The poem given below is the one asked for by "R. L." in your issue of June 3, and is by Margaret Denbo. The first verse is as follows:

Give me a book that does my soul embrace
And makes simplicity a grace—
Language freely flowing, thoughts as free—
Such pleasing books more taketh me
Than all the modern works of art
That please mine eyes and not my heart.

"Hagar"

EMMA J. HANEY.—In reply to your correspondent, "H. S. H.," for the poem "Hagar," would say that I have found in "A Thousand and One Gems of Poetry," published by the Worthington Company, New York, 1887, the following poem by Mary Tighe, born 1773, died 1810, which is probably what was asked for:

Injured hopeless, faint, and weary,
Sad, indignant, and forlorn,
Through the desert wild and dreary,
Hagar leads the child of scorn.

Who can speak a mother's anguish,
Painted in that tearless eye,
Which beholds her darling languish,
Languish unrelieved, and die.

Lo! the empty pitcher fails her,
Perishing with thirst he lies,
Death with deep despair assails her,
Piteous as for aid he cries.

From the dreadful image flying,
Wild she rushes from the sight;
In the agonies of dying
Can she see her soul's delight?

"The Isle of Unrest"

W. H. GRIFFITH THOMAS.—In further reply to the inquiry of H. B. Ames regarding "Man is made up of three men," perhaps I may call attention to the heading of Chapter VI. in "The Isle of Unrest," by H. Seton Merriman, which has this:

Chaque homme a trois caractères; celui qu'il a, celui qu'il montre, et celui qu'il croit avoir.

The Fittest Place to Die.

E. S. STURGES.—In reply to the question of E. A. Down as to the author of the lines—

But whether on scaffold high
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man!

would say that the author is an Irishman, Michael J. Barry.

"A Spinster's Leaflet"

CHARLES P. TUTTLE—Replying to the request of "M. R." in THE BOOK REVIEW of May 20, "A Spinster's Leaflet" was written by Mrs. Eugenia L. (Tuttle) Morris, (pseud. Alyn Yates Keith,) who died about six months ago. My father, who is the author's brother, has a copy, but I do not know where the book can be purchased, as it has been out of print a good many years.

Answers to this appeal were also received from Florence Cassel, Washington, D. C.; C. F. Eldridge, North Adams, Mass.; Louise B. Fielder, Tampa, Fla., and Miss Emily Wynne, N. Y.

Dickens and Thackeray

HORATIO G. COZZENS—I note the inquiry of Richard F. Burges in your issue of June 3 as to the author of a literary essay which appeared several years ago in which the author discussed the capacity of Charles Dickens and W. M. Thackeray to portray the "gentleman," &c., and would say that the same is by Robert L. Stevenson. A handsome edition of his works was published by the Scribners in 1905, and in the volume entitled "Familiar Studies of Men and Books: Miscellaneous Papers," under "Some Gentlemen in Fiction," the allusion in question may be found.

Hymn to the City

ELLEN CAREY REILLY.—In answer to the query of W. J. Mathewson in your issue of July 15 for the lines beginning

Not in solitude alone

would say that the lines are from the poem "Hymn to the City," by William Cullen Bryant.

He Who Has Vision

EDWARD F. COFFIN.—In response to the request for authorship of the poem "The Man With the Vision," I beg to say that this was written by Folger McKinsey, a contributor of verse to The Baltimore Sun under the pseudonym of "The Bentztown Bard." A collected volume of his poems, in which is printed the whole of the poem queried about, was published in Baltimore a few years ago. The poem is as follows:

Where there is no vision the people perish.—Proverbs, 29:17.

He who has the vision sees more than you or I;
He who lives the golden dream lives fourfold thereby:
Time may scoff and worlds may laugh, hosts assail his thought,
But the visionary came ere the builders wrought;
Ere the tower bestrode the dome, ere the dome the arch,
He, the dreamer of the dream, saw the vision march!

He who has the vision hears more than you may hear,
Unseen lips from unseen worlds are bent unto his ear;
From the hills beyond the clouds messages are borne,
Drifting on the dews of dream to his heart of morn;
Time awaits and ages stay till he wakes and shows
Glimpses of the larger life that his vision knows!

He who has the vision feels more than you may feel,
Joy beyond the narrow joy in whose realm we reel—
For he knows the stars are glad, dawn and middleday,
In the jocund tide that sweeps dark and dusk away.
He who has the vision lives round and all complete,
And through him alone we draw dews from combs of sweet.

Information about this poem was also received from Harry B. French, Baltimore, Md.

APPEALS TO READERS

M. V. McC.—Can any of your readers tell me where I can find a poem the last line of which is:

And e'en the faintest glimmer of the farthest star belongs to me alone.

He Might Have Soared

J. F. K.—Can any of your readers enlighten me as to the source and author of this quotation:

He might have soared in the morning light,
But he built his nest with the birds of night.

Discrepancy in Rank

C. J. DOMVILLE.—Can any reader tell me where the following quotation occurs and who the author is:

Then your lordships are of the opinion that discrepancy in rank is not detrimental to conjugal felicity.

Battle of the Thames

P. B. L.—Can any of your readers tell who is the author of an old song entitled "The Battle of the Thames," and where it may be found?

In My Father's House

G. R.—Can some one tell me the source of these words, "When I was in my father's house my path ran down with butter and honey." Hazlitt quotes them without giving the author's name, and Miss Repplier quotes them from him and says she does not know the author.

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WITH AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER, whose new book, "Understood Betsy," a story "for young folks from nine to ninety," the Holts will publish on Aug. 16, has been doing war work in Paris for more than a year. She has been assisting Miss Winifred Holt's work for soldiers blinded in battle in which she has had charge of publishing a magazine and running a printing establishment to print it and also books in raised type. Her husband, John R. Fisher, is in charge of the French training camp for volunteers for the American Ambulance Service. Mrs. Fisher recently had breakfast in Paris with an American soldier who had been her instructor in mathematics in her girlhood in Lawrence, Kan. He is now General John J. Pershing.

Clayton Hamilton has selected, compiled, and edited a collection of plays from the works of Arthur Wing Pinero, which will include that dramatist's best work and will be published in the Fall by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Edward N. Hurley, recently appointed by President Wilson to the Chairmanship of the Shipping Board, is the author of a book on "The Awakening of Business," which was published last Spring by Doubleday, Page & Co. He says in this work that "the time has now come when we must attack the problem of management, co-operation, and government in the spirit with which our mechanical problems have been attacked in the past. We as a people must awaken to the need of organizing our industries to meet the demands of the new era of business which is upon us."

The Lippincotts announce the publication of "The Complete U. S. Infantry Guide," containing in one volume all of the infantry material from the twenty-four Government publications through which it has hitherto been scattered.

Basil King is spending the Summer at Monadnock, N. H., where he is correcting the proofs of a new novel which will be published during the coming season.

Sir Gilbert Parker, who spent last Winter in Arizona and during the Spring was in New York for a while, is now at Bar Harbor, where he will stay for some weeks before returning to England.

Maurice Maeterlinck, examining in the August Bookman the convictions of Sir Oliver Lodge expressed in "Raymond" that he had communicated with the spirit of his son who had been killed in battle, says, after admitting that "the manifestations" are of an unusually high quality: "Do they furnish the proof for which we ask? I do not think so; but will any one ever be able to supply us with that irrefutable proof? What can the discarnate spirit do when trying to establish that it continues to exist?" He goes on to discuss the various possibilities of alleged communication with the dead and adds: "All that remains to it, therefore, is the little snatches of evidence, the uncertain attempts at proof, such as we find here. It is not enough, I admit; for psychometry, that is to say, a similar manifestation of clairvoyance between one living subconsciousness and another, gives almost equally astonishing results. But here as there these results show at least that we have around us wandering intelligences, already enfranchised from the narrow and burdensome laws of space and matter, that sometimes know things which we do not know or no longer know. Do they emanate from ourselves, are they only manifestations of faculties as yet, unknown, or are they external, objective, and independent of ourselves?"

Douglas Malloch, whose outdoor verse has been widely read in newspapers and magazines, has written a volume of poetry inspired by life in the lumber camps of the Northwest which will be published shortly by the Bobbs-Merrill Company under the title "Tote-Road and Trail."

The Harpers, who are this year celebrating the centennial of their house, note the revival at present of just such an interest in debating as happened about 1840 when debating societies became popular and the lyceum movement flourished. Because of this renewed interest in forensic matters they will bring out this Fall a new volume on the subject that will treat it in the modern way.

A discussion of "Nietzsche the Thinker," by William M. Salter, which Henry Holt & Co. will publish Aug. 23, views that maleficent philosopher from a new angle. Dr. Salter thinks that Nietzsche has been much misunderstood and argues that the present world war is due to European tendencies that Nietzsche opposed.

Arthur B. Reeve has chosen a room in a tall New York office building as a good place to spend the Summer in, and there he is working on another of his Craig Kennedy scientific detective stories which the Harpers will publish in the Autumn.

"Memories Discreet and Indiscreet," which E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for early publication, is set forth on the title page as being by "A Woman of No Importance." But the book is said to belie the author's modesty, as it narrates incidents of acquaintance with most of the men and women prominent in English politics and London art, literature, and society for many years.

Joseph Gilpin Pyle tells in his "Biography of James J. Hill" of the friendship which grew up between the railroad builder and the King of Belgium when Albert was in the United States before he became, or supposed he would ever become, the ruler of his country. When some one spoke to him after he mounted the throne about his democratic affability toward his subjects he replied that it was something he had learned from Mr. Hill, whom he had seen when traveling with him over the Great Northern shaking hands and exchanging pleasant words with his employes.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce a new David Grayson book for Fall publication.

On the anniversary of O. Henry's death, June 7, construction began on the memorial to him which is being built by a syndicate of North Carolina capitalists in Greensboro, in that State, the novelist's birthplace. It is to be a hotel, called the O. Henry Hotel, and will contain a room dedicated to him and containing all the O. Henryana of interest which can be collected.

Hetty Hemenway, a new Boston author, has written a tale of the brief honeymoon of a British officer and his American bride, called "Four Days," which Little, Brown & Co. will publish next month.

Arthur Guiterman, who sometimes reads in public from his book of light verse, "The Laughing Muse," but says that he would rather people would buy the book than ask him to read from it, is planning to take a little later in the season with his wife a long walking tour in New York and New Jersey.

"America's Case Against Germany" is the title of a work by Lindsay Rogers of the Faculty of Political Science of the University of Virginia, which E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for immediate publication. It makes a comprehensive study and untechnical exposition of the points at issue between the United States and Germany which caused our entrance into the war and finds that this country was justified by international law in every contention.

The Bobbs-Merrill Company says that the sales of Benson and Betts's "Agriculture," a textbook for farm schools in use in forty States, exceed those of any recent popular novel.

"Burrows of Michigan and the Republican Party," by William Dana Orcutt, will be published in October by Longmans, Green & Co. The author says that to Senator Burrows is due the credit for the custom of rising when our national anthem is played. He first asked that this should be done on the occasion of an address which he delivered to the graduating class at West Point in 1891. Afterward he was instrumental in making the custom compulsory at West Point, and then the usage quickly spread all over the country.

Harry H. Moore's recent book, "The Youth and the Nation," is receiving much praise from specialists in boy study and the guidance of boys.

Little, Brown & Co. announce for next week a new novel by B. M. Bower, well-known writer of Western fiction. It will be called "The Lookout Man" and will have its scenes in California.

"The Elephant," by Agnes Herbert, which the Stokes Company announces for early publication, is the natural history story of that animal and all the events and achievements of his life from birth until his death.

Montrose Moses has been for some years making a study of the dramatic literature published and enacted in this country from our earliest years and has made a selection of the best of the plays, which will be published in three volumes by E. P. Dutton & Co. The first volume, dealing with the best of the early plays, will appear during the coming Autumn. In an introduction to each play Mr. Moses will tell the important facts about its author and the circumstances of its production.

"Practical Food Economy," by Mrs. Alice Gitchel Kirk, who is an expert in home economics, is a timely book promised by Little, Brown & Co. for publication this month.

Isaac F. Marcosson, whose new book, "The Rebirth of Russia," has just appeared, is in Europe this Summer for the third time this year. A little later, after he finishes the work upon which he is now engaged in England and France, he expects to spend some time in Spain.

"Kitchener in His Own Words," which the F. A. Stokes Company will publish next month, is a carefully constructed narrative of Kitchener's life made from his own writings and speeches. The work has been done by J. B. Rye and Horace G. Groser.

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D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, New York

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1917.

GIANT BATTLEPLANE NEW IDEA IN AVIATION

Italy Plans Machine With 3,500 Horse Power Motors Which Will Be Five Times as Large as Any in Existence.

A THOUSAND gigantic warplanes, aircraft with a wing spread of more than 100 feet, each carrying a crew of three men and 2,750 pounds of bombs, rising at night from aerodromes along England's east coast; a flight commander for each twenty-five marshaling his raiders into the V-shaped formation in which wild geese travel on the wing; and then a swift flight across the 275 miles that separate the nearest point of the English coast from the famous Kiel Canal, the rush of dropping bombs, the crash of explosions on the earth beneath, the crack of anti-aircraft guns, and the flash of anti-aircraft searchlights, and then a turn-about and a dash for home, with the Kiel Canal and the German fleet a ruin and a wreckage in the rear.

That is the picture which Henry Woodhouse, one of the Governors of the Aero Club of America has visioned from an inspection of the photograph and the engineering prints of the new 600 horse power Caproni triplane. The craft is the biggest yet employed by Germany or the Allies, and yet it is less than a fifth as big as the machine which Italy has under construction, and of which all details are concealed, except that it is to have motors generating between 3,000 and 3,500 horse power. One-half the size of this monster, an airplane driven by three motors, each of 600 horse power, is already constructed, and news of its operation against Italy's Austrian foes is expected daily.

Italy is new at the business of aviation. Two years ago she had fewer than 100 men employed in the industry. Today she has thousands, and, on the authority of Howard E. Coffin, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board, Italy has outdistanced her enemies and her allies in developing new types of aircraft.

Major R. Perfetti, head of the Special Italian Commission for Aeronautics in the United States, is an ardent advocate of the huge warplane and accounts which he has been able to supply this Government of Italian success in this kind of construction have done much to divorce aerial experts here from their allegiance to the small, light type of craft for the single fighter. The extra weight-carrying capacity of the great machines is the especial argument in their favor and could a thousand such as the Caproni be constructed, manned, armed, and loaded with bombs, aviation experts cannot see why the dream of destroying the Kiel Canal and the German fleet might not be realized, were the entire thousand to combine in a single raid.

The present 600 horse power Caproni is a triplane with two fuselages or bodies and driven by three Fiat or Isotta-Fraschini motors, any one of which has sufficient power to keep the craft aloft even were the others to be disabled. The machine is of both the tractor and pusher type, for two propellers are mounted in front and one in the rear. The plane carries a so-called useful load of 4,408 pounds which assures fuel for six hours, together with a crew of three men, three guns, and 2,750 pounds of bombs. It has a speed of close to eighty-five miles an hour and is capable of climbing 3,250 feet in thirteen minutes, 6,500 feet in twenty-seven minutes, and 10,000 feet in fifty-seven minutes.

This seems slow in comparison to the Spads which climb 10,000 feet in five minutes or less, but a Spad is simply a flying motor with sustaining strength barely sufficient to support the aviator and a gun. The Caproni is as big as a trolley car. Its wing span is more than 100 feet. It stands twenty-one feet in the air and it is nearly fifty feet long.

The only aircraft which compares with it in size is the British Handly-Page machine, which, with two 280 horse power Rolls-Royce motors, carried twenty-seven passengers, and has a wing spread of ninety-eight feet, and the Curtiss and Gallaudet monsters made in this country. The huge Curtiss triplane air cruiser, with which it was hoped to cross the Atlantic Ocean before the war turned the thoughts of aviators into other channels, is a possibility as a long-distance bomb-carrying machine, for its boat body could be dropped and its weight-carrying ability increased thereby.

The new three-motored Gallaudet seaplane also enters the category of long-distance raiding machines and is suitable for either bomb dropping or torpedo launching. Other American manufacturers are at work on giant models, but as yet details of these have not been announced.

Long-distance bombing raids are by no means a novelty, but they have always been conducted with only a few airplanes of limited carrying capacity, which carried only a few hundred pounds of bombs besides the fuel needed for the journey.

Among the historic bombing raids for several reasons is the raid on Carlsruhe on June 13, 1915. It was conducted by twenty-three twin-motored Caudron machines, in charge of Captain de Kerillis, and dropped close to fifty large bombs on Carlsruhe. Three of the machines did not return—they had to land and were captured, but the damage to Carlsruhe was serious.

In the very first bombardment of Sofia on April 21, 1916, a single aviator started from Salonika, flew to Sofia, dropped four bombs and proclamations announcing the capture of Trebizon, and returned to Salonika. This exploit was repeated by single aviators from time to time; then on Sept. 15, 1916, it was repeated by four aviators who left Salonika at 6 20 and arrived over Sofia at 8 40. They dropped their bombs, many of which were effective, and returned. They had crossed the Balkan mountains at 6,000 feet without trouble, and had accomplished what an army could not have done. The only limitation was that the airplanes were too few in number to win a decisive victory. In every raid in the Balkans only four or five airplanes participated.

Among the most remarkable long-distance bombing expeditions were the raids on Essen and Munich by Captain de Beauchamp and Lieutenant Dancourt on Sept. 24 and Nov. 18, 1916, which have been repeated since by other aviators. The raid on Ludwigshafen, accomplished on May 27, 1915, in which eighteen airplanes took part, also involved a flight of about 400 miles. It was conducted successfully, and only one airplane was forced to land and submit to capture. Another classic was the bombing raid on the Mauser Works at Oberndorf on Oct. 12, 1916, in which a French bombing squadron and a British bombing squadron participated, escorted by Lafayette Flying Corps fighters. These are only a few of scores of such raids. In all these raids the aviators had to fly from five to seven hours continuously under most trying conditions, having to protect themselves with insufficient arms. A night raid in large, well-armed warplanes would be easy in comparison—and much safer.

Darkness facilitates airplane work at close range because the aviator can fly closer to his target with little increased danger of counterattacks but with largely augmented effectiveness. Surprise is made more possible and half of the attack may be accomplished before enemy searchlights can locate the raiders as targets for the anti-aircraft guns. In a raid of 1,000 or more giant airplanes the task of the defenders would be rendered increasingly difficult beyond all proportion to the difficulty now experienced in repelling raids of a few fliers. The searchlights and anti-aircraft guns themselves would be made the object of attack and largely incapacitated.

The risk of discovery in night attacks could be reduced further, according to experts, by the use of silencers on airplane motors. At present the roaring whirr of the motor can be heard for hundreds of feet and almost the slightest hum of a motor can be picked up by the powerful microphones with which both of the combatants are equipped and which magnify the signals. Silencers are not used because of the weight they add to an aircraft, but some experts contend that this weight is more than counterbalanced at present by the excess fuel which machines must carry to enable them to fly high and to manoeuvre to avoid detection as long as possible.

Progress has been made in the art of aiming and dropping bombs to the point where accuracy can be assured in night work. According to statistics gathered by Mr. Woodhouse, the bombs now most in use are bombs of 16 pounds weight, 56 pounds, 100 pounds, and 112 pounds, with a few of 500 pounds or more. Says Mr. Woodhouse:

"The 16-pound bombs are usually arranged in series of four under the fuselage. The releasing gear is worked from a bowden wire which actuates a bar releasing the bombs in the following order: 1, 4, 2, 3, which avoids unequal distribution of weight. The 56-pound bombs are usually carried in a series of two and released in the same fashion. The 100-pound and 112-pound bombs are always carried in single bomb frames. These have two levers, one to fuse the bomb and the other for releasement. These bomb frames are usually slung on either side of the fuselage below the lower plane and aft of the axle. In all of the above cases the bomb is held horizontally in a fore and aft position, the nose of the bomb pointing forward.

"In all the latest types of machines, however, the bombs are carried in a vertical position inside the body of the airplane, nose downward. This is a very great saving of head resistance. For obvious reasons, it would be inadvisable to give details of these bomb-dropping devices, which permit the aviator to drop one or all of the bombs simultaneously.

"Dropping bombs weighing 500 pounds or more is not difficult. Heretofore it has been more difficult to get large airplanes capable of carrying them. Now that large warplanes are coming into use in quantities the dropping of bombs weighing 500 pounds or more will be common, likewise the launching of torpedoes weighing from 200 to 1,500 pounds. Bomb dropping with dirigibles differs little from dropping bombs from airplanes, excepting that whereas the dirigible makes such a large target and moves much slower than the airplane, it cannot come so low as the airplane to drop the bombs. On the other hand, a Zeppelin can carry three or more tons of explosives and can remain in the air forty hours continuously.

"Much speculation has been indulged in as to the effect on an airplane of the release of a bomb of considerable weight. Some have thought that the machine might have a tendency to leap upward as a balloon from which sand had been cast overboard. Such is not the case. The release of weight merely causes an airplane to plunge ahead at increased speed and the only care necessary by the aviator is to adjust this sudden increase by jockeying his craft so as to avoid the sudden shock and strain of a leap ahead. There is no difficulty in releasing a bomb, but aiming it is a different matter.

"Bomb dropping from heights can only be approximately accurate. It can be made more accurate by the employment of efficient bomb sights. A few of the older aviators have learned by long practice to drop bombs accurately without sights, but, as a general rule, one can be more accurate with the sight than without it. There are many different bomb sights in use. One of the best-known sights in the British service is the C. F. S. (Central Flying School.) This sight can be used practically from any height with fair success. It consists of round bars of metal fixed horizontally and at right angles to the fore and aft axis of the machine. Two of these bars are arranged vertically one above the other, about six inches apart. The third is fixed in a slide, level with the upper sight, thus forming a right angle triangle, with the right angle forward and upward. The slide is graduated in thousandths of feet and in seconds.

"The pilot determines in what direction the wind is coming from sometime before he reaches his objective. He picks out some prominent object on the ground, having first set his slide at the height at which he is flying, taking a sight along the hypothenuse formed by two bars of the sight, and as soon as the object comes in line he presses his stop-watch, keeping the sight all the time on the mark or object which he has chosen, until it comes in line with the two vertical bars of the sight. He then reads the time and adjusts his slide to read that time. He is now ready. Approaching his objective upwind, as before, as soon as the target comes in line with the bars forming the hypothenuse of the sight he releases his bombs, and, perhaps, hits the target.

"The so-called low altitude sight is an exceptionally simple sight and very effective. It is only used under 1,500 feet. It is made on similar lines to the C. F. S. with three bars arranged in the same way, but the slide is graduated only in miles per hour, and the bottom bar is on a slide graduated in hundreds of feet, 20, 30, 40, 50, up to about 120 miles per hour. The pilot, flying either directly up or directly down wind, calculates his air speed, and sets the top slide to the air speed and the bottom bar at the height at which he is flying. For dropping his bombs he sights along the hypothenuse as in the C. F. S.

"The latest development in sights in England is known as the 'equal distance sight,' which has done exceptionally good work, both at the gunnery schools and at the front. For obvious reasons, the details of this new sight which has only just been produced cannot be published."

One difficulty remains in the use of airplanes by night and the inventive faculties of the combatants, spurred on by the exigencies of the war, are rapidly overcoming this. The problem is to provide light for flying operations and for marking aircraft in flight. In England, in the early days of Zeppelin raids, the casualties resulting to pilots who went up at night to attack Zeppelins were very high because of two things: the insufficient number and badly lighted landing places and the lack of lighting devices on the machines. On one occasion fifteen pilots went up and twelve had accidents on landing.

But these conditions have been changed. A pilot who finds himself in trouble aloft and compelled to land has only to fire his Verys pistol to have at least one aerodrome within gliding distance brilliantly illuminated so that he may land in safety. In addition to the Verys pistol night flying craft are equipped with a parachute flare which is fired electrically from the pilot's seat. On release the flare falls a couple of hundred feet, meanwhile holds aloft and forward, casting a brilliant light over the expanse of about a quarter of a mile.

Holt's landing lights are another device employed. These are fastened beneath the wings, which can be turned so the light downward when they have been ignited electrically. Electric headlights similar to motor car headlights are also used, and night flying machines now have navigation lights, comprising a tail light and a light on each wing tip showing white ahead, green on the starboard, and red on the port side. Power for these lights is generated in a small dynamo driven by a miniature propeller.

With these devices to aid night flying, experts here look forward to the time when raids may be made on the German fleet and submarine bases by big squadrons of giant machines, and the opinion is gaining strength that in such raids lies the solution of the present U-boat peril.

METHODS PROPOSED TO CONTROL CHARITY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

AFTER reading thoroughly and with a great deal of pleasure and profound interest the article which appeared in your paper on Sunday, July 29, on "Charities Control Needed in New York," by Barry C. Smith of the Charity Organization Society, criticising methods used by many organizations for raising money, permit me, at this time, to heartily indorse his plea.

In my judgment the best method of controlling charitable organizations is the "advanced step in philanthropy—federation," which has been noted as standing for the concentration of an entire community in an organized effort for charitable and philanthropic endeavor, which works for the general good and benefit of all, doing away with duplication and waste and bringing to the beneficiary of charity the full measure of the community's support.

One of the main principles of federation is to exclude all forms of solicitation, such as ticket selling, program advertising, giving of bazars, fairs, &c., and to confine individual bounty to direct subscription. It also discourages the starting of new institutions without the approval of the federation, which in effect is the community. This is too important a problem to be left to the discrimination of individuals and should be decided upon in behalf of the community by its accredited representative, the federation, which is in a positon to weigh carefully the most urgent needs of the philanthropic work to be done.

To give a general idea of the small cost of administration, in the case of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, which collects funds for ten of the most important institutions in Brooklyn, I wish to submit the following figures, giving the cost of collections since the establishment of the federation, which speak for themselves:

1909	8.11%	1914	5.40%
1910	8.07%	1915	4.00%
1912	8.00*	1916	8.00%
1913	8.62%		

*This includes the cost of two membership campaigns.

I have often said that we have reached an age when street solicitation, promiscuous ticket selling, and begging should be things of the past, and it is hoped that the time is not far distant when a law will be passed prohibiting all such practices without the sanction of the State Board of Charities, or otherwise providing for a committee which shall look into the worthiness of all new movements before granting any charter or indorsing any appeals for funds. This will eliminate unscrupulous soliciting. I would strongly urge the passing of legislation requiring all charitable, philanthropic, and educational societies to file at stated times an audited statement of their year's work.

MAX ABELMAN,
Executive Secretary Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.
Brooklyn, July 31, 1917.

Plans for a Charity Service League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree with Mr. Smith in that we do need charities control, but it must not be at the cost of entirely eliminating the warm, personal, human interest which alone makes possible real charity. I believe that Mr. Smith's plan would have been good about 1860, but not today.

The interests of the body politic cannot best be served by building up a huge charity trust which will entirely eliminate small societies that are valuable. Nor does it matter much either if small societies which do little or no good are made to act under a State membership charter and have their accounts audited, &c., &c. What is essential is a complete wiping of the slate and a fresh, new, up-to-date plan which will conform to the conditions of the era in which we live.

What we need is a charity service league, organized by district units, which will encourage all good endeavors and direct them into the right channels, the work to be divided according to districts under the supervision of the Police Department and the Board of Health, the real guardians of the poor. Every district could be a unit in itself with a number—to be known as district number six or seven, as the case might be; all of the districts for Greater New York to be under the supervision of a Mayor's Charity Clearing House, which would include among other departments a Bureau of Immigration, which bureau this city must have sooner or later as 90 per cent. of our charity evils spring first of all from that phase of rehabilitation work which has to do with placing the immigrant. All contributions to be made payable to the Treasurer of the Mayor's Charity Clearing House and in turn disbursed through the Treasurers of each of the various districts, who should file a triplicate report each month from each district, one with the Mayor, one with the police Captain of the district, and one with the Board of Health.

I would include as officers of the Mayor's Charity Clearing House the Mayor, Police Commissioner, Charity Commissioner, Health Commissioner, and a member of the Board of Aldermen from each district. Thus, if there were any grafting it would at least be done by men elected by the people and not elected by themselves, as is now the case.

JOHN DUVAL GLUCK.
New York, July 29, 1917.

Brooklyn's Greatest Store — ABRAHAM AND STRAUS — The Store Accommodating

Store opens 9 A. M. Closes at 5 P. M.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS PRIVATE SUBWAY ENTRANCE
at Hoyt Street is quickly reached by Brooklyn Express, as follows:
From 242d St. (B'way)....51 min. From 96th St....25 min. From Grand Central..17 min. From Brooklyn Bridge 9 min.
From 180th St. (Bronx)...48 min. From 72d St....22 min. From 14th St.....12 min. From Bowling Green 5½ min.

WEATHER FORECAST: Generally Fair Monday; Light West Winds.

Women's Suits of Wool Jersey Silk Jersey, Taffeta, Linen, Etc.

In a Great Clearance Reduction Sale

At $7.75 and $14.75

Former Prices Have Been $14.75, $19.75, $24.75 to $37.50

Charming for Two Months of Summer Wear
And Many Altogether Desirable for Fall

In addition to the materials mentioned, are also splendid Suits of serge, gabardine, whipcord, that, secured now, will mean a very worthwhile saving this Fall.

There is only one or two of any particular style, with a wide range for choice.

Second floor, Central Building.

Women's Fall Serge & Satin Taffeta Dresses $12.98 $15 $17.98

New points of interest in the well-nigh indispensable little Dresses of taffeta that serve now as well as later. A model with a bodice all soutache embroidered, relieved with a bit of colored stitch embroidery. Waist-line fashion with a sash belt and pleated skirt.

Another with a band motif in silk, bead and gold thread embroidery from the bodice around the peg-top pockets, back and front.

And cornucopia hip-draperies mark a third. These beautifully embroidered in beads and silk to match the embroidery of the bodice. Crepe de Chine Dresses in charming pleated fashions.

And such a stunning serge model for those who are planning late vacations or are spending the Summer at mountain resorts. Made with a box-pleated tunic front and back, with embroidery effectively used and with a colored satin collar.

At $12.98 Delightful Groups of New Models in Serge, Satin, Crepe de Chine, Taffeta

Second floor, Central Building.

All-Silk Georgette Crepe 40-in. Wide—Very Special $1.27 Yd.

Here is a sale of all silk Georgette Crepe that establishes a record in both color, assortment and quality. It would not have been possible at this time had we not received a very big discount from the makers.

There is a fine sheer quality in both street and evening shades, such as the following: Pink, Maise, Lt. Blue, Flesh, Helio, Nile, Salmon, Champagne, Tan, Gold, Old Rose, Lt. Grey, Silver Grey, Delft Blue, Old Blue, Copenhagen, Reseda Green, Medium Grey, Steel Grey, Beet Root, Wine, Plum, Wistaria, Artillery, French Blue, Negro, Medium Brown, Golden Brown, Bottle Green, Light, Medium and Dark Navy, Midnight Blue, White, Ivory, Cream and Black.

Street floor, centre, Central Building.

Chinese Rugs and Carpets

A specially assembled collection of more than 275 specimens that could hardly be duplicated for less than one-quarter to one-third more money.

A remarkable collection of small scatter-size Antique Chinese Rugs should attract the attention of connoisseurs, because there are many extraordinary and highly desirable pieces.

The Modern Rugs are a superb lot, typically Chinese in design, weave and colorings. Soft tones of brown, ivory, light and dark blue and rose delightfully blended.

The attention of home-decorators is particularly directed to this table of specimens, sizes and prices:

Small and Medium Sizes Chinese Mats, $7.50 to $9.50

125 Modern Pieces

Sizes	Prices
3x2 ft.	$12.50 to $16.50
5x3 ft.	22.50 to 35.00
6x3 ft.	35.00 to 45.00
6x4 ft.	45.00 to 65.00
7x4 ft.	55.00 to 75.00
8x5 ft.	65.00 to 100.00
6x6 ft.	55.00

40 Very Choice Antique Pieces

Sizes	Prices
4x2 ft.	$35.00 to $75.00
5x3 ft.	75.00 to 125.00

18 Beautiful Hall or Stair Runners

Sizes	Prices
9ft. 8in x 2ft 6in.	$49.50
8ft. 10in. x 2ft. 4in.	50.00
11ft. 11in. x 2ft. 6in.	59.50
14ft. 3in. x 2ft. 6in.	65.00
14ft. 4in. x 2ft. 7in.	67.50
14ft. 6in. x 2ft. 7in.	67.50

100 Modern Rugs—Large Sizes

Sizes	Prices
9x 6 ft.	$75.00 to $110.00
9x 7 ft.	100.00 to 135.00
9x 8 ft.	125.00 to 135.00
10x 8 ft.	135.00 to 165.00
11x 8 ft.	135.00 to 165.00
12x 9 ft.	145.00 to 275.00
13x10 ft.	275.00 to 450.00

Hand-Woven Japanese Rugs

These Rugs, made to our own special order as to designs, colorings and quality, are exceedingly attractive. One lot is made of Japanese wool in designs taken from Persian and Turkish Rugs. Another lot is made of the best grade of Japanese jute and in Chinese designs. Light and dark blues, tans and rose are the prevailing colors.

Japanese Wool Rugs

Size	Price
3 x 5 ft.	$9.50
9 x12 ft.	49.50
10½x13½ ft.	75.00

Japanese Jute Rugs

Size	Price
6x 9 ft.	$18.75
8x10 ft.	28.50
9x12 ft.	37.50
12x15 ft.	65.00

Third Floor, East Building.

Men's $1.50, $2 & $2.50 White Shirts, 75c

All with stiff laundered cuffs, in plain negligee and plaited bosoms.

The product of a manufacturer who makes nothing cheaper than $1.50 Shirts. Every Shirt in this lot carries his label, one that is known to the well-dressed man, the wearer of fine Shirts, from ocean to ocean.

More than one retailing house has been seeking his season's over-plus, but by good fortune it has come to us on all his white linens of stiff cuff styles. Sizes 14 to 20.

Madras and fine count cambrics are the materials.

1,800 Fancy Silk Four-in-Hands, 29c. Instead of 50c.

All this season's popular allover designs, printed and woven; neat figures, stripes and spots. Materials are Crepes, Foulards and fancy light weight Silks. All in the popular flowing end four-in-hand model.

600 Boys' Fancy Madras Shirts, 85c.

Of a quality that will stand wear. (Collar attached.) A Shirt for service. Made of an excellent quality of madras, in woven through and through patterns of fast color; in light and well covered grounds. Well fitting collar attached. Coat model; double French cuffs. Street floor, East Building.

A Sale of Fine $8.19 "Neverbreak" Trunks $6.29

A great special sale right in the midst of vacation time that will be heartily received by vacationists with Trunks to buy.

Covered with canvas and bound with vulcanized fiber. Iron bottom, fancy paper-lined, with five hardwood slats which are protected by wrought iron corners and clamps. Excelsior lock and two large-size end bolts. Has hinged cover, two-compartment tray.

Either style of these Trunks will stand up well under the hard usage of traveling. Sold regularly at $8.19.

Subway floor, East Building.

Sale of $1.25 Warner Rust-Proof Corsets 79c

Of well-boned white coutil in a long hip model, that molds and holds the figure in fashionable contour.

Also these other well-known, long-tested makes at enough less to induce women who appreciate this offering to buy for the future.

$3 C. B. A la Spirite Corsets at $1.49

A slender figure model with low bust and medium hip. Also a medium full figure model with elastic at the back and a graduated front steel.

$4 Redfern Corsets at $1.98

Low bust model with medium hip. Of white coutil, with free hip and the back well-boned.

$6 and $7.50 Redfern Corsets at $2.98

Models for the stout, medium and average figures. All made of fine white coutil, well-boned.

Style 6846—for the medium figure; with elastic skirt section and medium low bust.

Style 6844—for the average figure; with medium long, free hip; low bust and well-boned back.

Style 6756—for the stout figure; with graduated front steel, reinforcements over the abdomen; low bust and well-boned long hips.

Second floor, East Building.

39-in. All-Silk Crepe de Chine, Beautiful Grade at $1.25 Yd.

A very unusual value, beautiful all silk, lustrous quality crepe de chine, in fine range of colors, also black; fine for blouses and dresses.

$1.98 Striped Gros de Londres, $1.29

Excellent grade of silk, rich colorings; 35 inches wide; broad stripe.

$1.49 Oyster White Shantung, $1.19

All silk grade; 34 inches wide.

$1.39 Natural Shantung, $1.19

All silk natural color shantung; fine imported grade; 33 inches wide. Other grades, 79c., 89c., $1.00.

$1.98 Black Chiffon Taffeta, $1.29

All silk chiffon taffeta, a well known trade-mark; pure dye; excellent quality; 35 inches wide.

Semi-made Corduroy Skirts at Half Price
Regularly $3.39 and $4.69, Now $1.69 and $2.34

Colored and white Corduroy Skirts, semi-made, quantity limited to 125 Skirts. Colors, cardinal, navy, brown, pheasant, pink.

Street floor, Livingston Street, West Building.

Men's $25 to $42 Made-to-Measure Suits, $23.50 to $28.50

We have any number of light weight Summer fabrics in single Suit lengths that are the remainder of this season's business. These fabrics in the full piece were made into $25 and $42 suits. Now that there is just sufficient yardage of each for one Suit, the price is much less.

They are all-wool fabrics in a wide range of handsome patterns and colorings. The tailoring will meet with your approval. It must—we insist upon making it that way.

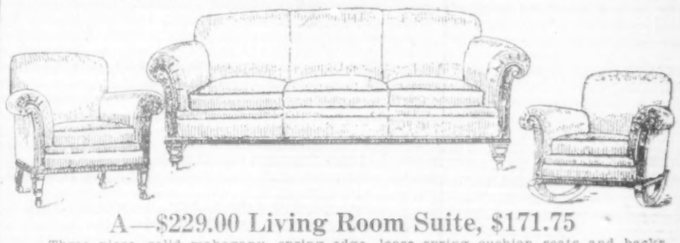
There is an extra charge for over 42-inch chest measure.

Third floor, Men's Shop, East Building.

A Fine Stock of Fine Furniture Living Room Suites, Etc., Reduced

In conjunction with our regular stock, which has been reduced, we have been fortunate to get a manufacturer's sample line of Living Room Furniture. The maker is known throughout the country for his dependable products, and we repeat that we consider ourselves fortunate in getting these samples which others wanted badly.

These Living Room Suites Are Offered in This Half Yearly Event at 20 to 25 Per Cent. Less



A—$229.00 Living Room Suite, $171.75

Three piece, solid mahogany, spring edge, loose spring cushion seats and backs, upholstered in velour.

Three-Piece Upholstered Suites

Reg.	At
$85.00—Three pieces, upholstered in velour	$80.00
$133.75—Upholstered in tapestry	$107.00
$150.00—Upholstered in tapestry	$110.00
$155.00—Upholstered in brown Spanish leather	$115.00
$250.00—Upholstered in brown Spanish leather	$170.00
$195.00—Upholstered in velour	$150.00
$218.25—Upholstered in mohair velour	$175.00
$260.00—Upholstered in damask	$210.00
$275.00—Upholstered in striped velour	$200.00
$275.00—Upholstered in striped velour	$205.00
$285.00—Two piece, upholstered in velour	$230.00
$350.00—Four piece, upholstered in damask	$295.00

B—$295.75 Living Room Suite, $221.75

Adam design, solid mahogany frames, spring edge, loose cushion spring seats, four pillows and bolster roll. Upholstered in either striped velour or blue damask.

Easy Arm Chairs and Rockers

Arm Chairs

Reg.	At
$30.00—Upholstered in brown Spanish leather	$23.50
$40.00—Upholstered in brown Spanish leather	$31.50
$38.50—Upholstered in tapestry	$29.50
$36.50—Upholstered in brown Spanish leather	$29.75
$55.00—Upholstered in blue Spanish leather	$39.75
$54.50—Upholstered in blue velour	$43.50
$62.50—Upholstered in blue Spanish leather	$47.50
$104.00—Upholstered in tapestry	$78.00
$115.00—Upholstered in damask	$80.00
$150.00—Upholstered in figured velour	$105.00

Rockers

$35.00—Upholstered in velour	$27.50
$42.00—Upholstered in tapestry	$30.00
$50.00—Upholstered in damask	$39.75
$50.00—Upholstered in velour	$37.50

C—High back, winged finish Arm Chair; very comfortable, spring edge, spring back, upholstered in a very good grade of tapestry. Specially priced, $29.75.

Fourth floor, East and Central Bldgs.

ELIMINATION OF WASTE TO BE SLOGAN IN NEW STYLES

French Designers, Aided and Abetted by American Desires, Will Create Autumn Costumes That Do Not Call for Extravagance in Material—Narrow Skirts and Short Jackets Will Be Introduced—Velours to be Revived.

THE emphasis in fashions has usually been placed on the skirt. What it did and did not do has been regarded as of the highest importance. Its changing width has upset factories; also the calculations of the weavers and the dyers. Whenever the slogan went forth in Paris that a skirt was to be extended in width or turned from a few pieces of plain fabric to pleated, flounced, or gathered pieces, then the world of dress was in a turmoil.

It is not apparent to one on the outside how much preparation must be made in advance for the exploiting of a new fashion in skirts. It is somewhat after the manner of the preparation of a great offensive in battle. Every section in the army of costumery is consulted and asked to get ready for action. The offensive in new fashion in Paris is always simultaneous along all lines of dress. Some one may introduce a narrow skirt, another one put out a short jacket, a third emphasize velvet rather than serge, but these are individual actions along a battle front that extends throughout Paris.

There is plenty of rivalry, but it does not concern itself with the introduction of a new silhouette. It would not be possible for the few dozen designers in Paris to be ignorant of what each intends to do in the launching of new styles. There are too many people involved in such an offensive.

The weavers and the dyers lead the way, and, in a great measure, the host of dressmakers in every country follow. These preparations for a new style, although they begin with the manufacturers of cloth, are not considered as an independent action on their part. Nothing is decided for the semi-annual exhibitions of cloths until the heads of the various sections of dress have consulted and decided the exact lines on which the battle is to be fought and just what action is to be taken by individual units.

The decision for the narrower skirt was taken by that method. The critics of all Paris were united in indorsing the short jacket, but the main feature of dress this Autumn which has vital and extraordinary interest for America is the design to eliminate all waste in the making of cloths.

GOWN OF BLUE VELOURS.

It is cut on economical lines with blue bone buttons, and bias bands for pockets. Handmade collar of filet lace.

Counting the Yards.

There are experts in Paris who contend that the elimination of material from clothes without marring the line and effect was brought about through American intervention. This is to be doubted. There is one strong reason today for all countries to conserve the commodities of life. War has always made this economy necessary.

It may be that Paris divined, with her extraordinary vision, the fact that it would not be possible for America to keep out of the war, and she therefore planned her campaign in dress with that vision in her mind. Wonderful city that she is and positively uncanny in her foresight, she managed to gather together from every source, including her ally, Italy, all the fabrics that could possibly be employed in women's costumery at a time when her wheels stopped turning. She thought that America wanted to be gay, although she did not comprehend how any one could smile. So she made gay clothes, looking like those that conquerers wore in the old-time triumphant processions, when the captives were brought behind the chariots.

She threw to America the garlands of roses, the chaplets of laurel leaves, the glittering embroideries and metallic fabrics of her victorious days, while she wrapped herself in sackcloth and ashes. She wanted money and she got money.

America has paid out more gold for clothes in the last three years than she had ever paid in her history, and she did it with a willingness that was only another symptom of the way she has done things in this war, always, as she says, to help France. For it is strange that as a continent, as a mass of people, we rarely speak of any of the other countries which are France's allies, and with whom we are fighting. That is due to the emotionalism and the idealism which lie at the root of every American.

And so, it was Paris and America that joined hands in arranging for the wartime fashion of next Autumn. Elimination, conservation, and the continuance of beauty and originality were the watchwords that they took among themselves.

It is not quite certain that America, who, fortunately, started the epidemic of conservation before she even sent any money to the war zone, could have eliminated a wastage of material in women's clothes without making a failure of it. France could do it. She is the master, through centuries of study, of that peculiar art of combining beauty with simplicity. She is happy in her task this August, because, at last, she can fashion clothes in a manner that suits her mood. She gave America all the gewgaws that the American women wanted in their neutrality, and now she has turned her hands to another task more to her liking.

Cutting Goods to Suit Cloth.

The short jacket that Paris has launched is more of a novelty than the narrow skirt. There were none so far away from the field of vision during the Spring as to be in complete ignorance of the turn of the tide in regard to skirts. They expected a narrow hem, and they got it. What they did not expect was the short, slim coat. And soon they will agree that these new jackets will be amazingly like those worn at the end of the civil war. Probably the same instinct, the same plan of procedure, governed these identical coats introduced over a half century apart.

It is a curious coat, this new thing that Paris has made and Americans have already brought to this country, and those American designers who know how to launch good things for themselves have put out coats that have all the striking characteristics of the French model. There is nothing objectionable in these shapes except the suspicion they produce in the minds of some experts that they have a slight tendency to a bustle.

ODD IDEA IN BLACK AND WHITE.

Blouse of white piqué extends to hips to join skirt of black satin. Collar and belt of black. Hat has piqué crown and satin brim.

It is well to shut the eyes and hold fast to our faith in the designers that they will not trespass too much on the ugliness of the past generation and that they will keep the long, slim lines of the silhouette that has found favor with the women of every civilized nation.

There is nothing to cavil at in the tendency shown by the new clothes to straighten out the figure in the front, giving it a clean-cut sweep of line from chin to ankle. We are grateful that these designers did not launch the new American army coats in time for August weather, for they are buttoned up the front to the very chin itself.

Of course, they are not really patterned after those of the American Army, but it is said in Paris that the designers, who were extremely interested in the difference between the high and low neck of the army coats as worn by the British and the Americans, liked our line of buttons that runs to the chin and copied it.

Revers are practically eliminated. They have gone down the same path with futile pockets, flounces, and gathered skirts. They were useless and they required a goodly piece of material, and today the coat is cut according to the cloth.

Another feature of the new jacket which will prove a surprise to the average woman is the long, tight sleeve that is fastened to fit the arm from wrist to elbow, and then flares out over the knuckles of the hand. Here is shown the inconsistency of the French designers. No sooner do they introduce this kind of sleeve in a short coat, than they give us the Spanish, or Chinese sleeve, which has a decided flare below the elbow and drops over a full puff of fine material that is gathered or buttoned in at the wrist.

Velours and Peltry Lavishly Used.

If a woman has a serge suit or frock, it would be the better part of wisdom to give it all the service it demands as soon as the weather shows a touch of frost. The reason for this plea to women to get the best they can from their serge garments is based on the news from Paris that velours and still more velours is to take the leading role in the fashion panorama. Every one knows by this time that peltry is to cover up as much space as our figures and our persons permit.

The French say today that the new weave of velours lends itself in a happy manner to a blending with fur.

It looks as if there would not be enough moleskin or nutria to meet the demands of the tailors. One has an uncanny suspicion that the artillery in Europe must have blown all the moles out of the ground, judging by the way they have been cut, skinned, and turned into clothes.

Ermine will display itself also as an adjunct to street clothes. If you will remember those little short coats of white ermine, loosely belted at the waist, and worn with white or black skirts, you will get a good and reliable vision of what will be in fashion by November.

It is one of the difficult things in dress to be able to wear an assortment of different garments to make up one costume. Fashion has led us far from this simple path, and, for two decades, women have considered that the entire costume must be made to match and not taken apart any more than the Constitution. To be able to wear a coat of one kind, a skirt of another, and a general utility hat enables one to save money. Unfortunately, the effect is too often like that of a patchwork quilt, or a Joseph's coat of many colors. And while Joseph's coat might have been becoming to Joseph, it is certainly unbecoming to a twentieth century woman.

COMFORT PACKETS FOR NAVY

Comfort Packet for U. S. Marines and Bluejackets.
(Photo Harris & Ewing.)

THE Militia of Mercy Comforts Committee of the Navy League, at 4 West Forty-ninth Street, is making a comfort packet for the United States Marine Corps and bluejackets, which is illustrated herewith. This model, which has been accepted by the Central Committee in Washington, consists of only essential articles. When folded it measures three and a half by two and a half inches. It is made of khaki and contains the following articles: Scissors, thread, needles, thimble, emery buttons, safety pins, shoe laces and a packet of powder. It also bears the address of the sender, so that the sailor or marine receiving it may ask for a second supply, and keep in touch with a friend at home when "somewhere in France."

The Comforts Committee has also opened a branch of the Clipping Bureau, the headquarters of which are in charge of Captain C. H. Harlow in Washington.

The committee, since its organization in April, has sent to Washington over 5,400 knitted articles. Donations for the Free Wool Fund and the Comforts Packet are most urgently asked. A thousand of these packets will be delivered in Washington this coming week.

The committee hopes to continue its work until every man in the American Navy is supplied with a comfort outfit. After that it will work to renew their outfits when the first ones wear out or are lost.

ENORMOUS SACRIFICE SALE

Women's Smart Pumps, Low Shoes, High Cut Laced Boots

Grouped into four lots and marked down to sacrificing prices to effect a quick clearance. COMPLETE SIZES.

Odd pairs boots and low shoes. 3.90

Odd pairs low shoes and boots. 4.90

High cut boots, French heels, also low shoes. 5.90

Tan vamp, white canvas top, very high cut boot; French heels.

NO RETURNS 6.90 NO EXCHANGES

Above groups were formerly priced from $8 to $14

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505 FIFTH AVENUE AT 42d STREET

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MARY LOUISE 175 Madison Ave., near 34th. Breakfast or Luncheon, 35c Tues., Thurs. and Sat., Chicken Luncheon, 40c. COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN. Unf. room to rent.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET 8 to 8. Except Sundays. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. The Oldest Tea Room in New York.

SAVORY TEA SHOP 45 E. 50th St. Summer Garden. Lunch, 60c. Southern chicken dinner, Wed., 60c. "WONDERFUL APPLE PIE ALWAYS."

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THE TALLY HO 20 East 34th St., Opposite Altman's. LUNCHEON (Southern cooking) AFTERNOON TEA

THE PIROUETTE, 22 East 45th Street, bet. Madison & 5th Ave. Luncheon, 35-40c.; Afternoon Tea, Dinner, 50c. Dine at OLD GRAMERCY PARK, No. 20. Breakfast, 35c; Luncheon, 50c; Dinner, 75c. Saturday night, New England Supper, 60c. Entrance on Irving Place. Downstairs.

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DRESSES fashioned and priced for the average woman desiring STYLE WITH ECONOMY
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A regrouping of many lines which are to be promptly disposed of—offering the most notable values of the present season.

Groups are limited—early selection will prove advantageous.

$45 to $95 Frocks—at $22 & $28
Sheer Summer effects and hand-made styles, of voile, batiste and linen—including a few cloth and silk street dresses.

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FOR STREET, AFTERNOON and DANCE WEAR—
A splendid selection of attractive styles—comprising the remainder of many high-class lines.

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Beautiful Garden Party Frocks—Afternoon and Evening Gowns—late models; suitable for early Autumn wear.

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Of silk and satin—for afternoon or evening wear.
A GROUP OF IMPORTED WRAPS—FORMERLY TO $350—$125

Fashionable Silk Suits—$35
Formerly to $145—In street, semi-dress and dressy styles.

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Handsome three-piece suits at less than half price.

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"Close-Out" groups, including street, sport and semi-dress styles—only a few of a kind.

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Beautiful Summer Hats
Formerly to $35—at $10
Fashionable effects, in gingham, organdie, leghorn, hemp and hair.

HATS—ODD GROUPS—TO CLOSE AT $5

PARASOLS—formerly to $35—$5 & $10

Hathaway

This writing table in mahogany or ivory enamel is a splendid offering. Regularly $29.00. Special $26.50

This solid mahogany arm chair of decorative design is regularly $30.00. Special Price $22.50

A solid mahogany table of exquisite lines and turnings. Regularly $24.00. Special, $16.50.

Do the Prices or the Styles Appeal Most?

USUALLY style is the first thing you notice about Hathaway Furniture. But through August our prices are so extraordinary that perhaps they overshadow the quiet, unobtrusive fashion of this furniture.

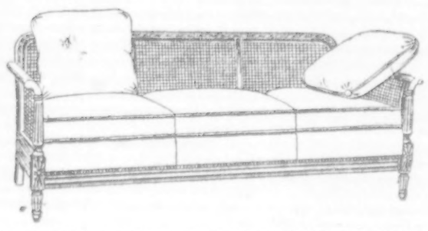
People come here because they know their taste will be satisfied. They come because the name Hathaway stands for style leadership and thorough reliability in materials and workmanship. And they come because they know that we know that giving big values is more important in business than making big profits.

Look at these typical offerings. Remember that the assortments of other single pieces and suites are very large. Make your selections as early as possible and if you prefer a deferred delivery, we can arrange it. A few typical offerings:

WEEK OF AUGUST 5TH.

Mahogany Bookcase	$75.00 to	$45.00
Mahogany Hall Clock	150.00 "	110.00
Decorated Day Bed Complete	110.00 "	79.00
Large Wing Chair in Velvet	78.00 "	45.00
Colony Club Sofa in Blue Velvet	135.00 "	95.00
Mahogany Seven Piece Bedroom Suite	347.00 "	275.00
Walnut Six Piece Bedroom Suite	317.00 "	250.00
Mahogany 10 Piece Dining Room Suite	325.00 "	260.00
Walnut Ten Piece Dining Room Suite	648.00 "	475.00

Solid mahogany arm chair or rocker; is as comfortable as it is handsome. In Denim. Regular Price, $30.00. Special Price $21.50
In tapestry or velvet. Regular price, $36.00. Special Price, $26.50.



This luxurious mahogany upholstered caned sofa is a particularly attractive offer. In Denim. Regular Price, $110.00. Special Price $90.00
In Tapestry. Regular Price, $130.00. Special Price $105.00
Arm Chair to match in Denim. Regular Price, $57.00. Special Price, $45.00. In Tapestry. Regular Price, $66.00. Special Price, $53.00.

A stately mahogany finish hall clock with excellent works. 77 inches high. Special Price $39.50

W. A. Hathaway Company
62 West 45th Street, New York

RUSSIANS RETREAT AS BRITISH AND FRENCH ADVANCE

Korniloff's Forces Steadily Yielding Ground in Galicia and Bukowina to Austrian and German Pursuers—Allied Offensive Around Ypres Opens With Gains.

By a Military Expert.

ON July 20, while the Russian Army south of the Dniester River was fighting sturdily not only to maintain its gains but to force the passage of the Lomnica River, the Army of Northern Galicia, in the vicinity of Zloczow, began to yield to German pressure and fall back. German propaganda, while apparently leaving the army in the south unaffected, had reached the northern army and permeated it with sedition. This army, filled with a treasonable spirit which was bred by the doctrine of extreme socialism, treated with Germany, came to an agreement and refused to fight.

The result was that, without meeting with the slightest resistance, the Germans went forward across the Zlota Lipa on a front reaching from Zloczow to Brzezany, found the passage of the Stripa unopposed, and advanced unchecked until the Sereth was reached. On the latter river the efforts of the commanders to restore some semblance of discipline to the army were, for the moment, successful. But the situation which had been created as a result of this treachery was too much for the army to the south. The wedge in the line east of Brzezany had become so deep that it threatened to envelop the entire left wing. This was evidenced by a widening of the wedge toward the south. The troops along the Lomnica saw the danger, and, although they had succeeded in making a crossing at several points, were obliged to fall back to the right bank of the river. This marked the positive end of the great offensive which had begun with such promising results.

With the spreading of the front of German advance the Russian forces on the Sereth soon gave way, and Tarnopol fell into the hands of the Teutons. It was before Tarnopol that the great German drive of 1915 was brought to a halt. Its fall nullified the great Russian effort made at that time, destroyed the advantages gained in Brusiloff's great effort of 1916, and stamped with certain defeat the offensive which began on July 1 of this year.

As the matter stood at this juncture, the battle lines formed a huge triangle, the vertices of which was Zloczow, Tarnopol, and Brzezany. There was still a chance that the situation could be saved. If the Russians could hold where they were on the front, an attack southward from Brody or north from Brzezany would wreck the entire German advance. But the Russians were in no mood for fighting. Socialism had reached its ultimate development and had degenerated into anarchy. Liberty had been supplanted by unbridled license.

The Russians holding the southern leg of this angle—between Tarnopol and Brzezany—gave way without effort and fell back until what had been but little more than the point of a wedge at Tarnopol had developed into a line extending along the Sereth from Tarnopol to a point south of Trembowla. The situation of the Russian left wing was becoming more and more precarious. It had ceased to be a question of how long the line would hold. The only consideration was how fast could the Teutons march.

So great was the danger of a large German force being thrown suddenly in rear of the Russian left wing that this wing of necessity became involved in the northern retreat and began to fall back rapidly. The line of the Bystritza had to be abandoned, Halicz vacated, Stanislau, Nadworna, and Buczacz left to the Teutons. This retreat inevitably affected the Carpathian front, which was pulled back to join the retrograde movement.

The retreat north of the Dniester became a mad flight. Treason and the ensuing disorganization became widespread. Without waiting for a German attack, large units gave way, opening up wide gaps in the Russian line, into which the Germans and Austrians plunged. The Sereth positions were completely abandoned and the Russians retired behind the Zbrocz River, which forms the boundary between Russia and Galicia. South of the Dniester the retreat was more orderly, the Russians finally taking a line through Kuty Sniatyn and the mouth of the Sereth River.

At this juncture Rumania again came into the field. Here we have another example of the relation between the occupation of territory and a decisive victory. Although more than half of Rumania was occupied, together with its capital, the German success, while brilliant, was in no sense decisive. The Rumanian army made good its retreat and still remained in the field, a force to be reckoned with later. Apparently the reorganization process is either completed or is well under way, for a persistent offense, which has already lasted some days, has been started and is meeting with marked success. Evidently the Russian forces who are assisting the Rumanians are loyal. They have given valuable assistance up to this time and the offensive is still gaining momentum.

The object of the Rumanian offensive at this time was very obviously to create a diversion from the front further north, in the interest of the Russians. The location of the attack was between the Casin and the Putna valleys, this stretch forming one of the most important sectors on the entire Rumanian front. The key to this is found in the fact that the Oituz Pass is the only break to be found in the mountain wall until the Gymes Pass far to the north is reached. Just beyond the Oituz Pass, on the Transylvanian side, is the village of Bereczk, which is the terminal point of the railroad running from Kronstadt parallel to the Rumanian border. The Austrian line, it will be remembered, comes down generally along the Trotus River to the Sereth, and from there along the Danube. If the Rumanians succeed in forcing their way through the Oituz and taking the railway terminal, a situation will be developed which will prove most interesting for the southern portion of the Austrian line. Already the Rumanians report that they have captured in the neighborhood of 10,000 men, and that the Austrians are in full retreat.

The general situation which has been introduced into this theatre as a result of the Russian advance and the Rumanian retreat is a strange one. The Teutons are moving in two directions at the same time—westward from the Rumanian front and eastward on the Russian front. Obviously this cannot continue. One movement or the other will have to hold up or the line will break from over-extension.

That Russia has failed at this juncture is in no way surprising. As has been stated before in these reviews, it was almost inconceivable that Russia could recover her balance after the revolution to the point of maintaining a consistent offensive. The disintegration of all authority and the disruption of the supply systems were complete. That the offensive launched on the first of July was a success at all was astonishing. But now Russia has drifted back to where it was thought from the beginning she would drift.

The heaviest blow which Russia has received has not been the retreat and the territory given up thereby, but the materials lost. A great many big guns have been captured, and a wealth of military supplies and stores either destroyed or abandoned. At Tarnopol, the main base of such supplies for the armies in Galicia, which was burdened with great masses of carefully accumulated material, the loss was staggering. Every warehouse was destroyed and all its contents lost. All this must be replaced at infinite cost and great loss in time.

But Russia is not out of the war. The possibilities for a separate peace are small. The probability that next year will find a new condition, with sober-minded, serious statesmen in charge rather than fanatical cult-worshippers, is great. That Russia has failed this year is cause neither for alarm nor scepticism as to her real value.

At the close of the battle of the Somme, the British, while apparently making preparations for a continuation of the battle when weather conditions should make it possible, were really preparing for a series of attacks in other quarters. These attacks were planned with one central idea—to seize certain commanding positions, locally unrelated, but which were distinct parts of a grand offensive scheme. The first of these was Vimy Ridge, where the initial success was almost immediately followed up by the attack on Lens. The second was the fight for the Messines-Wytschaete Ridge, which commanded the low country before the northern part of the line.

Shortly after the success here, the British began a bombardment between Lens and the sea, indicating that, somewhere between them, a new blow was to fall. This bombardment continued for weeks and was the greatest artillery effort of the war. Finally, on Tuesday, July 31, the infantry went forward on the front between the Lys River, just south of Warneton, to the Yser River. The initial successes were considerable, nearly 5,000 prisoners being taken and the German front being penetrated to a depth of nearly two miles over a front of about twelve miles. Since the first attack, however, heavy rains have prevented a continuation of the offensive, so that the matter stands at this writing with but a single great blow struck.

A brief consideration of this front, from the viewpoint of a possible continuation of the offensive, is of interest. North of Ypres the ground is absolutely level, offering no cover, no favorable positions either for observation or artillery. It is an easy position to defend, because of the clear field of vision, and a most difficult one to attack. Artillery cannot be moved forward as the lines advance, particularly heavy artillery, as there is no means of screening such a move from the enemy. Moreover, the preliminary bombardment of the heavy artillery would naturally fill the entire front for a distance of at least several miles with craters, which soon fill with water, turning the whole front over which the advance would have to be continued into a series of traps in which a great many men could readily be drowned. There is, of course, the great object to be gained of clearing the Belgian coast and getting at the submarine bases. But there is also the question whether this could not be more easily accomplished by a movement south of the flat country, followed by a flanking move to the north.

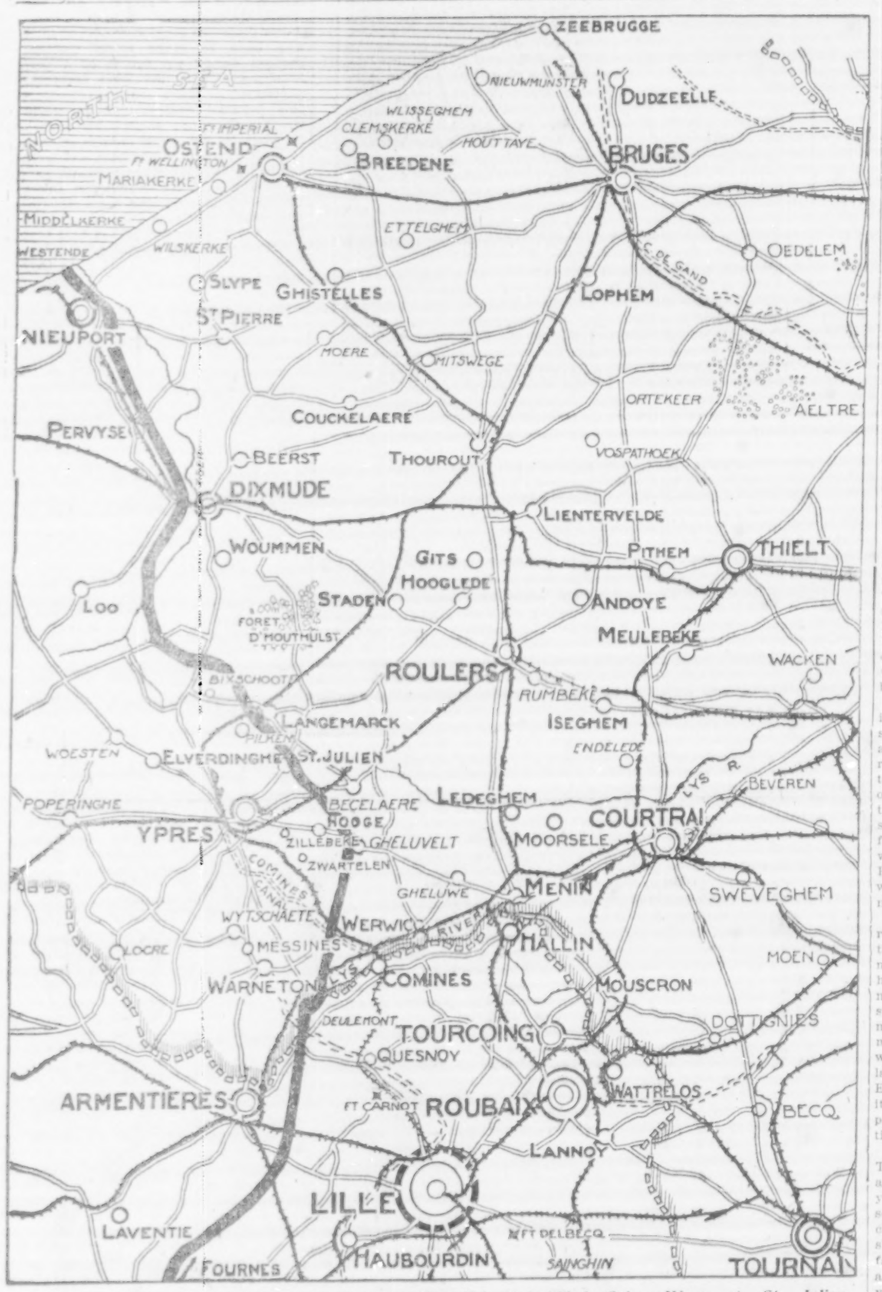
This is apparently what the British are attempting to do. There is nothing to indicate that they are trying to drive their way along the coast and so get by the German flank. The main effort was expended much lower down. From Ypres to Armentieres there is a great salient, the wings of which break back toward the west from both of these towns. The British, instead of trying to break into this wedge, seem to be endeavoring to extend it just as they did on the Somme.

Between the Ypres-Menin road and the Comines Canal the advance was checked by the famous Sanctuary Wood, the scene of such terrific fighting in the earlier battles of Ypres. This is a semi-circular woods running just east of the villages of Hooge, Zillebeke, and Zwartelen. But to the north and south of these woods the advance bit deep into the German lines. I would call attention particularly to the triangle south of the Comines Canal, formed by this canal and the Lys River, with the Messines-Wytschaete ridge running across the base. This triangle, with the ridge in the hands of the British, is a most dangerous bit of ground for the Germans. It is, in reality, a perfect trap, from which they do not dare withdraw because of the danger to the rest of the line north and south, but which they cannot hold.

This triangle is one of the objectives of the British attack, and here considerable progress was made. It is now but a little over a mile from the British lines to the eastern vertex of this triangle, which means that the entire area is swept by the British guns, which are, therefore, able to destroy all the bridges over the canal and the river and make the retreat a matter of great difficulty.

Further north the obstacle met with was the Sanctuary Wood. This wood is guarded from the east by two excellent observation posts, which rise considerably above the surrounding country. They are both hills sixty meters in height, on the eastern outskirts of the woods. The British operations within the triangle mentioned and north of the Ypres-Menin road promise to throw them in rear of these positions, which can then be effectively shelled and the woods turned.

It is too early to say very much about this latest British effort, what it portends, or what its objects are. It has not gone far enough to give much ground for assumptions. But from present indications it would seem that the basic idea is to drive deep into the German lines from before Ypres and then flank the Germans to the north and clear the Belgian coast. In view of the submarine situation this is, at least, a logical conclusion, and may be borne in mind in following the next British effort.



Scene of New Allied Offensive in Flanders. The Principal Allied Gains Were at St. Julien, and Along the Ypres-Roulers Railway. (A Complete Map of the Eastern Front, Showing Recent Developments There, Will Be Found on Page 5 of the Magazine Section.)

Copper Man Doing Military Relief Work

IT was after John D. Ryan, President of the Anaconda Copper Company, took possession of his post in Washington as Director General of Military Relief of the American Red Cross, and before his more recent appointment as E. N. Hurley's successor on the Red Cross War Council, that he was asked to tell about his new work.

"I don't know anything about the job, not the first thing," replied the Director General. "I don't know any more about it than you would know about my old work if you were suddenly called to take it this afternoon. This is my first day here, but I have come for the period of the war and will know something before I am through. Until the war is over I will know little else but this job. I hope to neglect my business entirely. When I walked out of my office in New York the other day I said good-bye to it and to everything it represents until after we are entirely through with the care of our soldiers in this war."

It was suggested to Mr. Ryan that, even if he did not know about this particular task, he did know all about big things in general, and that the same principles would apply to the Red Cross that he had used with such success in development of copper and water power and Western banking.

"I don't even know that the same principles will apply," he said. "I hope so, but this is entirely different. The objects to be attained are entirely different. There is nothing to be gained for the service, not everything to be given by them for the benefit of those who need our aid at the front or in the camps in this country and abroad. So you see there is a complete reversal of the ordinary commercial or industrial enterprise, and I must await demonstration before knowing that the methods of one will suffice in the other.

"Neither do I know yet how well we are all going to work together. It should be remembered that every man who has come into this Red Cross work as a volunteer was a top-notcher in his own line of activity—the chief of his own big job. I am very sure that we are all going to do as well here as we did elsewhere, because we have all come in with the same motive and the same spirit. But I want facts before I make a positive assertion to that effect.

"Personally, I came in because I could not resist the temptation to avail myself of this opportunity to do something voluntarily without being pressed in and without pay after I was in. Perhaps I can render my share of the service here better than in any other way. But that is another conjecture which a man must not be asked to put as a hard and fast fact on the first day of his job.

"The hundred million dollars which we have raised by popular subscription in this country for the work with the armies abroad is not a large sum, as compared with the size and value of the task it will enable us to do. It is a lot of money and it will go a long way. By the time we are ready to ask for more we will have so thoroughly demonstrated the value of the Red Cross activity to suffering humanity that there will be no difficulty in raising as much more money as we need, as much as the continuance of the war may make necessary.

"We are going to do this work in a bigger way than it has ever been done before, both for the aid and safety and comfort of our own soldiers and for the troops of our allies. They are worn out over there, and it is a vital part of our problem to see how far we can go in helping them as well as ourselves. Even the relief of suffering civilians in France will not be beyond the scope of the work which America has set for its Red Cross organization. To do all this more quickly and more thoroughly than it has ever been done before will be sufficient reason for every volunteer in the work and for every contributor to our funds.

"I don't know my personnel yet, but it will be much increased a month from now, for the American Red Cross is now the fastest growing organization in the world and its chiefs of departments are the best expert specialists in their several lines who have side-tracked every other interest for this one."

Mr. Ryan's personal services will supplement the already large contributions made to the organization by the copper companies in which he is interested. The Anaconda Company alone declared a Red Cross dividend of $1,000,000. He will supervise the Bureau of Medical Service, the Bureau of Nursing Service, and the Bureau of Supplies, all concerned in furnishing voluntary aid to the sick and wounded of the United States forces. As chief staff officers he will be assisted by representatives from the Army and Navy Departments.

Maintenance of the fifty and more Red Cross base hospitals organized by Colonel Jefferson R. Kean will be one of the largest tasks immediately before Mr. Ryan. Seven of these units are already in service in England and France and the remainder are subject to call by the War Department at any time.

Mr. Ryan will also have charge of all efforts to supply such medical needs as the Red Cross may be called upon by our army and navy anywhere to provide. Very important among these tasks will be service in connection with the sixteen army cantonments now being developed for training our great army next Winter. Another important task which will come under him will be to direct preparations in America to supplement the work of the army in caring for the health and comfort of the American troops in France. Thorough study of the American camps and the needs of American troops abroad is being made by the Red Cross Commission to France headed by Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, and work is already under way there to provide for immediate necessities.

Colonel Kean was detailed by the War Department to the Red Cross service at the request of the Executive Committee, June 15, 1916, to organize the Department of Military Relief. Here his chief work was to organize base hospital units in connection with medical centres, such as the Presbyterian, Mount Sinai, and Bellevue Hospitals at New York; Johns Hopkins Hospital, at Baltimore; Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, and others. Before war was declared 26 of these units had been formed, and the number has since increased to 43, with 5 navy base hospitals, 18 hospital units and 50 ambulance companies. Through the Red Cross and private donations, these base hospitals have purchased equipment, including beds, blankets, operating tables, and tents, at an expense of at least $2,400,000.

Not more than 1 per cent. of the $100,000,000 recently raised in the country is to be devoted to administrative expenses. All the rest is for relief work.

Have Good Hair and Clean Scalp

On retiring rub the scalp with Cuticura Ointment with end of forefinger, getting Ointment on scalp skin, not on hair. Cover head for night. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and *hot* water. Rinse with tepid water. Cuticura can do many other things equally well for the skin and scalp. Nothing better, purer, sweeter, for every-day toilet uses.

Sample Each Free by Mail

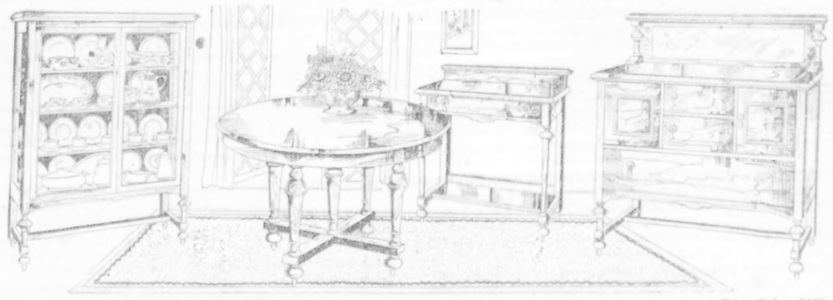
With 32-p. book on the skin. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

AUGUST FURNITURE SALE

Ludwig Baumann & Comp'y

Let us start you housekeeping now. The bargains in this advertisement can give you but a faint idea of the great bargains this sale presents. Every department is contributing its full share, making this one of the greatest money-saving sales we have ever held. You can easily select your entire outfit from the sale articles and save from 25 per cent. to 33 per cent. Should you desire credit we will make terms especially easy for you. Convince yourself by comparison that whether you buy for cash or on credit that

Our Prices Are Always the Lowest



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We Redeem Sperry Gold Stamps $2.50 in Merchandise or $2 in Cash

4-PIECE JACOBEAN OAK DINING ROOM SUITE

Sold Separately if Desired.

BUFFET, Reg. Price $45.00 ..... 34.27
CHINA CLOSET, Reg. Price $40 ..... 29.47
EXTENSION TABLE, Reg. Price $32.50 ..... 22.38
SERVING TABLE, Reg. Price $18.50 ..... 12.46

An exceptionally handsome suite. One of the greatest bargains we have ever offered. Each piece is absolutely perfect in every respect.

Reg. Price $136 **98.58** Cash or Credit

4-PIECE MAHOGANY BEDROOM SUITE

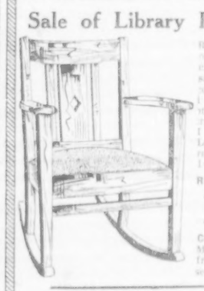
Sold Separately if Desired.

DRESSER, Reg. Price $70 ..... 52.67
CHIFFONIER, Reg. Price $52.50 ..... 38.79
BED, Reg. Price $52.50 ..... 38.84
TOILET TABLE, Reg. Price $50 ..... 35.46

An exceptionally handsome suite, perfect in every detail. Hand-rubbed finish. The four pieces, special at .....

Reg. Price $225 **165.76** Cash or Credit

Sale of Library Rockers



Rockers for every room are included in this sale. Some are covered in genuine Leather, others in Tapestry, Velours and Imitation Leather. Prices reduced about 1-3.

Reg. Price $17.50 **12.98** Cash or Credit

Mahogany finish frame, tapestry seat.

Three-Piece Parlor Suit (with 2 cushions)

The mahogany finish frames are highly polished. The backs and sides are of fine cane. The seats and cushions are corded in fine velour. The reg. price is $150. Special at ..... **119.74** Cash or Credit

Other Library and Parlor Suits from $34.75 to $175.

Do You Live in a Furnished Apartment?

This Will Interest YOU!

You are paying from $20 to $25 per month for the use of the furniture in addition to the regular rent. Even though the furniture does not suit you, you have no say. Why not save that money and have furniture of your own selection? We will gladly furnish any apartment for you with high-grade Furniture, Rugs, Drapery and Household furnishings, and you can pay for it monthly. You will find it will not compel you to pay more than you are paying now. The difference is of course that you have just what you want, and in a short time it is all yours. Call on us and allow us to submit an estimate. You are not obliged to buy.

Victrolas and Grafonolas

From $15 to $350

You may open an account and include your selection of records at the regular cash prices and pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments.

This $90 Victor-Victrola Outfit

Consisting of Victrola No. X ..... $75 in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Fumed Oak or Mission. Records ..... $15 (Your own selection.) Total ..... $90 Pay for it $5 on delivery and $1.50 a week.

No Stamps with Victor Goods.

This $32.50 Columbia Outfit

Consisting of Talking Machine ..$13.75 Mahogany Finish Cabinet (finish to match) ..... 13.75 Records ..... 5.00 (Your own selection) Total ..... $32.50 Pay for it $1 on delivery and the balance 50c a week.

Mahogany Table

This is an exquisite table, most beautifully made and finished. High lustre, hand-rubbed finish. Metal pull on drawer. Cane undershelf. Reg. price $30.

24.79 Cash or Credit

Accounts Opened From $5 TO $5000

On Small Weekly or Monthly Payments.

Small Accounts Especially Invited

You can open an account with a single advertised article or as many as you wish to buy without any extra charge.

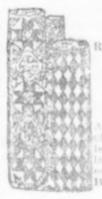
Special Sale of Rugs

Linoleums and Summer Floor Coverings at money-saving prices

9x12 Velvet Rug

A number of beautiful floral and oriental designs to select from. 297 other Tapestry and Velvet Rugs at greatly reduced prices.

19.98 Cash or Credit



High-Grade Linoleum

Reg. Price 65c. Sq. Yd.

43c Square Yard

An assortment of choice patterns to select from. This Linoleum is sanitary and economical. Bring Room Measurements.

Sale of Rag Rugs

18x33 in.	21c.
24x36 in.	49c.
22x60 in.	64c.
3x10 ft.	$6.49
9x12 ft.	$8.79

SALE OF GENUINE **CREX** GRASS RUGS

FANCY FIGURED

27 in. x 54 in.	$1.06
36 in. x 72 in.	1.69
4.6 x 7.6 ft.	3.34
5.9 ft.	5.19
8 x 10 ft.	6.89
9 x 12 ft.	8.79

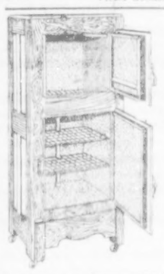
This is another proof that we sell standard articles on credit for the same prices or less than you must pay cash for elsewhere.

WOOL FIBRE RUGS

6 x 9 ft.	$7.69
7.6 x 9 ft.	8.39

Special Sale of Our Entire Remaining Stocks of High-Grade

Sanitary Refrigerators



This yearly event usually means a quick clearance of every refrigerator in our stores. Prices are reduced about 1-3. They are all perfect in every respect and guaranteed to save ice. Every size, shape and style is represented. Buy now and save money.

Apartment House Style Galvanized Refrigerators, Reg. Price, $22.50,

16.95 CASH OR CREDIT

Hardwood construction, golden oak finish. Large ice chamber.

Others at $11.95, $13.95, $21.95, $25.95 and up to $69.95.

Special Sale of Wood Beds

Walnut Bed

Reg. Price $25. Handsomely made. Hand-rubbed polish. Hundreds of other beds at proportionately reduced prices.

19.74 Cash or Credit

Sale of Baby Carriages

Reg. Price, $32.00,

20.57 Cash or Credit

Sanitary upholstery. Full roll or hood and body. Tubular pushers. Patented brake. Prices at $19.85, $23.95, $30.95, $35.95, and up to $65. A fine assortment of Wood Pullmans and Go-Carts are included in this sale at money-saving prices.

Open An Account with our Complete 3-Room Outfit of High-Grade Period Furniture **$250**

You may open an account with this special outfit, or any other 2, 3, 4 or 5-Room Outfit from $89 to $2,500, and pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments. Visit our stores and allow us to show you these complete outfits. You will find them wonderful bargains.

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In recommending your friends, please tell them that we have only three stores.

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America's Greatest Furniture House

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Please do not confuse us with other stores with similar names.

Our Liberal Credit

Thousands of couples would probably be without homes of their own today were it not for our liberal credit. We have been extending credit for over 50 years, and we want you to feel that your share is here, too. If your income is limited and you want a home of your own, come in, select what you want, and pay for it in small weekly or monthly payments. On a purchase of $100 you pay $10 and the balance $1.50 weekly or $6 monthly. Larger and smaller amounts in the same proportion.

THE VANGUARD OF THE AUTUMNAL DRAMATIC DRIVE

MAUDE HANNAFORD, "THE INNER MAN," LYRIC

IRENE FENWICK "MARY'S ANKLE" BIJOU

FLOSSIE EVERETT BURLESQUE REVIEW COLUMBIA

OZA WALDROP "FRIEND MARTHA" BOOTH.

THE NEW PLAYS

THE new theatrical season will begin tomorrow. Some who respect tradition may protest that no season can begin until Labor Day has come and started the vacationists cityward, but less reverent souls will counter with the assertion that a week that produces four new plays and witnesses the reopening of half a dozen theatres cannot be ignored. Their case is strengthened by the fact that next week and the week after will have their quotas of new plays and that by the time the holiday that used to mark the birth of a season arrives about half of the playhouses will have resumed activities.

MARY'S ANKLE—*Tomorrow night at the Bijou.*

A farce comedy by May Tully, who is well known as an author of vaudeville sketches, will have the honor of being the first play of the season of 1917-18 in Manhattan. "Mary's Ankle" is in three acts and its story is described as a complicated honeymoon, with a Manhattan background. If the play entertains audiences large enough in size to make it profitable alike to author and producer, (the latter chances to be A. H. Woods,) nothing more will be demanded of the piece.

Irene Fenwick will be the featured player. The cast will include Walter Jones and Zelda Sears, who have contributed to the success of many a farce, also Bert Lytell, Mae Melville, Leo Donnelly, T. W. Gibson, Adelaide Prince, Barnett Parker, and William J. Morrisey.

The Bijou, it might be added for the convenience of those whose memory cannot keep up with the locations of the many new playhouses, is the theatre nearer Broadway of the two opened last Spring west of that theatre lane in Forty-fifth Street.

THE BURLESQUE REVIEW—*Tomorrow afternoon at the Columbia.*

The Columbia Theatre will begin its new season tomorrow afternoon with this new burlesque production, and, following its regular policy, will offer a new show each succeeding Monday. This playhouse is the head of the principal burlesque wheel of the country, so its offerings may be accepted as the best in this particular field of entertainment. In recent years the Columbia Amusement Company, which controls the theatres and shows of the circuit, has been making a commendable effort to elevate the brand of humor employed in these entertainments, and, while there are occasional infractions in spite of the rigid censorship observed, they are far less frequent than formerly. The principals of the show to be presented this week are Harry K. Morton, Danny Murphy, Harry O'Neal, Roy Peck, Zella Russell, and Flossie Everette.

The Olympic will also resume tomorrow, Pat White and company in "Casey at the Derby" and "The Hurly Burly Hotel" will be the attraction.

FRIEND MARTHA—*Tuesday night at the Booth.*

As the title indicates, this is a drama of Quaker life. It is by Edward Peple, whose best-known plays to date are "The Prince Chap," "The Littlest Rebel," and "A Pair of Sixes." "Friend Martha" was originally produced by Edgar MacGregor in Rochester, where he conducts a stock company during the Summer months, a year or more ago, and has been worked over from time to time in the provinces. The cast finally assembled for its metropolitan première includes Edmund Breese, Oza Waldrop, R. Leigh Denny, Lizzie Hudson Collier, Charles A. Stevenson, Helen Lowell, Sydney Greenstreet, Florence Edney, John L. Shine, and Wallace Erskine.

After a rhapsody about Mr. Peple's plays in general, the publicity man has this to say about this one in particular: "In his new play we are told that Mr. Peple dares to turn his back on the prevailing dramatic fashion. There is neither murder, robbery, nor seduction. There are no crooks, vampires, or detectives. There is no word of profanity or questionable meaning. And yet, paradoxical as it may seem, Mr. Peple is said to have written a good American play without one of these aids—in short, a regular play for regular people, which means that, if it is like other Peple plays, it should hold you, heart and mind, without violating your sense of decency or insulting your intelligence."

What could be fairer than that?

THE INNER MAN—*Wednesday night at the Lyric.*

Several years ago a drama presented in Yiddish in one of the playhouses of the east side attracted the attention of George Broadhurst, who adapted it and produced it in the Forty-eighth Street Theatre as "To-Day." The original author was Abraham Schomer, who is also the author of "The Inner Man," which will bring Wilton Lackaye back to the New York stage after a season's absence.

Mr. Lackaye will play the rôle of Devil Dick, an east side gangster who bullies, fights, and thieves for a living until one morning, fresh out of jail, he meets Sampson Werrington, a wealthy philanthropist, who extends to him the hand of honest friendship and engages him to assist the poor and uplift criminals. The regeneration of Devil Dick is said to be unfolded humorously, and instead of being a preachment play this dramatization of the doctrine Thomas Mott Osborne practiced at Sing Sing is said to be most amusing.

Mr. Lackaye's supporting company includes Arthur Lewis, Maude Hannaford, Julie Herne, Grace Henderson, Edna McCauley, Lilian Roth, Harry Davenport, Ray Royce, Frederick Esmelton, Charles White, Antonio Saler, Albert Prisco, George Rand, and Otto Schrader.

THE VERY IDEA—*Thursday night at the Astor.*

Richard Bennett, lately returned from San Francisco, where he appeared at the head of his own stock company in a répertoire of plays, and Ernest Truex, who recently ended a two years' engagement in "Very Good Eddie," will be seen in the principal rôles of this new comedy by William Le Baron, and will be jointly featured. It is essential to state this in the first paragraph, because both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Truex are stars, and, according to theatrical tradition, neither could afford to have the name of the other appear in larger type or be given greater prominence otherwise. Those in the cast whose contracts do not specify the order in which their names shall appear are William P. Carleton, Purnell Pratt, Dorothy Mackaye, Josephine Drake, Florence Oakley, Mabel Allan, and Ruth Collins.

This is Mr. Le Baron's first play without music. When he was just out of Columbia he and Deems Taylor wrote "The Echo," which was produced at the Globe. Since then he has written a number of vaudeville sketches, and is now collaborating with Victor Herbert on "Her Regiment," an operetta in which Carolina White and Donald Brian are to appear in the Fall. "The Very Idea" is said to depart from certain conventions of the stage. Its action passes in the home of the Goodhues in lower Fifth Avenue, and its story concerns the pursuit of a new boy by young Mr. Goodhue, a wealthy man of hobbies.

MY IRISH CINDERELLA—*Saturday afternoon at the Bronx Opera House.*

Cecil Spooner will begin a two weeks' engagement at the Bronx Opera House on this date in a new comedy in which she will play the rôle of an Irish girl whose name is Peg, and who goes to England, where she proves to be the heiress to the Earl of Lonsdale. The similarity to another Peg may end there. During the second week of her engagement, Miss Spooner will be seen in Catherine Chisholm Cushing's "Jerry," in the rôle originated by Billie Burke.

Dorothy Mackaye, Who Will Be Seen This Week in "The Very Idea."

The Lights, a club whose membership includes most of the stage folk who live in or near Freeport, L. I., will give an entertainment to-night at the Astor for the benefit of the clubhouse fund. The troupe has been cruising around Long Island the last week in their own motor boats, stopping at different resorts for nightly performances. Among those who will contribute to the program tonight will be Will Rogers, Frank Tinney, Wilton Lackaye, Clifton Crawford, Leon Errol, Raymond Hitchcock, Eddie Cantor, De Wolf Hopper, Hazel Dawn, Victor Moore, Richard Carle and Thomas A. Wise.

"Poor Butterflies" is the title of a new comedy that will be seen here this month, and in spite of the fact that John L. Golden, who wrote the words of "Poor Butterfly," last season's best seller among songs, is one of the producers, it is asserted that he did not choose the title but that it was selected by the play's author, Salisbury Field. Fred Niblo, who was last seen here in "Hit-the-Trail Holliday," will have one of the principal rôles, and others in the cast will be Ernest Lawford, Myrtle Tannehill, and Florence Shirley.

Some More Kultur.

Max Reinhardt has been touring Switzerland with one of his Berlin companies, and the correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt telegraphs this deliciously Teutonic bit to his paper:

> More and more does one see in the theatres those aspiring cosmopolitans who are not condemned to practice economy. They are deprived of their Bayreuth festivals; they lament the lack of the London season; they find the rationing of sugar and art in Paris to be a disturbance of the peace of their souls, and so they seek in Switzerland the only remnant of unadulterated art, which happily is still to be found in the world—the Reinhardt Theatre.

Although this will undoubtedly discourage the producers of America, Great Britain, France, and Russia, it seems best to reprint it so they may know their true position in the world of art.

FILM FLASHES

44TH STREET—Italian war pictures.

RIALTO—Douglas Fairbanks in "Down to Earth."

STRAND—Emily Stevens in "The Slacker."

81ST STREET—First half, Wilfred Lucas and Elda Millar in "The Food Gamblers"; second half, Olive Thomas in "An Even Break."

NEW YORK—Monday and Tuesday, Jane Grey in "The Fighting Chance," with daily feature change.

AMERICAN—First half, Neva Gerber in "Mr. Opp"; second half, Jane Grey in "The Fighting Chance."

CRITERION—Maciste in "The Warrior."

BROADWAY—Hazel Dawn in "The Lone Wolf."

GLOBE—"Jack and the Beanstalk."

TEN reels of motion pictures of Italy at war will be placed on exhibition this week at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The films were made by the Cinematographic Division of the Italian Army, and after being viséd by the Italian High Command were sent to this country for the use of the American War College at Washington, D. C. An exhibition of the pictures at the Pitt Theatre, Pittsburgh, however, aroused so much enthusiasm that it was determined to show them generally, with the idea of better acquainting the American public with the titanic part Italy is playing in the world war.

The films are said to give a graphic idea of the almost insurmountable difficulties with which the Italian armies have had to contend on their battlefront of more than 450 miles, a battlefront that is longer than the French, British, and Belgian fronts combined and whose trench lines, blasted for the most part out of solid rock, would stretch from New York to Salt Lake City if carefully ironed out.

Nigel Barrie, who was the despair of many a tangoist when dancing was in high favor as the stalwart partner of Joan Sawyer, has been engaged for one of the principal rôles in the picturization of Mary Roberts Rinehart's "Sub-Deb" stories, in which Marguerite Clark will be featured.

Embryo Mary Pickfords and Marguerite Clarks are thicker than blackberries in August. Their middle name is little Miss Legion. Not all of them express their soul's yearning so entertainingly as this little girl from Checotha, Okla., who wrote as follows to Jesse L. Lasky:

"Dear Friend: I am writing to know if I can be a movie. I want to, to be one so bad and I have a friend that wants to be a movie we are both twelve years old and in the seventh grade are mothers want us to be a movie and I want to be one. I have brown curly hair and blue eyes my friend has yellow curly hair and brown eyes we want to be a movie so bad and I hope you will let us be one we will come right away if you will let us be one. I love all the motion people and hope they will love me Ans right away. Your frind Dorothy Hampton."

Edward Everett Hale's famous story, "A Man Without a Country," has been converted into movie form by the Frohman Amusement Corporation and will be exhibited shortly on Broadway. Arnold Daly acted the rôle of Lieutenant Philip Nolan. The film was photographed under the direction of John W. Noble, and for some of the battle scenes more than 1,000 persons posed.

News that will surely be welcome to youngsters comes from the Fox studios to the effect that other photoplays based on fairy tales will follow "Jack and the Beanstalk," now being shown at the Globe. Among the other tales that will be included in the series are "Babes in the Wood," "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp," "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," and "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves." Palmer Cox's Brownies will people one film and the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas, "The Mikado" and "Pinafore," will form the basis of others.

The historian of the Fox office has been trying to trace the tale of "Jack and the Beanstalk" to its source. Apparently in the form it has been recited for many generations, he finds, it is English, for in the oldest prints the scenes are laid in the British Isles. While "Jack and the Beanstalk," as we know it, is an English tale, it is not difficult to trace its origin back to the dark ages of Chinese mythology, in which there is an oft-recurring tradition of the heaven tree that grew to a height far beyond the human vision and naturally held mysteries at the further end. This tradition was not confined to China, but existed in the folklore of various parts of the Far East.

It is supposed to have been brought to England by sailors in a more or less distorted form. While they were bringing stories of the heaven tree to England, caravans were taking it to Russia, and always there was the story of adventurous persons who, on climbing the tree, returned with great riches after many battles with giants and others who lived in the realm above.

After having once established itself as a tale worthy of printing, there have been no material changes. The earliest pamphlets give it substantially as millions of mothers repeat it to their children today.

"The Woman God Forgot" is the title of the photoplay for which Geraldine Farrar is now posing at the Lasky studios at Hollywood, Cal. It is a story of Aztec life, in which the historic character of Montezuma is introduced. The scenario was written by Jeanie Macpherson, author of Mary Pickford's last picture, "The Little American."

Clara Kimball Young and Lewis J. Selznick have settled their differences, and Miss Young has organized her own company, with which her former manager has no connection. She will make eight feature films a year for distribution through the Paramount-Artcrafts group. Work on the first picture, a screen version of "The Marionettes," has been begun in the Thanhouser studio at New Rochelle, and it will be completed next month. Miss Young will be seen in the rôle in which Alla Nazimova appeared when the play was acted at the Lyceum several years ago.

Pedro de Cordoba, who appeared with Geraldine Farrar in the first three films for which she posed, has been engaged as leading man for "Barbary Sheep," in which Elsie Ferguson will make her screen début. Mr. de Cordoba's rôle is that of Benchaalal, an officer of Algerian cavalry, violently infatuated with the wife of an English nobleman who neglects his wife for big game hunting.

Apparently Benjamin Chapin's physical resemblance to Abraham Lincoln is impressive in real life as well as on the screen. The actor who impersonated the emancipator for a series of motion pictures recently spoke at one of the meetings held to stimulate recruiting under the auspices of the Mid-Day Recruiting Committee, and he has received a letter of thanks from the committee, in which he is informed that the largest number of enlistments were received on that day. Well-known representatives of the legitimate stage, the bar, the ministry, finance, diplomacy, and medicine, not to mention John J. McGraw, were Mr. Chapin's rivals, and as many of them were mere eloquent speakers, his Lincoln make-up must have been peculiarly efficacious.

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

The funeral services of Sir Herbert Tree were private, in accordance with an expressed wish, and were attended only by members of the family and near relations. As a token of respect, His Majesty's Theatre was closed one evening, but at the request of Lady Tree and the executors it was not kept closed any longer for fear a clue to the date of the funeral might be furnished.

A correspondent, writing to The London Times, relates some amusing anecdotes about Tree. "His brain was always so busy, his body so active," he wrote, "that he often appeared abstracted and absent-minded. There is the great story of Tree and the cabman. He used to live at Chiswick, and left His Majesty's late one night and walked up the Haymarket. In Piccadilly he found a hansom, and getting in, bade the cabman 'drive on.' So they reached Hyde Park corner. The cabman asked, 'Where to, Sir?' Tree replied, 'Drive on.' At Hammersmith Broadway the cabman inquired again: 'Where to, Sir?' And Tree, awakening from a flight of imagination, answered him with the angry rejoinder: 'Why should I tell a man like you where my beautiful home is?' It was of this story that he himself said: 'If it is not true, it ought to be.' He would sometimes say the most amusing things and point them with epigram, or fun, or light satire. To an interviewer, who had been forestalled by a rival, he said: 'That man—has taken your bread—out of my mouth.' His parties at the theatre were often distinguished by the wittiest talkers in London."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Play	Playhouse	Premier
Turn to the Right	Gaiety	Aug. 17
The Man Who Came Back	Playhouse	Sept. 2
The Thirteenth Chair	48th Street	Nov. 20
Oh, Boy!	Princess	Feb. 18
The Passing Show of 1917	Winter Garden	April 26
Hitchy-Koo	Cohan & Harris	June 7
Ziegfeld Follies	New Amsterdam	June 12

WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

SOME 5,000,000 New Yorkers, more or less, suffered as a result of the terrific heat last week, but few had more reason to suffer than the players engaged in performances or rehearsals. There are few hotter places above the earth's surface than a stage in action, for the ventilation is apt to be faulty, and to the heat of the atmosphere is added that from the batteries of lights.

The audiences were oblivious to the fact, but on the hottest nights of last week the heat played havoc with the personnel of the "Follies" and the Winter Garden revue. In each of these shows there are large choruses of girls who have to make many costume changes during the course of a performance. Under the most favorable circumstances these consume considerable physical energy, and in torrid weather they are particularly trying. As many as six young women in each revue succumbed to the heat and were unable to continue during certain performances. At the Manhattan Opera House several companies were rehearsing simultaneously, and so many of the players were overcome by the heat that a doctor was finally summoned to remain on hand to revive them as they dropped out.

Mr. Broadhurst will be more active this season than he has been in recent years. He has leased the new theatre being built by the Shuberts west of the playhouse that bears their name and adjoining the new one acquired by Arthur Hopkins. As already announced, William Faversham will dedicate the theatre with Dion Calthrop's "The Old Country," but at the conclusion of Mr. Faversham's engagement Mr. Broadhurst will assume active direction and will produce his own plays or dramas whose rights he owns. In addition to his productions on this stage Mr. Broadhurst will revive his old farce, "What Happened to Jones," in revised form, at the Forty-eighth Street, in which he has an interest.

The Broadhurst Theatre, as it will be known, will develop a structural device frequently used in theatre auditoriums for regulating the seating capacity. The maximum capacity is 1,200 seats, and by removing rows of seats at the rear of the orchestra floor and shifting a movable barricade that divides the auditorium from the promenade the number of seats may be diminished. For musical plays and certain types of drama the full capacity will, of course, be utilized, but for more intimate entertainments fewer seats may be needed for the maximum effectiveness. The orchestra pit can also be covered over and seats superimposed, thus adding to the intimate atmosphere, while an adjustable proscenium opening will make possible a stage varying in size to suit the auditorium.

When Mrs. Fiske decided a week or two ago to come under the direction of George C. Tyler, tentative plans which had been made for her by her former managers went a-gley. She was to have made a tour to the Pacific Coast in "Erstwhile Susan." Henrietta Crosman has been selected as the actress best qualified to follow her in the rôle of the eccentric teacher of elocution who disrupted a Pennsylvania household "over by Reading," and will take up the part next month. It is whispered that in "The Belle," her new play, Mrs. Fiske will have the rôle of a Southern woman who by force of circumstances is still unmarried at the age of thirty-nine despite her great personal charm. The piece concerns itself with her great romance, a love affair which develops under most unusual circumstances and which progresses in a manner that permits of an opportunity for brilliant high comedy acting. The rôle is said to be totally dissimilar to any in which Mrs. Fiske has ever been seen.

The Washington Square Players may not resume activities until their regular season begins in October. The scorching weather of the last two weeks so discouraged Edward Goodman, managing director of the organization, that he determined to rent the Comedy during the first weeks of the season, if possible. He began by booking Adolf Bolm and his "Intimate Ballet" for next week. Mr. Bolm, who was one of the principals of the Ballet Russe company, has Roshanara, Ratan Devi, and Michio Itow as his associates. Of course, if no other desirable tenants are forthcoming the Players will give a preliminary season just as they did last year. If they do this their first offering will be a program made up of two musical comedies, one of them an adaptation of one of the playlets in the répertoire of the group. This will be the Players' first venture in the musical field.

When Laurette Taylor appears, late in September, in the urbanized Liberty Theatre, the decorative scheme of the lobby will embrace a series of panels filled with a most unusual set of pictures of this clever actress. Last Spring Miss Taylor became interested in a unique scheme which was proposed to her and devoted her leisure time for a whole week to carrying it out. The idea was to have a composite drawing of her made by a half dozen of the leading black and white artists of this country. Alonzo Kimball started the drawing, making a lifesized head and shoulders picture, complete in every detail. This drawing was then taken to Howard Chandler Christy, for whom Miss Taylor next sat. Mr. Christy changed the picture to conform to his impression of the actress. The picture was then passed in turn to C. Allen Gilbert, Penryn Stanlaws, and Clarence Underwood, each of whom made alterations in conformance with his notion of Miss Taylor's somewhat elusive charm. Everett Shinn completed the drawing. After each artist had finished his work, a photograph was taken of the picture showing its progressive change. Enlargements of these photographs and a reproduction of the finished drawing, bearing the signatures of all six of the artists, will be displayed in the Liberty lobby. Each is a distinctive portrait of Miss Taylor, though all of them are the same picture.

VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF THE REVUE

By WALTER J. KINGSLEY.

SCENE—Any first-class vaudeville theatre.

Actor—"They's a scout out front. Better jaz the act up tonight. Maybe they're here to ketch us."

Soubrette—"The puming frog says he seen Lee and Flo askin' for duckets out front. I guess the scouts has found a live one for 'em. Wish they'd make me."

Manager—"I wonder what act they're after now. We can't pull anything new that these legit managers don't try and gyp us out of for some bum musical show. SOME nerve to ask for a free ride in and then grab the actors."

No, fearsome reader, the scouts referred to are not warlike. They are the alert young men with a nose for news of clever folk in vaudeville seeking fresh talent in the two-a-day for the producing managers of the legitimate. The "scout" is a well-known figure of the last few years on Broadway. He goes to all kinds of show shops, big and little, East Side, West Side, and all around the town, looking for "live ones," for personalities, for voices, for comedians and dancers.

One never sees, witnesses, or hears an act in vaudeville, but always "ketches" it. No artist is entitled to the high praise of being called a "performer" who would ask you other than to "ketch" his act at some theatre or other. And the manager or agent must airily reply, "I'll 'ketch' you at the Royal." To "jaz" an act up is to play it on high speed, to add comedy and pep. Always when the artists back stage hear that scouts are out front, or producing managers, they agree to "jaz" the acts for their benefit.

Vaudeville is the great recruiting field for the legitimate today, but like the ocean it never runs dry. Big time vaudeville as organized into the United Booking Offices, an organization which has been called the "National City Bank of Vaudeville," has its own highly efficient intelligence department that covers the theatre of the world. Just now the vaudeville scouts are restricted to America and England, but in times of peace vaudeville theatres everywhere and the legitimate houses as well are reviewed by hawk-eyed experts seeking new figures to exploit. Here in New York the U. B. O. men visit every entertainment in the city, including the smallest variety theatres, picture houses that play acts, cabarets, club entertainments, and the like, seeking, always seeking, new talent to develop and exploit for the first class houses. Scores of acts have been found in this way working for a pittance and often unaware of their own excellence. Detailed reports are made on each act and these are filed in the U. B. O. offices. The observer states definitely what he thinks of the fitness of the artists observed for Class A houses. Then, too, the legitimate stage is reviewed for artist folk who would be drawing cards in sketches, or song recitals, or comedy, or any of the many ways in which folk entertain in vaudeville.

Big time vaudeville under the guidance of A. Paul Keith and E. F. Albee is ever on the lookout for new acts. Almost every morning ambitious artists are "tried out" at the Palace before a hand-picked audience of booking experts, while others are given try-out time at the small suburban theatres in the metropolitan district, and trained observers go to review them. Few acts are at their best in an empty theatre, and the majority, as a result, prefer playing to an audience in Yonkers, Jersey City, or some other neighboring town. Magnetism, personal charm, and individual attractiveness are the qualities that most draw the attention of the vaudeville magnates. Technical excellence runs a close second to that mysterious undefinable quality of likeableness.

On the other hand, vaudeville having secured good acts is on its mettle to guard them from producers who have the advantage of seeing artists in action before big-time audiences, and of judging them by applause results. When the producer steals an act he knows just what he is getting, but the vaudeville man can never be quite sure that the "find" from a concert hall on the upper east side will not turn out to be a hopeless "hick." The "find" has to enter a new world, but the established act is all "set" for musical comedy or play.

There is one consolation in the fact that the vaudeville folk almost always return to the two-a-day. Sometimes they come back apologetically after their show has failed or they have fallen down themselves, but as a rule they seek booking at increased salaries on the ground that Jake and Lee featured them at the Winter Garden, or Flo let them do their specialty on the Roof, or C. B. D. used them in the big scene. Vaudeville welcomes them home again, for the magnates are forgiving souls and hate to see merit idle. This season more than one hundred acts have been taken from big time vaudeville by producing managers, but vaudeville bills are better than ever because the U. B. O. high command has seen to it that new acts of high quality were brought into the game. The defection of standard acts to legitimate only makes the vaudeville managers keener in their search for new material, and a good new act is always to be preferred to a good old one.

As a rule the vaudeville artist is so flattered at being asked into $2 company that he or she takes much less than his or her two-a-day income. They argue that they acquire prestige and get a long engagement if they are lucky, but as was remarked before, they invariably boost the ante thereafter for variety employers.

Week before last at the Palace two acts made pronounced comedy hits. They were just as good a year ago, but appearance at the Palace determined the scouts and the managers to sign them up. Doyle and Dixon left vaudeville for Dillingham musical comedy and then returned for a few weeks this Summer. Now they are to be featured in "Chin-Chin." Al H. Woods had Florence Moore on his waiting list for four years before he found an ad lib rôle for her comedy style. He has it now in "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath," in which she is almost too funny to be true. Conroy and Lemaire ran away to the Winter Garden and so did the inimitable Chick Sale and the effervescent Dooley and Rugle. Grace Fisher sang for the Shuberts and Fanny Brice deserted to Ziegfeld along with W. C. Fields, and Bernard Granville. But they all come back just as the inimitable Nora Bayes did and the unique Eva Tanguay. Here is a list of acts recently taken from vaudeville to bolster up musical comedies and plays:

Rock and White, Grace La Rue, George Moore, Irene Bordoni, Florence Ames and Adelaide Winthrop, a "Rubeville" company—with Raymond Hitchcock in "Hitchy-Koo."

The Dolly Sisters, Florence Moore, Clark and Bergman, Robert Emmet Keane, Allan Dinehart—with Al H. Woods.

Dave Ferguson, Joseph Santley, Ivy Sawyer, and Luckett and Brown—with Comstock & Gest.

Leo Carillo, Charlotte Greenwood, and Sidney Grant, Skelly and Svain, Dainty Marie, Flanagan and Edwards, Al Gerard, the Three Dufor Boys, Belle Arline, Ergotti Lilliputians, Lillian Boardman, Trixie Friganza, Gladys Lockwood, Cunningham and Clements, Hartley and Wells, Cecil Cunningham, Bob Albright, Tyler Brooke, Amelia Stone and Armand Kalisz—with Oliver Morosco, who backs the judgment of vaudeville audiences rather than his own.

Brice and King, George White and Emma Haig—with the new Century show which is also in the market for Conroy and Lemaire, Bankoff and Girlie and other good acts.

Claire Rochester and a number of unannounced acts with the new Hippodrome show.

Eddie Cantor, Officer Vokes and Don, Fred Heider, Hans Wilson, Fannie Brice, Walton and Delburg, W. C. Fields—with the Ziegfeld "Follies of 1917."

Doyle and Dixon, Six Brown Brothers, Charlotte Parry, Octavia Broske—with C. B. Dillingham.

T. Roy Barnes, Aveling and Lloyd, Clara Howard, Dooley and Rugel, Kerr and Weston, McIntyre and Heath, Adele Rowland, Frankie Fay, the Sarrocks, Leo Beers, Willie Weston, Sylvia Judson, Marion Murray, Forrest Huff, Fritzi von Busing, and Henry Lewis—with the Shuberts.

Billy B. Van, Hattie Burks, Bernard Granville, Zoe Barnett, Thomas Richards—with Klaw & Erlanger.

Howard Langford, Clarence Nordstrom, Ruby Norton, Carl McCullough and Kitty Flynn—with Arthur Hammerstein.

Louise Dresser—with Henry W. Savage.

Andrew Toombes—with Cohan & Harris.

Carter De Haven and Flora Parker, Bronson and Baldwin—with Weber & Anderson.

Lew Dockstader—a possibility with Plohn & Levy.

Besides these Mildred Richardson, Kay Kendall, Winona Winter, and others are negotiating for legitimate rôles.

Practically all of these acts will return to vaudeville, and some will be improved and polished off, while others will have gone back. Many whose shows do not go out until late in the season will play vaudeville dates until rehearsal time. As many more will find themselves "flat" as a result of failures and will come hurrying back to the safe financial fold of Messrs. Keith and Albee. When one reads the fairly complete list above it is startling to realize how much musical comedy, revue, and farce producers rely on vaudeville for their "sure-fire" comedy. Rarely does a standard variety act "flip" in the legitimate. Some go so well that they remain for years in the two-dollar houses, celebrated instances being Al Jolson, Ethel Levy, Howard and Howard, Irene Franklin, and Burt Green. Elsie Janis does return every Summer for a few weeks.

But after reading all these names comes the thought that there are acts that vaudeville does not let slip. Such, for instance, the Kouns Sisters, those remarkably gifted young women whose soprano singing took the Palace by storm recently. Producers came aflocking and offered them wonderful inducements, but the vaudeville magnates, realizing that here was a unique and not-to-be-duplicated feature, met every offer, and the Misses Kouns remain in the two-a-day. Vaudeville holds on to Nan Halperin, who is a great box office attraction, and ever so many more are held under long contracts. Despite the big drive of the producers on vaudeville material, the outlook for the coming season is the brightest in the history of variety. It may be necessary some day to tie acts up with a non-legitimate jumping clause, but that time has not arrived, for the two-a-day is grabbing clever new material faster than its developed acts are stolen.

DANCES OF THE EAST.

Bolm, Itow, Ratan Devi, Roshanara, Start Extraordinary Tour

Forty dancers make up the ballet assembled by Adolf Bolm, formerly of the Diaghileff troupe, for a tour with such other leading artists as Roshanara and Ratan Devi, interpreters of India, and Michio Itow of Japan. The unusual organization has been in rehearsal under Bolm's direction for the last month. A novelty of the entertainment will be the "Danse Macabre," to Saint-Saëns's music, and another an Assyrian dance, with musical setting by Alexander Maloof.

There are Japanese numbers which present a difficulty of musical adaptation, but for which Charles T. Griffes has arranged special scores, and a symphonic orchestra will play these under the direction of Marcel Ansotte. The stage decorations are by Livingston Platt, and costumes from the studio of Mahieu & Co., after designs by Willy Pogany.

The company will open in Atlantic City today, and play Washington later in the week. After six nights in New York at the Comedy Theatre, beginning Aug. 13, the organization will also visit Saratoga, Bar Harbor, Newport, and points on Long Island, the proceeds of the tour going to various war charities.

The patronesses are: Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Elsa Maxwell, Maria de Barril, Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, Mrs. Alexander Pratt, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. Walter Maynard, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

More Summer Concerts.

A concert of Jewish folk music by the Columbia Summer Session Menorah is announced next Thursday evening at Earle Hall, on the university campus, where admission is by card only.

Washington Square has a "People's Sing" today at 4 o'clock. Italian folksongs, American airs and band numbers, led by Salvatore Minichini, Umberto Veschi, and Dr. A. L. Hood.

The last concert by Franz Kaltenborn and his orchestra, provided by gift of Elkan Naumburg, will take place in Central Park on the evening of Monday, Sept. 3, which is Labor Day.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

There seems to be some doubt as to whether there will be any German drama in Manhattan this season. When the United States entered the war German companies were playing at both the Irving Place and Yorkville Deutsches Theatres, and, while they had been moderately successful during the earlier part of the season, there was a perceptible drop in the size and enthusiasm of their audiences after the war declaration. Rudolf Christians, director of the Irving Place, is out of the city for the Summer; but it is said he is contemplating a season for his German company at the Irving Place. If there is such a season, the répertoire will have to be revised and the war dramas in which the Teutons were invariably the heroes, which were features of the company's offerings during the first years of the war, will have to be eliminated. There will be German opera at the Metropolitan next Winter, and there is no reason why German drama should not be presented. One of the possibilities of the Irving Place season is the presentation of Otto Goritz's operetta, "Der Suaz Papa," with the Metropolitan tenor in the principal rôle.

VARIETY HEADLINERS.

PALACE—The Dolly Sisters, Leona La Mar, "the girl with a thousand eyes"; Winston's water lions and nymphs, Cecil Cunningham, Hassard Short and company in "The Ruby Ray."

RIVERSIDE—Stella Mayhew and Billy Taylor, Albertina Rasch and her ballet, Charles Withers in a bucolic sketch, Dooley and Sales.

ROYAL—Harry Green and company in "The Cherry Tree," Donahue and Steward, Doyle and Gillen, Burt Johnson and company.

NEW BRIGHTON—Elsie Janis in a program of impersonations, Carmela and Rosa Ponzillo, sopranos; Joseph Towle, Jim Toney and Anna Norman in "You Know What I Mean."

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MACK SENNET KEYSTONE COMEDY "She needed a Doctor"

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3d ANNUAL CRUISE OF "THE LIGHTS" BIG SHOW. BIG STARS.
VAUDEVILLE, MUSICAL COMEDY, MINSTRELSY, FARCE, DRAMA, ETC. THE FOLLOWING WILL APPEAR:
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23d St. Nr. 6th Av. TEN GREAT FEATURES VAUDEVILLE & PHOTO PLAYS. All New Every Mon. & Thurs. Prices 5c, 10c, 15c
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DEMOCRACY'S BIG STRIDES FORWARD DURING THE WAR

President Emeritus of Harvard Reviews the Situation in the Warring Nations and Points Out the Principal Lessons Which the Conflict Has Taught Mankind.

By Charles W. Eliot,
President Emeritus of Harvard.

IN a few weeks or months the American people will begin to sacrifice their sons by the thousand in the most savage and cruel war that has ever been waged. They have already begun to expand the savings of generations on preparations for fighting and destruction, and they have stopped innumerable forms of expenditure which contributed to their welfare and that of their descendants. Under these circumstances it is fitting that the voters and their political leaders review the war situation as it stands today, and take account of the gains for human liberty and the democratic form of government which have already been secured.

The principal features of the war situation are as follows:

(1) The two principal contestants—the Central Monarchies and the Entente Allies—have demonstrated that each can hold the other in trench warfare; so that no considerable, well-defended areas can be conquered by either party. In open country where the means of communication are scanty or difficult each can successfully come back against the other after defeat or withdrawal, and neither side when occupying new territory has thus far been able to disarm or extinguish the opposing army. The Belgian, Serbian, and Rumanian armies are still on foot in large numbers, and no considerable body of German or Austro-Hungarian troops has thus far been forced to surrender. In three years neither side has won a military victory in the old sense. There has been no Austerlitz, or Waterloo, or Sedan, or Yorktown; and there is not likely to be. In this sense, President Wilson was right when he used the ambiguous phrase "peace without victory." It has been a war without victory on land and without any victory on sea of the Nelson sort.

(2) Industrial and financial strength having been proved necessary to the acquisition and maintenance of great military power, it appears that the manufacturing nations are the only ones that can endure long wars; because they alone can create and maintain inexhaustible supplies of munitions and of the modern means of rapid transportation on land and water for both men and supplies. An agricultural or pastoral people engaged in serious war will require the aid of a manufacturing people. Hence, ultimate success in war will go to the side which has been made wealthiest and strongest by successful commerce, agriculture, mining, and manufacturing; provided that this wealth and these industrial achievements have not impaired the public morality and energy.

(3) The success of Great Britain and France in developing under the most trying circumstances a greater efficiency than that of Germany in the manufactures indispensable to modern war has settled the question whether despotically ruled peoples have an advantage over free peoples in warfare in which every resource of modern science is utilized, and settled it in favor of the freer.

(4) The war has also proved already that violations of treaties on the ground of military necessity and oppressive exactions on the population remaining in conquered territory do not profit the conqueror in the present state of the civilized world, except as he appropriates for immediate use machinery, fuel, foods, and raw material, but on the contrary are disastrous to him and his cause. In other words, the war has proved that the moral and physical forces which can be rallied to the side of international justice are sufficient to make acts of international injustice inexpedient and unprofitable.

(5) It clearly appears that all the nations of Europe now recognized as such can command the services in proper proportion to their population of soldiers who are robust, brave, and patriotic, and that there is no nation in Europe so degenerate morally or physically that a strong and healthy nation may rightfully seize it and govern it for its own good. Both sides exhibit full capacity for acquiring the skill needed to use artillery, airplanes, telephones, photographs, and motor trucks; and all are capable of hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets, swords, knives, and hand grenades. The primitive savage with all his hunting and fighting instincts reappears today in civilized white men as well as in Turks, Turcos, and Gurkhas.

(6) As the war has gone on the conviction has gradually penetrated all the Governments and peoples concerned that the redressing of three great international wrongdoings must be included in any terms of settlement which are to have a fair chance of leading to durable peace. These wrongs are the partition of Poland, (1772,) the wresting of Alsace-Lorraine from France by Germany, (1871,) accompanied by an attempt to "bleed France white," and the Treaty of Berlin, (1878,) which outraged Russia and planted seeds of fierce discord among the Balkan peoples. All thinking people have come to understand that no permanent peace for Europe or any relief from competitive armaments can be obtained without disinfecting these festering sores. And yet this disinfection cannot but prove a very difficult task.

(7) The war has greatly strengthened the conviction, held by most publicists who have had occasion to consider the causes of grave international disputes, that the peace of the world would be much more secure if nations which possess few ports or none could obtain, under firm international conventions, free access to the seas and oceans through the territories and ports of other nations. An interior country, like Serbia, or a great interior sub-arctic region like the Russian empire or Canada needs for its own free life and growth access to the seas and oceans through the ports of other countries, if it has few or none of its own. For the full enjoyment of such rights durable peace is necessary. Remove from the European world, or the whole world, the apprehension of war, and the dread that an insular population, or a population confined within an interior area, naturally feels lest it be deprived of an adequate supply of foods or raw materials, and a principal cause of war would be removed. The Germans' dread of such compression and such deprivation, coupled with an extraordinary belief in the superiority of German civilization to every other civilization, seems to have been the underlying cause of the present war.

(8) Although the strength and endurance of the belligerents are by no means exhausted, there is a new disposition to speculate and talk about peace ever since President Wilson requested the Central Monarchies on the one side and the Entente Allies on the other to state the terms on which they would consent to make peace. Although the two parties are still wide apart in regard to the preliminary terms or conditions on which negotiations for peace might be opened, and although the present condition of Russia has raised new hopes in the minds of the German oligarchy, the disposition of the several Governments to talk about terms of peace is an important feature of the present situation. It is supported, if not induced, by the state of mind among the soldiers of all the nations at war. It will be a dire calamity for the human race if peace negotiations are opened before the Central Monarchies publicly repent of the invasion of Serbia, the violation of the neutrality treaties on behalf of Belgium, the sinking of the Lusitania, and the Prussian-Turkish treatment of noncombatants.

Two new implements of warfare have been developed during the war—the airplane and the submarine; but the capacities of neither for destruction have been fully revealed. Both violate in practice—by necessity—most of the rules which international law has tried to establish for the protection of noncombatants and the mitigation of the horrors of war. Those who use them require singular skill, courage, and endurance; but neither mercy nor chivalry can often influence their deeds. Those, too, whose duty is to destroy either airplanes or submarines must do so without the least regard to their human occupants. The submarine forces on everybody, assailant or defendant, the policy of killing at sight. Drown or choke your adversary without giving any chance of escape. Take no prisoners. These policies or methods are not yet publicly and avowedly adopted on land. The airplane involves single combat, or combat in small groups, under very dangerous conditions for both parties, and with little chance to surrender for either side. It is kill or be killed. "Bombing" by airplanes means miscellaneous destruction of life and property without taking good aim. This kind of warfare is peculiarly revolting, in spite of the extraordinary bravery and fortitude of the men who engage in it. The use made of submarines by Germany proves that during war à l'outrance between great powers neutrals have no protection against being sunk while passing between neutral ports. This is a new barbarity in war. All nations with exterior trade are interested in determining now, if possible, the future of the submarine.

Such is the formidable scene in which the American people are about to become one of the principal actors. As they enter on this fearful task they can reasonably draw inspiration and hope from the great gains for liberty and democracy which have been already achieved through the war.

The war has brought about extraordinary progress for democracy in Europe, especially in Great Britain and Russia. In Great Britain the gains of democracy within three years have been much more considerable than in all the hundred years previous. They have taken effect chiefly in the executive branch of the Government, including the army and navy, but also in the legislative; and the gains seem likely to be permanent. Three years ago no one familiar with the conditions of public life in Great Britain would have believed that three men with the antecedents of Kitchener, Bonar Law, and Lloyd George could exercise supreme powers in the civil government during the greatest crisis in British history, or that a democratic, extemporized British army could succeed to the former aristocratic regular army, and fight better. After ten days' discussion the House of Commons lately adopted by a vote of eight to one a large measure of suffrage reform under the title of "Representation of the People Bill." In Russia, the coup d'état was a sudden act and premature, but long foretold in the growing strength and capacity for local government of the provincial and municipal councils, and in the increasing activity in large business of the co-operative societies. It is as yet impossible to tell whether the inexperienced Russian democracy will or will not prove itself capable of establishing at this first effort a firm and efficient Government in a democratic form; but the revolution has already accomplished much preliminary work toward that end, and it is almost impossible to believe that the Czardom, or anything like it, can be reproduced in Russia, or that the landed nobility and the permanent official class, both military and civil, can regain the power they have lost.

It is equally difficult to believe that the professional, commercial, and manufacturing classes which have now assumed political leadership with strong support from large portions of the agricultural class will be compelled to resign it to labor agitators, socialistic extremists, or disciples of Tolstoy. The United States, believing that Russia will no more return to a Romanoff Czar than France to a Bourbon King, is co-operating with the Provisional Government in every possible way—with its money, supplies, and engineering experience and with its practice in political and religious liberty and its hearty sympathy. Such co-operation between two huge democracies augurs well for the future safety of democracy throughout the world. The unexampled experiment which the mission to Russia from the United States has had in hand is one of extraordinary interest; for it is an effort on the part of a people long accustomed to public liberty to help a multitudinous people with no experience of political freedom and but lately escaped from serfdom to establish in wartime a firm and effective republican Government.

It is an immense permanent gain for democracy that the democratic Governments of Great Britain and France have proved themselves capable of great efficiency in time of war. Comparative study of democratic and autocratic Governments during the last 130 years has revealed the fact that in times of peace democratic Governments are not so effective as autocratic Governments can sometimes be in promoting the physical welfare of the people governed. Germany had cleaner and better ordered cities, more effective vocational schools, and better sanitary and medical supervision than any democratic Government in Europe or America could show; so that many people doubted whether a democratic Government could develop as much efficiency in war as an autocratic Government. But both Great Britain and France have already exhibited, and the United States is about to exhibit, a greater efficiency in war and in the industries that support war than Germany or any other autocratic Government has ever attained.

The war has also proved that free peoples, in which financial and industrial corporate management has been largely developed, and many citizens possess a high degree of personal initiative and energy in their daily work, can outdo in industrial productiveness any peoples that are autocratically governed. The free peoples may start far in the rear when war breaks out; but in a year or two they will catch up with and surpass their autocratically governed opponents. This is a demonstration of high importance to the democracies of the future, as well as of great significance in regard to the outcome of the present war, for these methods of democratic society, which are quite independent of Government processes, are prime sources of democratic efficiency.

It has also been proved that democratic armies fight better than armies aristocratically organized and autocratically governed; or, in other words, that the armies of nations in which the mass of the people determine legislation, elect their public servants, and settle questions of peace and war, fight better than the armies of an autocrat who rules by right of birth and by commission from the Almighty. The obedient, submissive soldier who always acts under orders without personal initiative or intelligent comprehension of his immediate task is outclassed by the independent soldier who possesses personal initiative, and is capable of understanding both the ultimate purpose of the fighting and the immediate object of the movement in which he is to take part. The soldier who is to take effective part in trench warfare must be capable of fighting intelligently and persistently without seeing or hearing an officer, or even a noncommissioned officer, during the actual charge. The great war has developed in the democratic countries a new and more effective kind of private soldier and a new and more effective kind of officer; and in producing these better kinds of soldier and officer a democracy has a great and permanent advantage over an autocracy.

The war and Germany's elaborate preparation for it have proved beyond all doubt that no reliance for the peace of the world can be placed on any of the Utopian schemes which for centuries have been from time to time announced as sure methods of preventing war and leaving mankind free to advance, unafraid and at ease, on peaceful paths of gradual political, industrial, and social development. Discussions of world Parliaments, world public opinion, world courts, vast leagues to prevent war, societies of nations, and schemes to reform the world through improved methods of education and improved international law, were never so rife as in the twenty years before the present war broke out. No one of these schemes has even approached fulfilment, or, indeed, definite formulation; but the two Hague Conferences, although they were in many respects disappointing, had persuaded some people inclined to political and philanthropic speculation that the time was near when international law and international organization could prevent international war without the use of force.

All these plans and hopes were completely defeated by the outbreak of the present war; and they will remain defeated and powerless so long as a single strong nation in Europe adheres to the principles and practices of autocratic government allied with a large class of professional soldiers. The same may be said of the official religions which prevail among the various belligerents today. No one of the national churches or religious institutions concerned—Buddhist, Greek, Roman, Mohammedan, or Protestant—has shown the least capacity to obstruct or condemn the long and elaborate preparation for war by Germany, or to oppose the unchristian philosophy concerning the State which justified that preparation, or to prevent the outbreak of the war, or to mitigate its unexampled ferocity. It is a large gain for humanity to have learned, once for all, that no inchoate international organization and no instituted religion or established church can be depended on to secure to the civilized world of today an enduring peace and to all nations a rightful liberty. Peace, liberty, and justice must be secured by practicable measures of obvious immediate serviceableness. The world in agony is in no mood for remote goals or vast and hazy imaginings; it will take the one step which seems feasible and be satisfied with that. It will be a martial step; but its goal will be human brotherhood.

The war has also demonstrated that the progress of mankind in knowledge of nature and its laws, and in skill in utilizing those laws and the material resources of the earth to human advantage will not prevent war, and do not necessarily tend to the preservation of peace. The chemical and physical inventions of the last hundred and fifty years have made the present war infinitely more destructive and horrible than any earlier war, and indeed seem to be partly accountable for the extreme ferocity with which war has been conducted in Europe and the Near East for three years. The world has learned that the same scientific discoveries and industrial inventions which make the average lot of mankind freer and happier in peace times are capabale of making that lot supremely wretched in war times; because they increase frightfully the destructiveness of war. The nations, therefore, must not depend on any Utopian theories, or any ecclesiastical institutions, or any progress in literature, science, and the arts to defend them in the future from catastrophes and miseries such as the civilized world is now enduring. The means of securing peace hereafter will be simple and practicable, because based on experience in the present war, and efficacious, because supported by an overwhelming peace-preserving international force.

The war has brought into high relief the accummulated wealth of Great Britain, and the extraordinary variety and multiplicity of its financial, industrial, and commercial resources. One legitimate inference from this marvelous strength of Great Britain is that free trade, which has been for many years the policy of Great Britain, and of Great Britain alone in all the world, is the policy most likely to make a manufacturing and commercial nation rich and powerful; partly because free trade best develops international commerce and so supports in the best way national banking and manufacturing, but also because free trade stimulates enterprise, invention, and resourcefulness in the individual business man, encourages him to send his sons all over the world in search of trade or a salary, and prevents him from seeking in his own business an enfeebling protection and furtherance from his Government. The war has also demonstrated to both labor and capital in the United States that eager foreign markets are highly desirable in addition to the home market; because they make all business broader, larger, and steadier. It will be a great gain if it teaches all the manufacturing nations of the world not to build about their own people tariff walls, but to trust for success within each nation to its own industrial genius and peculiar resources, and to freedom of trade.

The experience of the British Government during the last two years in increasing the production of many of the national industries, especially of shipbuilding, mining, and the manufacture of munitions and other army and navy supplies, and in applying all possible means of transportation by land and sea and in the air to the uses of war, has taught several important lessons concerning the promotion of national productiveness and general industrial efficiency, which are going to be quite as significant when peace comes as they have been during the active warfare. The best of these lessons are:

1. Adequate production in manufacturing industries cannot be brought about or maintained without the abandonment of the doctrine of limited output, a doctrine long carried into practice by some important labor organizations.

2. Production can be greatly increased by using the machinery of industrial plants continuously, with three shifts of workers per day.

3. No considerable or durable enlargement of production can be brought about by lengthening the hours of daily employment for the individual workman beyond the limit of eight or nine hours to which he is habituated.

4. A large increase of production for the same expenditure on labor can be brought about by giving the skilled workmen abundant assistance from semi-skilled and unskilled men and women. The war has brought about great changes in this respect in many British industries—widespread changes, grouped under the name of "dilution of labor." The rules of British trade unions which are inconsistent with this dilution of labor have been in the main abandoned for the time being.

5. The fact that large numbers of women have successfully replaced men in numerous British employments since the war began has had an immediate effect in inducing employers, whether Governmental or private, to pay more attention than ever before to the conservation of human bodily energy through the avoidance of accidents, fatigue, and sickness; and this greater attention to good conditions of labor has proved to be a measure of sound economy.

These five lessons are of high and enduring value to civilized society. They promise increased productiveness the world over in times of peace, which in turn promises greater freedom and comfort for the human race through larger earnings by the lower-paid laborers and steadier work for all, with lower prices for both necessaries and luxuries. These enduring gains for civilization have been achieved under the incitements of a savage war waged on an unprecedented scale.

Again, the cordial and intimate co-operation of Great Britain, France, and the United States which the war has brought about is an immense and permanent gain for civilization. In war against Germany, Great Britain, France, and the United States have common objects which are fundamental. President Wilson has expressed with utmost clearness one of these common objects: "The world must be made safe for democracy." That safety can be promptly secured in only one way—through the effective action of a league of nations which are accustomed to political liberty, and have become competent through recent experience to act together faithfully and persistently in the use of their combined resources and forces for common objects. As President Wilson has more than once said, the peace of the world must rest on the sure foundations of political liberty, well organized in experienced national Governments. Great Britain and the United States are experienced and stable democracies; and France, though comparatively inexperienced in party government, has fairly earned that title through forty-seven years of orderly control by a National Assembly, the last three years having been years of highly successful, defensive war under the most formidable conditions.

All three of these nations are fighting now in order that the world "under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth"; and all three peoples accept this definition of righteous government which Lincoln gave incidentally in the last sentence of his Gettysburg address. No one of these three nations entertains Utopian schemes of government or social structure, or aims at theoretical perfections. All three know that progress in liberty must be step by step, by discussing and meeting every year, so far as is possible, the community's new needs and desires, by increasing every year public reliance on publicity and free discussion, and always proceeding by the method of compromise and gradual adjustment of old conditions to new aspirations. The war has produced in all three countries some sudden changes in political practices and national industries; but underneath remain as solid foundations the practical experience and the confirmed habits of real democracies. Among these precious habits are submission to the will of the majority, and loyalty to leaders chosen without regard to birth or inherited privilege of any sort, who demonstrate their competency by deeds. In none of these countries has anything resembling a dictatorship appeared. All their constitutional practices persist.

The three nations have been gradually developing a common opinion about the means of enforcing in the world a durable peace, and it is already clear that an effective alliance to enforce peace can be securely founded only on a sound public opinion made effective in and by these three democracies. As President Wilson has admirably expressed it, "A steady concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations."

The American League to Enforce Peace imagined at the start a general co-operation of all the Governments, large or small, democratic or autocratic, to enforce peace, and proposed to do nothing toward the formation of such a league until the close of the present war, and the early opinions which were expressed in England in favor of such a league imagined the inclusion of the Central Monarchies in the league. The progress of events during the last two years has brought almost all advocates of a league to enforce peace to the conclusion that the autocratic Governments should not be admitted to the league, and that the most promising league for the purpose would be the Entente Allies with the addition of the United States. The real reason for the exclusion of the autocratic Governments of Europe from such a league is that they could not be trusted to keep faith. They have repeatedly broken their solemnly plighted word within recent years, and there is no reason to believe that they would be trustworthy in the future. Only nations in which constitutional government is in force could be trusted in such a league. The Entente Allies and the United States would be its best constituents, because they have had some experience in working together in military and naval operations, and in using military and naval forces effectively under the direction of a central authoritative council. In other words, they are the nations best prepared to enforce peace in the world at large. The assistance of other nations would be acceptable, provided that their government could be porperly described as free, and that they could contribute something substantial to the forces of the alliance. Out of such an alliance there might naturally develop a representative international council, an executive commission, and a competent international force.

The great war has developed in Great Britain and France, and will soon be developing in the United States, a new and better kind of soldier—private or officer—than the world has previously seen. The prime requisites in soldiers today, in addition to health and strength, are intelligence and personal initiative. In the future, therefore, democracies, if they would possess effective armies, must look after the education of all the children, particularly after their physical training, and must maintain citizens' armies recruited annually by young men who obey readily a law of their country, based on the obligation of all able-bodied men to serve the country in time of war, and therefore to prepare in times of peace for that service. The French Army has always been, since 1789, a democratic army based on universal military service. The English Army today is a democratic army, officered chiefly by men who have no idea of making war their profession. The American Army does not as yet conform to this standard, but as soon as the American people realize that every able-bodied young man owes service to his Government as the defender of his own liberties and the world's the American Army will become an unpaid citizens' army, and no other kind of army will be needed by the Republic. One of the best outcomes of the great war will probably be the abandonment by the European democracies of the paid professional military class, and the gradual substitution by every other nation of a citizens' army for the present military establishment. So one may hope will disappear, even from the Central Monarchies, that dangerous class of professional soldiers to which may fairly be ascribed the present woes of Europe. The Swiss Military Constitution shows the way to this beneficent result.

Great Britain, France, and the United States are at war with Germany and her allies with the same object in view. All three peoples are fighting for what President Wilson has said the American people are fighting for—"For democracy; for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government; for the rights and liberties of small nations; for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free." One can imagine that such a consummation would be worth all the war has cost in the misery of the present generation, in the destruction of property, and the loss of precious lives.

Two other great gains for the world are clearly in prospect—first, the substitution of limited or constitutional monarchies for autocratic monarchies; and, secondly, the abolition of standing or regular armies.

The German Reichstag is already hearing of slight reductions in the autocratic power of the Emperor and a large improvement in the Prussian suffrage; but the changes now proposed will have no influence on the conduct of the war or its duration. Significant political changes in the Central Monarchies await the future action of the peoples themselves. The Governments to be set up for the newly constructed or reconstructed nations—like Poland and Serbia—will undoubtedly be of the constitutional type.

In all countries standing or regular armies have heretofore been officered by men who have no occupation or business except war and preparation for war, and are not engaged in civilian pursuits even during long periods of peace. In the present British Army, far the largest and most effective which Great Britain has ever possessed, there is only a small proportion of officers who have ever been, or mean to be, professional soldiers. In the Swiss Army of about 500,000 men there are only two or three thousand permanent officers who are employed the year round as instructors of the successive annual levies, together with a few scientists, all of whose time is devoted to the study of the fresh applications of modern science to war. In the new legislation by the Congress of the United States, no permanent army is provided for; and, indeed, when war ceases between the United States and Germany there will remain in the service of the United States only a very small force, hardly sufficient to maintain garrisons in the Panama Zone and the Philippines. The hundreds of thousands of emergency officers and privates will return thankfully to civil life, just as the soldiers of the civil war did. All enlistments since April 1, 1917, have been for the war only, or for the "emergency." The abolition of paid armies and a professional military class in every nation would be a great safeguard against the recurrence of war and a widespread gain for the arts and industries of peace.

The Entente Allies will undoubtedly form at the close of the war, or before, an alliance to enforce peace against all comers; but before the United States can enter that alliance a new agreement or understanding will be very desirable, if not indispensable, covering the future policy of the members of the league concerning territorial enlargement or trade development by force of arms. The United States is now fully committed to the policy of no extension of territory by force, and no intervention by force of arms in defense of American citizens who have gone into business in foreign countries of their own accord and for the promotion of their own private interests. Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Japan are probably not yet committed to that policy of non-intervention; and in times past they, like the United States, have pursued the opposite policy. The policy of non-intervention, if adopted by the Entente Allies and the American republics, would put the Monroe Doctrine into practice for the whole world—a most desirable consummation in the interest of lasting peace. If such an alliance, including the United States, is to be made, its functions will be more easily exercised if the colonies which Germany has lost during the war are not restored to her. The international navy would have to be potentially present on every sea and ocean, and be provided with coal and oil stations and dockyards all over the world. It would manifestly increase the labors of the international navy if it had to watch a considerable number of stations possessed by Germany, widely distributed and kept well supplied.

This alliance to enforce peace will have the great task of creating the first international legislature, executive, and army and navy. All its work will contribute to the ultimate formation of the comprehensive international parliament and the international court which publicists in many parts of the world have long been urging; but in its early years its membership should be strictly limited, and its functions should be restricted to an effective prevention of war. The formation and maintenance of this alliance will be one of the best results of the war. The sooner this organization is effected the sooner the war will stop and the rehabilitation of the civilized world will begin.

Must, then, gentle and reasonable men and women give over their sons to the National Government to be trained for the devilish work of war? Must civilized society continue to fight war with war? Is not that process a complete failure? Shall we not henceforth contend against evil-doing by good-doing, against brutality by gentleness, against vice in others solely by virtue in ourselves? There are many sound answers to these insistent queries. One is the policeman, usually a protective and adjusting force, but armed and trained to hurt and kill in defense of society against criminals and lunatics. Another is the mother who blazes into violence, with all her little might, in defense of her child. Even the little birds do that. Another is the instinctive forcible resistance of any natural man to insult or injury committed or threatened against his mother, wife, or daughter. The lions and tigers do as much. A moving answer of a different sort is found in words written by Mme. le Verrier to the parents of Victor Chapman on her return from his funeral in the American Church in Paris—" It * * * has brought home to me the beauty of heroic death and the meaning of life." The answer from history is that primitive Governments were despotic, and in barbarous societies might makes right; but that liberty under law has been wrung from authority and might by strenuous vigilance, physical as well as moral, and not by yielding to injustice or practicing non-resistance. The Dutch Republic, the British Commonwealth, the French Republic, the Italian and Scandinavian constitutional monarchies, and the American republics have all been developed by generations of men ready to fight and fighting. So long as there are wolves, sheep cannot form a safe community. The precious liberties which a few more fortunate or more vigorous nations have won by fighting for them generation after generation, those nations will have to preserve by keeping ready to fight in their defense. The only complete answer to these arguments in favor of using force in defense of liberty is that liberty is not worth the cost. In free countries today very few persons hold that opinion.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

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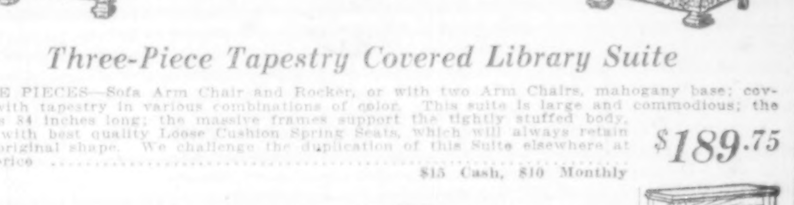

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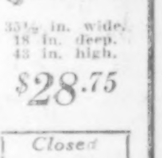

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BRITISH NAVAL SURGEON WARNS AGAINST TUBERCULOUS RECRUITS

DR. HALLIDAY C. SUTHERLAND of Edinburgh, emergency surgeon in the British fleet and consulting tuberculosis officer for North Marylebone, London, warns the Federal authorities of the United States against permitting any one with the slightest detectable evidence of tuberculosis to enter the army or navy service of the country. He offers some valuable suggestions on the subject, so that errors may be avoided. The diagnosis of the disease in its earliest form, he says, can only be made by the latest clinical and biological methods, and for this reason he recommends the employment of experts on tuberculosis in the services.

His remarks and advice are contained in an article on "Tuberculosis and the Fighting Forces of America," contributed to American Medicine, in which he says:

The tuberculosis death rate in the army is stated to be 4.72 per 1,000, or twice that for the British Army in times of peace, while the total deaths and discharges from this disease in the navy were 3.072 in the decennium ending 1905, as against 2.2 per 1,000 in the British Army for the five years ended 1912. The causes of this higher rate are too complex to be considered in this paper, and it is probable that they are similar to those which produce a higher rate in the general population of the United States. It is certain that the increase in the personnel of the army and navy will increase the actual number of cases. This will not necessarily imply that tuberculosis is increasing in the services, since a large number of cases will be incidental to recruiting.

Tuberculosis means a double loss. The full return is not received for money expended on training, and the disease is a drain on the pension funds. There is, moreover, another side to the question. The personnel of the services is composed of men who have left civil life for a number of years to live under other conditions and laws. Every year these men are returned to civil life, bringing with them qualities of discipline, intelligence, accuracy, and endurance.

All these are a gain to the civil community.

If therefore a man proves unfit for the services owing to tuberculosis, it is in the national interest that he be returned to civil life while the disease is still amenable to treatment. He has a chance of recovery and of proving a useful citizen under conditions favorable to his health. Now the prospect of recovery falls in the inverse ratio of a square as the disease advances.

If men are invalided out with advanced disease it means that they return to their homes as hopeless cases, for which little or nothing can be done by their friends, or by the Federal or State authorities. This alone justifies a plea for the earliest diagnosis of the malady. The services would be free of the man before he had infected others and thus spread the disease. The civil community benefits in that the man stands a better chance of becoming a wage earner. Again the services would benefit from reduced claims on the pension funds, since suitable treatment is usually followed by the arrest of early disease.

The less obvious signs of pulmonary disease are not easily detected. Yet once a man has been accepted, after medical examination, for the services, it must be presumed that he was free of tuberculosis disease on entry. In ordinary circumstances when a man develops pulmonary tuberculosis some time later, it is impossible with justice to attribute the disease to some constitutional defect not detected at the time of entry. Nor is it possible to argue that had the man remained in civil life the disease must have inevitably developed. The benefit of the doubt should go to the patient.

It thus seems desirable that special attention be paid to the lungs by medical officers examining men for entry, and that in cases of doubt the man be referred for further examination by experts, whose services should be available. The earliest detection of pulmonary tuberculosis is only possible by the more recent methods of clinical and biological diagnosis. This is a further reason for the employment of experts in the services. Yet even if those advantages be granted, certain difficulties are likely to arise. These I wish to anticipate and, if possible, to suggest the lines on which they might be met.

The Navy Department in 1908 established its sanatorium of 154 beds at New Port Lyon, Las Animas, Col. All tuberculous officers and men of the navy and Marine Corps are transferred here as soon as the disease has been diagnosed. The army sanatorium of 400 beds is at Fort Bayard, N. M. "The beneficiaries (really pensioners) are free to leave and to return at their pleasure, but usually do return in the greatest numbers when too ill to work. All patients with pulmonary tuberculosis in the army, regardless of their condition, are admitted, and many who first fall ill at a remote station in the tropics are admitted in a hopeless condition." "The results of treatment have been published in detail and are excellent." (Lawrason Brown.)

It seems doubtful whether the existing sanatorium accommodation at the disposal of the Army and Navy Medical Services will be sufficient to meet the needs of the greater army and navy. Should it prove insufficient, the Medical Departments might increase the number of their beds at the expense of the Federal Government. On the other hand, the primary duty of the Army and Navy Medical Services is to augment and maintain the efficiency of those on the active list. Thus the extension of service sanatoriums, with medical officers and staff specially trained in the treatment of tuberculosis, might be opposed on the ground that it is not immediately concerned with their principal work. Again, it is generally agreed that tuberculous patients with few exceptions should not be returned to duty. All cases are not suitable for sanatorium treatment, and other agencies working in harmony are required for the control and eradication of tuberculosis. The Edinburgh system, created by Sir Robert Philip in 1887 and well known in America, comprises the tuberculosis dispensary, the sanatorium, the open-air school for infected children, the farm colony, and the hospital for advanced cases. It seems improbable that the army and navy could work this system among themselves, and since the system is indispensable for the efficient treatment of tuberculosis, it may be that the services will cooperate in some way with those States in which all the machinery is already in operation.

Whatever scheme be adopted, the human factor should be considered, lest the best laid plans go wrong. A man with early disease and discharged from the services may refuse to take advantage of the facilities for treatment provided by the Federal Government. He is unable to do a full day's work and may be entitled to a pension. As he is able to do a little light work, the wages earned, together with his pension, enable him to live at home and to have more money than if he went to a sanatorium as a pensioner. So the patient lives at home, does not trouble about treatment, and the disease gradually advances. After a time he is unable to work. The end result is a waste of life, since he has lost his own and had probably infected other members of his family, and a waste of money, since any pension granted has achieved no useful purpose.

The difficulty might be met by granting to every man diagnosed as tuberculous three or six months suitable treatment, at the expense of the Federal Government, prior to discharge and while he is still on full pay. The objection may be raised that it is impossible to treat a man under military discipline at a State sanatorium, in the event of the latter scheme being adopted, but the difficulty is not insurmountable. If the patient misbehaved or failed to carry out the rules of the sanatorium in which he had been placed by the Government, he could be immediately discharged from the service on the ground of having refused treatment. The great majority would accept this treatment loyally, and having seen its advantages would be more likely to place themselves, if necessary, in the hands of the tuberculosis authorities and agencies in their own State, once treatment at the expense of the Government had expired.

These difficulties in front of the American army and navy may be met by the provision of special machinery, and the keystone of success is the employment of experts at their own work. I make the following suggestions with the knowledge that any advance in the treatment of disease has always received the most generous recognition at the hands of our great ally:

1. A branch of the Medical Departments of the Army and Navy might be devoted to the control of tuberculosis in the services, and all clinical work in these departments would be carried out by experts.

2. A "tuberculosis sheet" could be prepared for every case of this nature, and on the details therein it would be possible to determine what form of treatment should be granted at the expense of the Government while the man received full pay.

3. Reports at stated intervals would be forwarded from the sanatorium to the Medical Department concerned. On these reports it would be possible to determine the advisability of extending the treatment at the expense of the Government. It would also be possible to fix the amount of an adequate pension with greater justice than if this were done at the time when the disease was first diagnosed.

4. There could be the fullest co-operation and exchange of information between the Medical Departments and the Tuberculosis Commissions in the States in which the patients have their homes.

FIRE PROTECTION FOR CITY'S WARDS

NEW YORK CITY now leads the world in the matter of the protection of helpless city wards from fire hazard, according to H. F. J. Porter, consulting engineer, who first devised the scheme of utilizing fire walls as a means of escape from flames. He summarized the situation the other day by saying that in more than 200 institutional buildings of the Department of Public Charities, where about 17,000 dependent persons were cared for by the city, the inmates had been made as safe from fire menace as human ingenuity could make them.

"Other cities and hospitals throughout the world are adopting the plans which have been put into effect here," he continued, "because it is now realized that for the time a practical method has been perfected of saving the helpless patients in case of fire.

"The fire wall treatment in these buildings renders them substantially as safe for their occupants as if they were fireproof. Their usefulness is, therefore, indefinitely prolonged by this treatment, and a result is thereby attained which could not be realized short of their entire reconstruction at enormous expense.

"The New York method is being watched by hospital associations all over the country. Motion-picture films are being prepared to show how it works. These films will be screened at the meeting of the American Hospital Association at Cleveland, Ohio, in September, for the benefit of hospital architects, Superintendents, physicians, nurses, and the general public. Only a little part of the work in the city institutions remains incomplete—the installation of fire signals, which are not yet in place in all of the buildings.

"The Triangle fire in March, 1911, brought to the attention of the public the fact that all structures where many people were assembled, particularly loft factory buildings, were inherently unsafe for their occupants on account of the inadequacy of exit facilities. The building and sanitary codes up to that time allowed as many persons to congregate on a floor as the amount of cubic space for breathing would allow, at the rate of 250 cubic feet for each person. Now we realize that the amount of air necessary for a person to have to support life has nothing whatever to do with the facility with which he can escape in case of fire.

"A factory investigating commission was appointed by the Legislature to frame the necessary legislation to effect improvements. This commission, on which I had the honor to serve as adviser on fire hazards, made the first thorough study of the conditions, taking into account both those matters which tended to cause fire and facilities for escape. The investigators recommended regulations for manufacturing buildings and department stores, as well as hospitals and asylums. The conclusion was that the buildings should be divided vertically into sections by one or more fire walls from the foundation to the roof. On every floor there should be fireproof doors through these fire walls. These doors should be kept open except in case of fire. A fire occurring in any one of these sections would be confined there, and, at the worst, would destroy only that section in which it originated. Meanwhile the occupants of the endangered section would pass through the doorway in the fireproof wall into the adjoining section and close the door after them. They would then be in what would practically be an adjoining building, which was in a normal condition, where they would be perfectly safe. They then could descend to the ground in safety without any excitement by means of the elevators and stairs.

"The Commissioner of Public Charities at that time (Michael J. Drummond) immediately appointed a committee of experts from the Fire Department, insurance companies, architects, and from his own departmental engineers to make a study of the fire hazard question. He realized from the time he took office that should a fire start in any of the city's institutional buildings bedridden patients, aged, blind, infants, cripples, feeble-minded, and persons unconscious from fever or anaesthetics who were not able to help themselves and who lacked sufficient attendants to help them must perish. The committee recommended that fire escapes of the cylindrical chute type similar to the "down and outs" at Coney Island, into which the people jump from the top and descend to the bottom, be installed. The idea was to have the helpless inmates of these buildings thrown into the fire escapes and have them cared for by attendants at the bottom of the chutes. All of this was to be carried out at an expense of more than $200,000.

"I was asked to read over the plan and report on it. It became evident to me that there were too few attendants in these hospital buildings to take care of the thousands of helpless patients in the manner proposed. I realized also that such treatment would be fatal to many of the patients, even if it were possible to apply it. That was why I reported adversely. I proposed, instead, dividing the hospital buildings into sections and developing the horizontal fire-escape idea into the adjoining sections, which could be done in an ideal manner by the use of fireproof doors in the fire walls and casters of a special non-swiveling type on the beds, which might then be wheeled into the adjoining section without any inconvenience to the patients. A. L. A. Himmelwright was my associate in the work which resulted in this plan.

"The modification received the approval of the Board of Estimate, which voted the appropriation necessary. This provided for an expenditure less by almost $50,000 than that called for by the first plan. Fire walls have been installed in all of the buildings under the Department of Public Charities which house inmates who are in any way helpless. These, however, are of little value in this system till the fire signals and bed casters are provided. The system of fire signals, which is not yet complete in all of the buildings, will be the best in use anywhere. In case of a fire in any section, a red light flashes the number of the floor on which the fire has occurred. This flash registers on every floor in that section, but not in the adjoining sections. Gongs signal in the various buildings where the help and attendants are. Some attendants are needed to wheel the patients to safety, while others, especially instructed, devote themselves to extinguishing the fire.

"And every day that passes with this work unfinished the authorities are gambling with the lives of the city's unfortunate, helpless wards, for whose safety they have assumed the responsibility."

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Gerard Tells What Kaiser Said In Death Warrant of Millions

On August 10, 1914, before Belgium had been devastated, Ambassador Gerard presented President Wilson's first offer of mediation direct to the Kaiser.

"I FOUND the Emperor seated at a green iron table under a large canvas garden umbrella. Telegraph forms were scattered on the table in front of him, and basking in the gravel were two small dachshunds. I explained to the Emperor the object of my visit, and we had a general conversation about the war and the state of affairs. The Emperor took some of the large telegraph blanks and wrote out in pencil his reply to the President's offer."

That reply settled the fate of Belgium. It was the death warrant of millions of men. It will stand as one of the most memorable utterances of all history.

In it the Kaiser reveals himself—proudly admitting a purpose and an attitude that all other Germans have frantically denied.

It was too inflammatory for publication by a neutral power—too damning an indictment of its imperial author.

There is now no longer any reason for its suppression by the United States.

President Wilson Has Consented to Its Publication

It will appear for the first time in today's issue of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* as part of the opening installment of Ambassador Gerard's account of his experiences in Germany.

Most newsdealers will be well supplied with copies of this and succeeding issues of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. To avoid missing any of Ambassador Gerard's revelations, place a standing order for the Public Ledger every day. Or send the coupon with $1.00 and it will be sent to you by mail.

Public Ledger Company, Box 1526 J, Philadelphia.
I enclose $1.00. Send the Public Ledger, daily and Sunday, for the period of the Gerard Series (about six weeks) to:
Name..... Street..... City..... State.....

PUBLIC LEDGER

The National Newspaper—Published in Philadelphia

NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Expenses Mounting with Greatly Increased Strength of Personnel of Service.

TO CARE FOR DEPENDENTS

Officers' Wives on Governors Island Organize Branch of Red Cross—Canadian Club Asks Money.

The Navy Relief Society, of which Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U. S. N., is the President, and Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, the Treasurer, and which is officially recognized by the United States Government, has issued an appeal for additional funds to meet expenses made necessary by the greatly increased strength of the personnel of the naval service. The office of the fund is Room 308, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

The appeal reads as follows:

Suppose that the submarine attack "in force" on the ships convoying General Pershing's "Sammies" had been successful and that several of our convoying men-of-war had been sent to the bottom. Or, suppose that, in the future—and such happenings must be reckoned with—one of our battleships be sunk at sea with its complement of one thousand brave fellows, officers and crew—how many of those who read of these disasters in their morning paper, and are duly shocked at the loss of so many noble lives, will give one thought to the widows and orphans thus made in a short half hour, or to the mothers bereaved of their beloved sons and, possibly, only source of support in their old age.

But there is a little group of service people, men and women—retired officers and ladies who have been connected with the naval service, some since birth, others by marriage—who form the Board of Managers of the Navy Relief Society in whom this story of disaster arouses more than a passing interest. To them it is a call for action; something must be done and done at once for these bereaved, and possibly destitute women.

As soon, therefore, as the official notice of a death is received, be it a death in action or the result of disease or accident, inquiry is at once made through proper channels as to the financial condition of the next of kin of the deceased. The society's auxiliaries, or branches, local charities, Red Cross chapters, or, as a last resort, the Postmaster of the town, are written to, the correspondence being in all cases confidential. In the great majority of cases the reply is such as to obviate the necessity of further action; but, again, cases of real distress are not infrequently reported, to which relief is at once given in sums ranging from $10 to $25. In cases where there are children, the Relief and Education Committee, after investigation, stand ready to assist in their education, or in finding positions for them.

The funds for this work come from voluntary contributions. Every vessel of the navy, be it battleship or torpedo boat, cruiser or submarine, and every naval station at some time during the year, may be counted upon for its contribution, large or small. Some one on board reminds the crew that the annual navy relief subscription is about due, and shortly afterward a letter from the commanding officer arrives at the society's headquarters inclosing a list of subscribers—running all the way from 6 on a submarine to 900 on a battleship, and a check from $6 to $900.

However, the fact that the service is the main reliance of the society in the matter of financial resources does not prevent it from welcoming contributions from civilian friends. Any great disaster, the loss of two battleships with their complements, for example, would bring the Treasury face to face with bankruptcy. A thousand dependent widows at $10 per month added to the existing list of beneficiaries would sweep away the reserve fund entirely in one year.

The society has no paid officials; no expenses for clerk hire, rent, light, or heat. All services connected with its management are voluntary. Admiral Dewey, up to the day of his death, was its President, and a most enthusiastic advocate of its work. Many prominent men and women have quite recently become life members, and a strong effort is now being made by the society to increase both the life memberships ($25) and the annual memberships ($1.)

The society's work in no wise conflicts with that of the Red Cross, inasmuch as the former provides relief only for destitute widows, orphans, and mothers of men who die in the service, while the Red Cross affords relief to families of living men in the service left in need by their absence at the front.

Since the beginning of the war the Navy Relief Society has been given official standing by the detail, by the Secretary of the Navy, of an officer to duty in connection with it and the assignment to it of offices in the Navy Section of the New Department of the Interior Building in Washington. It is making no attempt to raise an immense sum, but just enough to keep a working balance, and during the Red Cross campaign week, June 17 to 24, it voluntarily suspended its own efforts in deference to the latter.

The patriotic youth of the land has been answering the President's call to arms nobly. From 60,000 men, the navy has increased to 150,000, and the Marine corps from 10,000 to 30,000, all within the year; even without any great disaster the normal casualties will be proportionately increased. Enlistments are coming in from sections of the country where, heretofore, the navy and Marine Corps were little thought of and but little known.

Each recruit or enlisting is called upon to designate a beneficiary or next of kin, so that thousands of names of wives and mothers, heretofore strange to the service, now stand on its official records. Over these the Navy Relief Society watches sympathetically, regretting only that probably distress alone will bring them closer together.

Will some of these new friends assist with their subscriptions the society in extending aid to other members of the new family to which their brave boys have allied them? Address Navy Relief Society, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Among the officials of the Navy Relief Society are Mrs. R. B. Bradford, wife of Rear Admiral Bradford; Mrs. Albert S. Parker, wife of the former Commander in Chief of the Asiatic Fleet; Pay Inspector Z. W. Reynolds, U. S. N., and Mrs. B. H. Buckingham.

The American Red Cross.

The New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross announced yesterday that the wives of army officers at Governors Island have organized themselves into the Governor's Island Red Cross Auxiliary, and are daily turning out surgical dressings and hospital supplies for men at the front. A workroom, fully equipped, has been established in historic Corbin Hall on Governor's Island.

Mrs. F. H. Lawton, wife of Colonel Lawton, is Chairman of the auxiliary. Mrs. G. B. Smith is Secretary and Treasurer. Practically every woman on Governors Island is a member of the auxiliary.

Three other auxiliaries were added to the New York County Chapter this week. One was organized by the Patriotic Service League of the Nineteenth Congressional District, of which Charles S. Fairchild is Chairman. It is called Red Cross Auxiliary No. 170. This auxiliary, which is situated at 606 West 110th Street, will make surgical dressings, hospital garments, and knitted materials. It will have a larger working force than any other auxiliary. The workroom will be open to the public at all hours during the day.

The others are the Fort Washington Auxiliary, organized by the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th Street and Broadway, and the Lafayette Circle Auxiliary, which has a workroom in the Amelia Relief Rooms, 115 East 101st Street.

All subscriptions to the funds of the New York County Chapter should be addressed to the chapter's offices at 389 Fifth Avenue. These recent gifts of $100, or more, were acknowledged yesterday:

B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 1 ....$2,000	S. C. Megrue......168
Sta. Eng. Asso. of N. Y. 500	J. W. McDonald...150
R. L. Frank 293	Van Cortlandt R. C.120
Mrs. J. Rosenstein.172	Lawson Purdy ...100
	Miss A. Phipps....100
	J. L. Newcomb...100

Armenian and Syrian Relief.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, subscriptions to which should be addressed to Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, 1 Madison Avenue, has received the following report from one of its representatives in Turkey:

We cannot impress upon you too strongly the need of prompt action if the remnant of the Armenian people is not to perish. It seems a horrible thing to sustain them thus far and then let them die through neglect. It is possible that your committee thinks there are not means of distributing relief since the Ambassador came away, but I want to assure you that it is not so. There are members of the American Embassy free still in Constantinople and are working with and through the Swedish Legation, which now has charge of American interests in Turkey. They may be relied on to see to the wise and careful distribution of all funds. The banks here have correspondents in Constantinople, so that funds sent here can be transferred by wire and become immediately available.

We do not think our missionaries remaining will suffer bodily harm, but living conditions are growing steadily worse, and they must have large increase in funds to make up for the high prices of food. They can all do relief work if they have the money and we can get money to them, but not unless your committee responds to urgent appeals of our committee. In each station which our people have left they have arranged with responsible people to look after relief, so that funds will not be misapplied; and there are yet thousands of Armenians who have no place to look for help but to the American missionaries or their representatives. If they are sustained they will form the nucleus for a strong and helpful element in the country when the time of reconstruction arrives, as their recuperative powers have proved wonderful after every previous massacre.

We want to make it as clear as words can do it that at least $150,000 per month is still needed for relief work; that the Constantinople committee will be able to forward it to the field and will see that none of it is misapplied; that the customary distributing centres in the interior are, with unimportant exceptions, still supplied with a sufficient force for making the distribution as usual.

It is pointed out by the committee that the report refers to only a small section of the relief field, and that many times the sum mentioned is needed for the succor of the war victims in that part of the world.

The following new donations of $100 or more are acknowledged by the committee:

A. B. E., Newport, R. I. $1,000	Pres. Ch., Williamsport $162
Los Angeles Com.1,000	R. B. Cutting......100
Wilmington, N. C., Com........1,000	Ashland Av. Bap. Church 853
E. O. Brown......150	Spokane Com.......700
Mrs. J. C. Rea.....100	Kansas subscr'ns..500
Redland Com......228	Mrs. W. C. Ivey..100
Calvary Bap. Ch., Passaic 130	Cent. Ch., Worcester 100
Fredericka R.Mead.500	Friend XX..........100
Oranges Com.....797	Christian Standard.369
Mrs. I. Smith......200	Northfield Women Societies 483
R. Stuart..........500	M. Brown Fund...100
2d Pres. Ch., Kansas City..........240	Miss J. E. Green..200
Radnor Pres. Ch..173	G. W. Hansell....100
Ref. Ch., Overil, Mich. 137	

American Huguenot Committee.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, 105 East Twenty-second Street, is the General Secretary, acknowledges on behalf of the American Huguenot Committee new gifts amounting to $235. This committee aids the Huguenot churches of France and Belgium. The recent subscriptions included one of $100 from Mrs. W. C. Ivey.

Secours National Fund.

The Secours National Fund of France, of the American Committee of which Mrs. Whitney Warren is the Treasurer, has received new contributions totaling more than $1,000. All subscriptions to this fund should be addressed to Mrs. Warren at 16 East Forty-seventh Street. To date the American committee has collected more than $325,000. Recent donations included a check for $100 from Dr. Alexander Forbes.

Duryea War Relief.

The Duryea War Relief, (Secours Duryea,) which is accredited by the French Government, and of which Mrs. Nina L. Duryea is the President, reports recent donations amounting to more than $1,767. The office of the fund is at 259 Fifth Avenue, and Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, is the Treasurer. Mrs. Charles H. Ditson is the Secretary.

Fatherless of France.

The New York Committee of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Miss Luisita Leland, 563 Park Avenue, is Chairman, and W. W. Price, 111 Broadway, the Treasurer, has collected to date over $235,835. Children are supported at the rate of $36.50 a year. Subscribers are given the names and addresses of children on request. Donations of over $100 recently received follows:

Junior Com........$324	Mrs. H. S. Lamkin.100
"A gift to France".257	E. C. Sweeney and H. Goodwin 123
Petoskey W. C. and M. H. Pittet.....107	Mrs. G. H. Kinnicut and Mrs. C. W. Leavitt 105
Mrs. V. S. Mulford.109	"Per L. H. C."..730
Miss L. Leland....200	G. S. Canfield.....146
Miss P. Bigelow and E. Spencer 109	

American Jewish Relief.

The American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, 22 Exchange Place, of which Louis Marshall is Chairman, and Arthur Lehman the Treasurer, acknowledges these recent contributions to the fund of $10,000,000 it is raising for the relief of the Jewish sufferers in the war zone of Europe.

Ft. Wayne Com.$5,000	J. Schiffer 250
St. Paul Com....2,500	S. Felber 250
Scranton Com....1,500	Pueblo Com.......195
Lancaster Com....1,375	Homestead Com....140
La Fayette Com..1,000	San Juan Com.....110
San Antonio Com.1,000	Tarantum and Natrona Com..........103
Baltimore Com....1,000	Durham Com.......100
E. Liverpool and Wellsville Com.1,000	S. Lamport 100
Baton Rouge Com..644	Chattanooga Com..100
Houston Com.......525	A. Schulte 100
Austin Com.........500	S. Saxe 100
Miles City Com.....500	A. H. Arons 100
Sea Cliff Com......348	G. Lavenson.......100
Lima Com..........300	"Memory of Lola Hahn" 100
H. Weinberg 300	
St. Joseph Com.....279	

Training the French Maimed.

The American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France has collected since its organization more than $312,000. Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, the Biltmore Hotel, is the Chairman of the committee.

American Girls' Aid.

The American Girls' Aid for the Collection of Clothing for Victims of the War in France, with executive offices and workrooms at 293 Fifth Avenue, has collected to date more than $90,000. Recent gifts amounted to $185. Miss Gladys Hollingsworth is the Chairman, and A. Seton Post, Jr., the Treasurer of the fund. In addition to its other activities the Aid has taken over the care of 248 French war orphans.

Vacation War Relief.

The Vacation War Relief Committee, 12? Madison Avenue, of which Miss Anne Morgan is the Chairman, reports that the week ended July 26 was in amount of contributions the best the committee has had since its organization more than two years ago. The amount for the week was $11,308.22. The total amount collected by this committee is now nearing the $500,000 mark. The recent contributions included $500 from the Trench Comfort Packet Committee, $582 from the Bar Harbor Committee, and $441 from the Soldiers and Sailors' Relief Committee of New Jersey.

National Allied Relief.

The National Allied Relief Committee, of which James A. Blair, Jr., 390 Madison Avenue, is the Treasurer, reports the following recent contributions of $100 or more:

E. R. Stotesbury.$1,700	Lamont du Pont..$100
Miscellaneous 5,618	Benjamin Gratz....100
Mrs. L. Ware......1,000	Mrs. W. W. Justice 100
Janney, Semple, Hill & Co.......1,000	Mrs. A. L. Smith..100
Mrs. E. F. Shepard 200	Thomas Hume....206
L. Hardenbergh...100	Edward Ford.......100
Julia W. Anderson.100	Norman D. Fraser.200
David Jameson....100	George A. Forman..100
Mrs. S. Eastwood..100	W. A. Shaw.........100
Mrs. G. H. Thomas.100	Mrs. A. H. Pierce..100
Mrs. M. N. Stevens.100	F. W. Hunnewell...100
T. W. Ellason.....100	Caroline L. Morgan.100
	H. D. Knight.......100

The Lafayette Fund.

The Lafayette Fund, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the suffering of the soldiers in the trenches of France, has collected since its organization more than $216,500. The fund provides comfort kits costing $2 each. Francis Roche, the Vanderbilt Hotel, is Treasurer of the committee.

Cardinal Mercier Fund.

The Cardinal Mercier Fund, which provides money to be used by Cardinal Mercier in relieving the suffering of the Belgian people, reports new collections amounting to more than $600. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, are the Treasurers of the fund. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Apostleship of Prayer Mag.....$266	Mrs. L. Ellis.....$100
F. L. Higginson,Jr.120	Various 100

Belgian Relief Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund, 431 West Forty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. Father J. F. Stillemans is the Chairman, has collected to date more than $1,155,000. Recent gifts of $100 or more follow:

Paterson Com....$358	F. J. M. Dillon...$100
Secours Belge, Woonsocket 100	Jerseyman 100

War Babies' Cradle.

The War Babies' Cradle is the title of an organization formed to provide for the poor children of France and Belgium food, clothing, fuel, and medical attendance. The circular appealing for support points out the importance of making provision for these children, "upon whom rests all hope for the future of their desolate countries."

"It will be their task," adds the appeal, "to re-create their shattered homes and to build up a new civilization to take the place of that destroyed by war and pillage." The work of the War Babies' Cradle will be to help as many unfortunates as possible through the agency at Calais under the superintendence of the Countess Marie de Hemptinne.

Mrs. Jules S. Bache, 360 Madison Avenue, is Treasurer. The French committee comprises Sir Louis Clooten, K. C. M. G.; General Pety de Thozee, General Ditte, C. B.; Kenneth Stuart Patton, Colonel d'Aubrey Taylor, C. M. G.; Mme. L. de Hemptinne, Mrs. Kenneth Stuart Patton, Mme. de Cock, Baronne de Jamblinne de Meux, Mme. E. Linard, Mme. F. de Hemptinne, and Chaplain Van Dyk.

The membership of the American committee includes Mortimer L. Schiff, George Gordon Battle, Jules S. Bache, J. Horace Harding, and Mrs. J. F. A. Clark.

Recent gifts to the committee included $500 from a friend and $250 from F. A. Blumenthal.

Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy, subscriptions to which should be sent to August Belmont, Treasurer, 360 Madison Avenue, acknowledges these recent donations of $100 or more:

Miscellaneous ..$1,781	W. G. Willcox....$100
F. L. Clark.........300	Mrs. T. Nichol....100
Miss A. C. Benedict 200	T. C. Hollander...100

Le Bien Etre du Blesse

Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the President, and John Munroe & Co., the Treasurers of Le Bien Etre du Blesse, 360 Madison Avenue, report new contributions amounting to $1,222. Those of $100, or more, follow:

Miss E. Crocker..$600	Various $122
Mrs. W. E. Helme.500	

French Tuberculosis Victims.

The French Tuberculosis War Victims' Fund, of which Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Co., is the Treasurer, has collected to date more than $121,400. Subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. Sabin, at 360 Madison Avenue.

French Heroes' Fund.

The French Heroes' Fund reports new gifts amounting to $3,795. James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is Treasurer of the fund.

British War Relief.

The British War Relief Association, Inc., 542 Fifth Avenue, of which Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman is President, has received the following letter from Lieut. Col. Charles J. Trimble, commandant of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital in France:

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of twenty-seven cases of hospital dressings. These cases all arrived in good condition, and I should be glad if you would convey to all concerned, my grateful thanks for this magnificent consignment. I really do not know what we should have done without your generous assistance. I am so grateful to you all.

CHARLES J. TRIMBLE,
Lieut. Colonel,
St. John Ambulance Brigade Hospital.

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Association, acknowledges the following new donations:

W. M. Van Norden $800	W. G. Willcox....$100
Mrs. J. K. Robinson 200	Mrs. Talcott and Mrs. Gillett......135
Mrs. E. T. Bates..190	Various 242

American Students' Committee.

The American Students' Committee of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, which is devoted to the immediate relief of the students of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and Julian's Academy who are serving their country at the front and their families, has collected to date more than $30,920. The fund provides as well comfort kits, consisting of sweaters, mufflers, socks, tobacco, &c., for the soldiers. Last week's gifts amounted to $250. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Belgian War Prisoners.

The Committee for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany reports recent donations amounting to about $7,000. James A. Blair, Jr., 360 Madison Avenue, is Chairman of the committee.

Fund for French Wounded.

The American Fund for French Wounded, 122 Madison Avenue, of which Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin is the Chairman, reports new contributions amounting to more than $2,500. The gifts of $100 or over follow:

Miscellaneous ..$1,641	Pittsburgh Com...$100
Misses Allen.......237	Walton Circle......100
Mrs. Brewster....100	Baltimore Com.....358

The Canadian Society.

The Canadian Society of New York, Room 5721, Grand Central Terminal Building, has issued to its members and American friends the following appeal:

Nearly 500,000 of Canada's best men have given up everything in the world to fight the battles of liberty, and now hardly a day passes that we don't see some headline in the newspapers about what the Canadians are doing "somewhere in France." "The Canadians Made Raids Today." "More Villages Taken by the Canadians," "The Canadians Took Many Prisoners," &c., &c. When we read of these wonderful doings of the boys at the front we feel a certain pride that Canada is playing such an important part in this terrible war, and we cannot help a lumpy feeling in our throats as we note the number of brave fellows who have "bit the dust" or been blinded, or lost their limbs, and we ask ourselves, "What have I given up to help those who are doing the deeds which will live in history forever, or for those whom they have left behind?"

The Canadian Society of New York has undertaken the work of extending assistance to the families in the United States of the men from this country who have gone with the Canadian forces to the battlefields of Europe, so that these families shall not want for the necessities of life, and it is our duty to continue the work which is constantly increasing, now that recruiting for the Canadian forces is going on in this country.

You cannot possibly give as much as any one of the boys at the front is giving, but no matter how much you are giving your Relief Fund Committee appeals to you to give more, and also to ask your friends to give. It is a privilege to contribute to this fund, as well as a duty.

Every dollar you send to this fund goes to the families in the United States whose supporters are on the firing line in Europe. Please act quickly, as the fund is low, and we must have fresh subscriptions. Please send to the Relief Fund Committee, Room 5721, Grand Central Terminal, New York. Blanks are inclosed for the purpose. Please fill one up, and hand others to your friends.

For Pershing's Soldiers.

Responding to an appeal of the Publishers' Camp Library Committee, an auxiliary of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, forty-two publishers and a large number of individuals have contributed current books and magazines for American soldiers at the front. A dozen other publishers have promised to make regular shipments of reading matter to the committee.

Air Travel has arranged to deliver 500 copies of each monthly issue. Adventure, Barse & Hopkins, the Bellman, Bobbs-Merrill Company, C... ion, Mitchell Kennerley, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, ... the Crowell Publishing Company, The Theatre, and John C. Winston Company have promised to contribute. Books and Authors is sending monthly consignments; Britton Publishing Company announces an initial contribution of fifteen books; Colliers informed the committee it has shipped fifty-seven books; the Curtis Publishing Company is sending 200 copies of one of their publications, and McCall's Magazine has ordered 100 copies shipped.

Other contributions are: George W. Jacobs Company, 6 copies of fiction; John Lane Company, 100 books; Little, Brown & Co., 400 books; The Nation, 100 copies weekly; Motion Picture Magazine, 300 copies; Photoplay, 100 copies; J. B. Lippincott Company, 10 volumes of medical works; the Page Company, 12 books; Reilly & Britton, 65 volumes of new fiction; Frederick A. Stokes Company, consignment of books; Small, Maynard & Co., 14 books; Stewart & Kidd Company, 36 books; Sully & Kleinteich, 40 books of new fiction; W. B. Saunders Company, 28 volumes of medical works; Edward J. Clode, package of books; Century Company, 100 books and 500 magazines; Duffield & Co., 9 books; George H. Doran Company, 425 volumes; Frank E. Morrison, 8 books; Doubleday, Page & Co., 12 books of new fiction; Crosset & Dunlap, 200 volumes of fiction; The Independent, 50 copies weekly; Unity, consignment of magazines; William Wood & Co., 121 volumes of medical and surgical works; National Magazine, consignment of books and magazines; Chapple Publishing Company, package of books; Robert J. Shores, 140 volumes of fiction and historical works; Mrs. A. J. Shores, 90 volumes of fiction.

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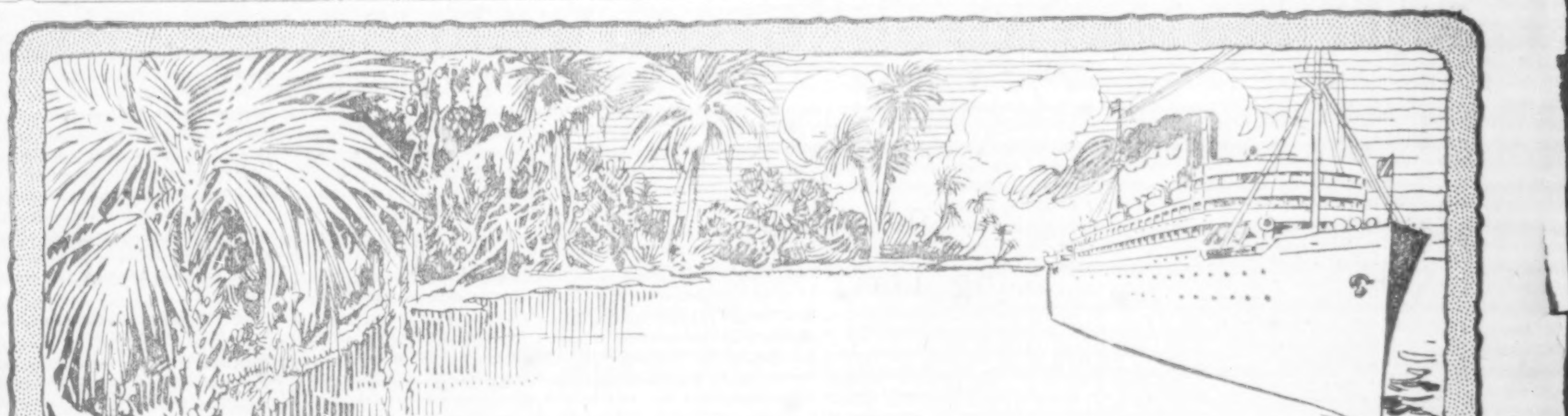

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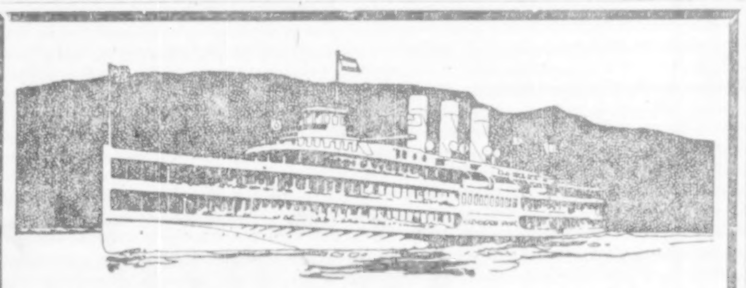

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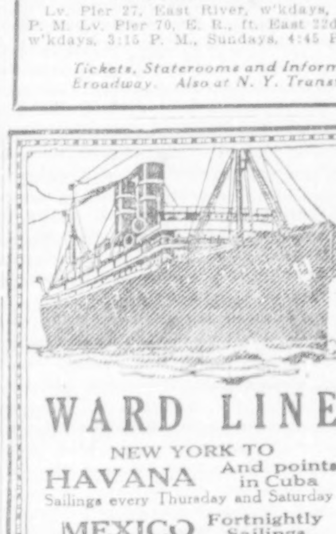

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LAUNCHING A SONG FOR THE GREAT WAR

"Stand Up, America," to be Produced atColumbia on Closing Day of Oratorio Festival.

For possibly the first time since the war, New York is to hear a new song of patriotism launched next Friday night, in the Columbia Gymnasium, on a scale of impressiveness worthy of the best of such productions in the past. The composer is Edward Horsman, whose "Bird of the Wilderness," after the poet Tagore, was the most successful concert air of recent seasons. He has written the words and music of the new piece, a marching proclamation of rhythmic variety and contrast, alternating lines of command as of an army before battle and sudden volleys of syllables like the discharge of a gasoline gun. Modern to a degree and powerful in design, the popular effect of the song should be fairly judged when its three stanzas and chorus are sung in unison by 300 voices, reinforced by full orchestra, at start of the concert Friday evening, the closing night of a three days' festival.

Those in charge of the Summer session at Columbia University announce a performance of Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," unusual at this season, to be given under the leadership of Walter Henry Hall next Wednesday evening. This will be followed on Thursday by an orchestral concert, and on Friday night by Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah." Music on the campus on Morningside Heights has been at a premium this year, and the success of the recent experiment of Metropolitan singers in grand opera there is likely to result in more ambitious plans hereafter. Edoardo Petri, who organized the operas, said as much in discussing yesterday the unexpected good fortune that marked his eight performances.

"The results of this new musical venture of presenting grand opera during the Summer months have been gratifying," Mr. Petri remarked, "to all those who assisted on the artistic side, and to me especially as the man responsible for carrying the heavy expenses. I am happy to say that there will be a profit for the Aviation Fund of the National Special Aid Society, whose members contributed no small share in spreading an interest in our work. The fact also that many of these in audiences averaging 1,500 nightly came from among the 6,000 students attending the Summer session, proves conclusively the contention I maintained from the start that opera can be and should be treated as an educational factor. There was even more surprising response from the general public of New York, which has found the performances entertaining as well as educational.

"Do not misinterpret the sense of the word 'educational' when used in this way. I do not mean to say that the five operas that were selected, 'La Bohème,' 'Faust,' 'Tosca,' 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' and 'Pagliacci,' are to be considered instructive from a historical standpoint, or even from a purely musical one. Their educational value is wider in scope than that, for it lies first of all in a broadening view of life. At each of these opera performances, unaccustomed spectators, not for the most part so-called musicians or music lovers, have become familiar with one of the most famous masterpieces of operatic music. I look on this as an important step in the direction of linking the great operas more closely to the lives of the people in America, even as they are and have been for many years bound up in the daily life of almost every man and woman in many countries of Europe, where opera is considered an art not for the highly educated few, but for everybody."

400 YEARS IN MUSIC.

Coming Celebration of Reformation and Luther's Hymns.

The Reformation Quadricentenary Committee, organized by the Lutheran Society, has caused to be republished Clarence Dickinson's essay on "The Influence of the Reformation on Music," which the New York Committee is sending out to stimulate interest in Martin Luther's reforms as they affected congregational singing in 1517, and to suggest such music as may be sung by way of commemoration in this 400th anniversary year. Luther's famous hymn leads a sample program, as given at the Union Seminary recently, with selections from Adam Grumpeltzhaimer, Melchior Vulpius, and Hans Sachs, the hero of Wagner's opera, as well as Samuel Scheidt, Delphin Strungk, Heinrich Schuetz, J. S. Bach, Handel, and Mendelssohn.

A brief summary of the effects of the Lutheran movement on church music, in addition to the revival of congregational singing, is here found to include the hymns and metrical versions of the psalms, which could be sung by the people; the departure from Gregorian modes and adoption of the diatonic-chromatic scale in composition, first used by Grumpeltzhaimer in Germany and by Goudimel and other writers for Calvin's French Psalter; the taking of the air from the tenor and giving it to the soprano; the employment of lay singers, the use of soloists in the church service, and of the organ both as accompaniment and as solo instrument, and finally the introduction of music as a study in day schools, with the development of "subjective, introspective, dramatic church music," which led to the Protestant cantata, the Passion and oratorio.

Martin Luther as a boy singing before Mrs. Cotta at Eisenach is quaintly pictured on the cover of the little pamphlet, printed by the H. W. Gray Company here. There have been few reformers, says Mr. Dickinson, who have not given special attention to music. John Wycliffe has left us no evidence of his interest in sacred songs, or use of them to further his movement of reform, but his followers, his "poor priests," who went about singing their Gospel into the hearts of the people, were known as Lollards, a nickname derived from the old Anglo-Saxon verb, lullen, to sing, the root of our word lullaby.

"The great reformation in Bohemia, so strongly influenced by Wycliffe, of which the leader was John Huss, gave to the world the first Protestant hymnal, for which Huss himself wrote hymns in Latin and Czech. Of his followers, the Ultraquists or Calixtines published a Czech hymnal in 1501, and the United Brethren in 1505, or twenty years before Luther. These hymnals were based on poetic versions of the psalms, old Latin hymns, religious songs in the vernacular and secular songs. Both Huss and [illegible] established schools of sacred music in connection with their respective churches."

The Swiss reformer, Zwingli, was "perhaps the most highly cultivated musically" of these men. In childhood a remarkable singer, he could also play seven instruments, and is known as the composer of several Reformation hymns. His advice to students was, "Do not fail to study music, for nothing is more fitted to rejoice the heart of man troubled by chagrin, or wearied by too severe studies; nothing makes a man more of a man." His enemies called him the "Evangelical Flute," and said of him: "He goes through the land, this new Orpheus, leading the beasts." They said this in derision; he might have gloried in the truth of it.

"The greatest of all reform movements was that led by Luther, says Mr. Dickinson, and its supreme importance is recognized by the fact that it is referred to simply as "The Reformation." One of the urgent needs of the new congregations was something to sing. Luther wrote to Pastor Hausmann at Zwickau, "I would we had many songs which people could sing; but we lack German poets and musicians, or they are unknown to us, who are able to make spiritual songs of such value that they can be used daily in the house of God." After his translation of the New Testament, he himself turned to writing hymns which were sincere outpourings of the heart.

There is evidence in the writings of Luther's adversaries as to the popular result. "The people are singing themselves into the new doctrines," wrote one of these, and another said: "Luther's songs have damned more souls than all his books and speeches." His first evangelical hymnal was published in 1524 by Luther's friend, Johann Walther. It contained four of Luther's own hymns. In the same year he wrote fourteen more, and before his death sixty collections of hymns had been issued. He did not found a separate school of church music, but worked to have music taught in the day schools throughout the land. It was he who first said "the devil can't bear music."

The tunes for the Lutheran hymnals were composed for them or were borrowed from earlier Latin hymns, Bohemian hymns, and sacred and secular folksongs. The French historian and critic, d'Anjou, two centuries later could affirm, "Of a truth, Luther, in causing simple, easy, appealing melodies to be adopted, learned in the schools, and sung with the organ, powerfully developed in Germany a feeling for music." The Lutheran chorales gave back to the people that participation in public worship which had long been denied them. Of these well known, stately chorales, the first of all is the so-called Luther's hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," which the poet Heine called the "Marseillaise of the Reformation."

"A powerful aid in the popularization of the Reformation," Mr. Dickinson adds, "was the singing of its teachings by the mastersingers. In France, the troubadours rendered service of inestimable value to the reformed faith; in Germany, the minnesingers were as 'voices crying in the wilderness'; some of the greatest among them, as Walther von der Vogelweide and Hugo von Trimberg, poured forth invectives and pleaded for that reformation for which they paved the way. When it did come, the greatest of the mastersingers, Hans Sachs, was its loyal adherent. With joy he greeted Luther as the 'Wittenberg Nightingale.'"

The music of Protestantism must express the sentiment of its text. It was felt, for instance, that a Psalm was not fitly set when the same music was used for all its stanzas, which differed so greatly in content. Therefore, the Calvinist composers, Goudimel, Bourgeois, La Jeune, and others, even back to the little known Pierre de Manchicourt in 1544, set the different verses of a Psalm to different music. In Germany the Passion was traditional in giving the words of Christ to a bass and the narrative of the Evangelist to a tenor, but there were recitatives and arias which revealed the believer's active part in the drama and its emotional effect on him, as well as the commentary of chorales in which the congregation joined.

Composers later broke more completely with traditional forms, even as used by Bach. In the greatest oratorios, as "The Messiah," by Bach's contemporary, Handel, and the "Elijah," "St. Paul," and "Hymn of Praise," by Mendelssohn, who, though of Jewish birth, was yet vividly conscious of the spiritual impulse of the Reformation—perhaps because his wife was a daughter of the Protestant pastor of the French Church in Frankfort—the most poignant expression is given to the longings of the soul. The Reformation did not stop with creating new forms; it revivified old ones. The unaccompanied motet of the earlier Church has been taken up again by such modern composers as Hugo Wolf and by Georg Schumann in his setting of Luther's Psalm XIII.

Luther composed unforgettably lovely carols, such as the simple and tender "Away in a Manger, No Crib for a Bed," which he wrote for his son, "little Johnny Luther." Many later men have used Lutheran chorales as the foundation for important works, and especially the great "marching song of the Reformation," "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." Besides its appearance in numberless choral preludes by composers all the way from the ancient Hans Leo Hassler to the modern Max Reger, the famous song is found in a solo and chorus in Meyerbeer's opera, "Les Huguenots," and as the theme of an overture by Raff, of the Nicolai-Liszt "Festival Overture," and of Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony."

For the Fall Festivals.

Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, is to be a soloist at the annual pair of festivals given by W. R. Chapman at Bangor and Portland, Me., which take place this year on Sept. 29 and Oct. 3. Another artist, in Grieg's pianoforte concerto and pieces of his own, will be Percy Grainger.

Louise Homer is to be the star of the sixtieth musical festival at Worcester, Mass., where a series of concerts is scheduled from Oct. 1 to 5. The Metropolitan contralto will appear in Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah." Two new works to be heard are Grainger's "Song of Democracy" and Hadley's "Ode to Music," to the poem of which Dr. Henry van Dyke has added a new strophe, "War."

Ernestine Schumann-Heink, who came to New York during the hot weather to sing for French and allied charities at the Manhattan, is filling a number of Summer engagements, including Winona, Ind.; Charleston, Ill., and Holdrege and Hastings, Neb. When en route to the Pacific Coast, later in August, she will give a concert at Sac City, Iowa, where she appears in the local Chautauqua.

John McCormack and Fritz Kreisler, who are announced for their first joint recital in public before the Summer colony at Ocean Grove, N. J., have changed the date of that event of Saturday evening, Aug. 18. The tenor and the violinist are personal friends. They have played and sung together in private for their own amusement, but never in front of an audience.

Sing to the Army Camps.

Two thousand members of the Community Chorus have given their time and in some cases their money to carry on the work of this newest popular musical organization, which is now being extended into the great American Army camps. Leader Harry Barnhart, who spends part of every week in the camps, sent out yesterday the following announcement and appeal:

"On Aug. 9 we are going to give the greatest 'Song and Light' we have ever given in the Syracuse camp of 30,000 soldiers. The spirit of beauty shall direct this tremendous energy of the army into a new force that has never yet been in the world, and before the world war is over the conquering spirit shall be that of brotherhood, and not that of iron and blood.

"On Sept. 13 and 14 the New York Community Chorus will again give 'Song and Light' in Central Park, more beautiful than ever. We should have 2,000 people rehearsing every Tuesday evening for this concert. In addition to this we shall have 2,000 children singing across the lake."

Notes of the Musicians.

The International War Council, organized by the War Department to entertain the camps, is sending its first volunteer, Louise Alice Williams of Georgia, who will sing this week at League Island, Allentown, and Gettysburg. Miss Williams's father fought on the Merrimac.

Five Aborn Opera graduates are in the Metropolitan this year, the former Century managers offering a stage experience that can't be had in Europe now. Classes open Sept. 10 at the headquarters, 11 East Forty-third Street, and there are scholarships for every voice but soprano.

Mary Garden is to sing twelve concerts for R. E. Johnston between Nov. 20 and Christmas. Frances Alda will give concerts as far west as Oklahoma, Anna Fitziu is to sing opera in Mexico, and both Ysaye and Isadora Duncan have tours to California.

W. J. Guard, the Metropolitan Secretary, whose "Soul of France" and "Spirit of Italy" record impressions of Europe early in the war, is this year spending a vacation on the stern and rockbound coast of Gloucester, Mass.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Recently the London County Council asked Dr. F. S. Boas to make researches as to the literary origin of the British "National Anthem," which has the same tune as the hymn "America." In an able report he stated there is no evidence of the existence of the song before the Restoration, and that it has grown, like a folk ballad, out of orders to the fleet, tags from religious services, and even prayers in the theatre. The following letter, written by Dr. C. Burney (the father of Fanny Burney) in 1806, is quoted by The London Daily Telegraph as an interesting piece of hearsay evidence to be found in the rich Cummings collection:

"Old Mrs. Arne, the mother of Dr. Arne and Mrs. Cibber * * * assured me at the time (1746) that 'God Save the King' was written and sung for King James in 1688, when the Prince of Orange was hovering over the coast; she said that she had heard it sung, not only at the playhouse, but in the street. Her son, Mr. Arne, composer to Drury Lane Theatre, at the desire of Mr. Fleetwood, the patentee, harmonized this loyal song for the stage. * * * There are many conjectures concerning the source of this loyal production, but they are mere conjectures. * * * I pretend not to swear that they (i. e., the words) were expressly written for James, but am most certain that they were sung for him at the time above mentioned."

As McCormack Tells It.

When John McCormack went up to Holy Cross College to receive his degree of Doctor of Letters not long ago, he was called on to speak at a dinner to guests of the day. If the home rule tenor had intended to touch lightly on the Golden Rule, he changed his mind and talked of heaven.

The clergy, the lawyers, the doctors, as well as many in the business world, were well represented, and in eulogistic terms told of the glories of their callings and the great credit their professions were entitled to. And so it went, until Dr. McCormack was called. He pleasantly reviewed the remarks of the preceding speakers and allowed all the greatness they claimed. "But," he said, "the greatness is not all of this world. When it comes to the next world there will be a change for all.

"In the heavenly kingdom we will all be happy. We will have no ills or pains and so there will be no need for the doctors. We will be free from cares and troubles and the lawyers' services will not be needed. Heaven, of course, has been fashioned by the Master Creator, and there can be no improvement by mortal painters, architects or sculptors, and, of course, their efforts must then cease.

"But how is it with the singers and the musicians? They will still continue to play the harp and join in the melody of the angels. So, you see," he added, "that of all earthly professions or callings the musician and singer will be the only ones whose occupation will continue to go on forever."

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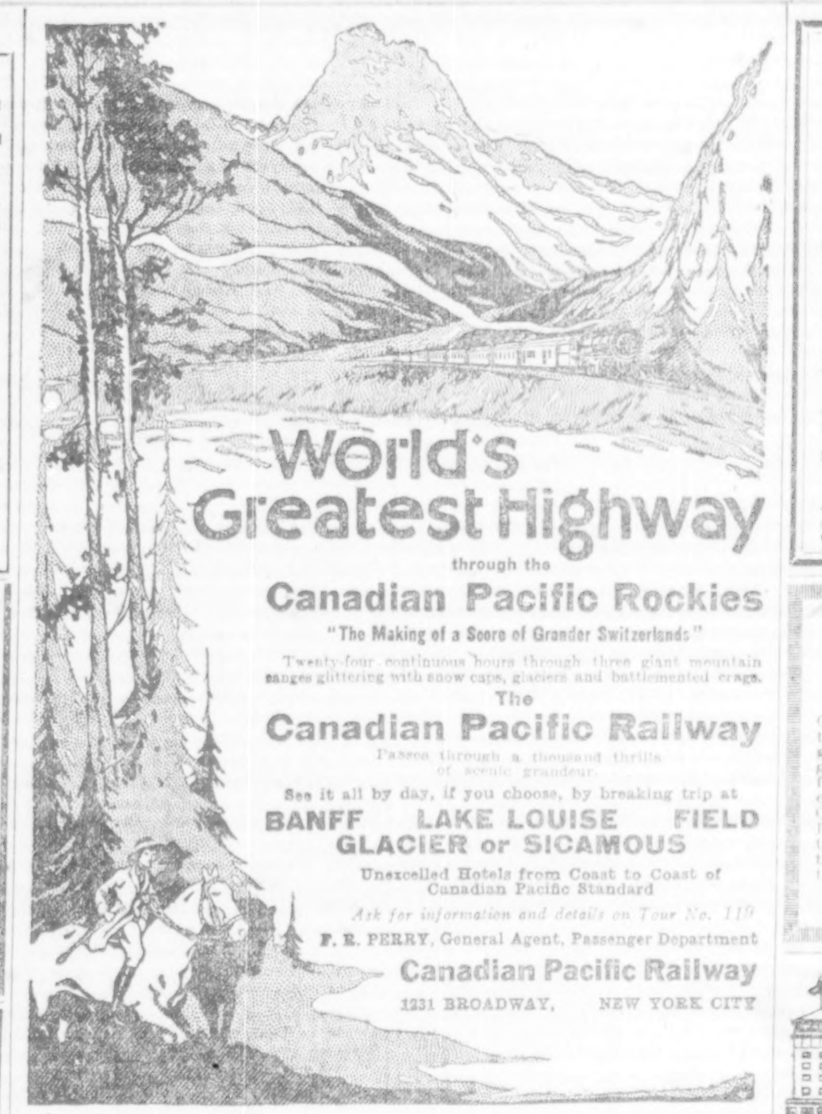

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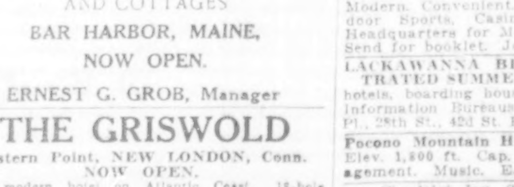

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PREPAREDNESS IN GOLD PRODUCTION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER of Yale has answered in part my article on the need of a larger gold production. I should like to call attention to a few of the reasons why it is impossible at this time to make any comparisons when dealing with a subject of an international character.

Writers on political economy and international monetary questions will be obliged to eliminate from their store of knowledge the past history of the effect which the production of gold has had on financial conditions. Those discussing gold, its production, and the effect it will have in the future must approach it from a new angle. The old dogmas and theories have passed away.

Professor Fisher objects to the following statement made by me: "Personally, I have no patience with those who claim the right of passing judgment on financial conditions, who say that the present influx of gold is the reason for the increased cost of commodities." He furnishes a chart showing the increased cost of supplies as keeping exact pace with the importation of gold.

The truth of my statement is being shown daily by the fact that the prices of several commodities have lowered already. In fact, during the last few weeks many commodities have dropped considerably in price, right in the face of one of the largest periods of gold importations this country has ever witnessed, more than $127,000,000 having come in during that time, while the total import of new gold since the first of the year amounts to $328,000,000. By the time the committees appointed by President Wilson get through, we shall find that the prices of many commodities have been raised just because they could be, by those who were anxious to take advantage of existing conditions to make a greater profit.

Gold is still coming in, and only last week leading financial writers commented on the fact that call money had been quoted at 6 per cent., but the moment England resumed her shipments of gold from Canada the rate of call money immediately fell to 3 per cent. How can an increased gold supply at the same time reduce the cost of money and raise the cost of living by increasing the price of commodities? These are ultra-extraordinary times. New international financial conditions are constantly arising, the like of which was never known.

In this country our bankers and financiers, however, are equal to the occasion and will do in the future as they have done in the past, show to the world that we are not only perfectly capable of taking care of ourselves and of any money situation that may arise, but that we are able to and will help others.

Few people realize that this nation has within the last few years absolutely changed its financial system. Thanks to the co-operation of the bankers with the Government, the change was not even noticed or felt. Through the splendid teamwork of the Federal Reserve system and the banks, no undue inflation was apparent during the stupendous importation of gold in the last three years. The banks of the country have been able to take care of and assist in the placing of the huge Liberty Loan (the magnitude of which is hardly yet appreciated) without causing the least ripple on the placid financial waters.

I cannot agree with Professor Fisher in his view when he says, "My own idea is that the mint price of gold, instead of being fixed, should be adjusted in accordance with the changes in the value of gold; in other words, that instead of fixing the weight of the gold dollar, we should fix its value." Gold is the only unit of value that is absolutely fixed, and as such is used as the financial standard of the strongest nations of the world. Now if you were to allow its value to be changed, you would be taking away the only real financial safeguard this country enjoys.

Speaking in the big, broad sense of humanity and not with the least desire even to imply an unjust criticism, we know that in the past a money power did exist in this country which controlled financial conditions to a great extent. This power was fairly well concentrated at that time, but today such a situation is next to impossible. This country is growing so fast and is becoming so prosperous, especially all over the Middle West country, that it is not as easy to control the money, although no doubt it could be done. Let us assume that Professor Fisher's idea was adopted of having "the mint price of gold adjusted in accordance with the changes in the value of gold." What would happen if the money powers of this country should get together and determine to manipulate the value of gold? Would that not place in the hands of the few the power to control the many and thereby destroy the very foundation of our Republic?

I am thankful we have one standard that is absolutely fixed, one basic commodity that cannot be controlled. Manipulations of exchange and large shipments of gold may be made for the purpose of getting large loans at a low rate of interest, yet in the face of it all the price of pure gold still remains constant at $20.6718 per ounce. Every nation in the world is constantly striving to increase its store of gold. What would have become of this country had England not had on hand a store of gold sufficient to finance her allies at the outbreak of the war? There is but one answer to that.

What has caused the depreciation in value of the German mark? The depletion of Germany's gold reserve. Many people believe that the ending of this unfortunate war will be brought about primarily by Germany's suing for peace on account of her financial condition.

We need financial preparedness in this country as much as any other kind, and if the bankers and financiers will only investigate the situation they will agree with me that one of the first steps to be taken is to encourage the prospecting for gold in this country, and thereby increase the production of that much-needed metal, which is well termed "the life blood of commerce." The great State of New York at the last session of its Legislature showed its interest in the gold situation by passing the Marshall bill, which permits the State to assist the Federal authorities to mobilize the gold in the State for war purposes. England recently sought to enlist the aid of American capital to develop the deep levels of that immense gold-bearing zone on the Rand in South Africa, from whence she gets most of her gold. Now Russia wishes to turn over the management of her gold mines to American capital for development.

When two large Governments show such confidence in American ability and management, when they want us to exploit their gold deposits, thereby evidencing a belief in the necessity of increasing their gold supply, why does not America wake up? With peace once more established, we will become the world mart for gold, and our present supply, abnormal as it seems, will dwindle in an unbelievably short time unless bolstered up by the solid backing of our gold mines. In our own country we have a buried treasure which pales the glories of Croesus, but with an optimistic indifference to danger and future needs truly American we utterly ignore it.

For months past we have been forced into acquaintance with the term "preparedness." We have laid plans for future food supplies, utilizing vacant lots and waste places for produce gardens; we have set in movement the project of a great army; we are building defenses, armoring our vessels, and bending every energy to conserve our steel and copper supply for military equipment. But the mightiest of all preparedness issues, the industry without which neither this nor any other nation could exist, the mother of them all, gold preparedness, has not received due consideration.

W. C. RALSTON.

New York, July 10, 1917.

SIGEL ARTICLE ELICITS PRAISE

THE letters printed below were received by Franz Sigel of this city, son of General Franz Sigel of civil war fame, following the publication in THE NEW YORK TIMES SUNDAY MAGAZINE of July 22 of Mr. Sigel's article telling how the sons of German-Americans of '48, of whom General Sigel was one, stand now that the country of their adoption is at war with Germany. Mr. Sigel stated emphatically that, were his father now alive, he would be enlisted heart and soul in the fight against German autocracy. He also made it perfectly clear that he himself was on the side of democracy against Prussianism, like a host of other sons of the Germans who came to this country as a result of oppression from their German rulers.

Adolph Werner, writer of one of the letters to Mr. Sigel reproduced below, is a retired Professor of German at the City College. He is now over eighty years of age and held his professorship for more than fifty years.

The other letter is from Louis D. Gibbs, County Judge of Bronx County.

The letters follow:

401 West End Avenue, July 23, 1917.

Dear Franz:

I thank you for your utterance. No sane man can have doubted where your father would have stood—not only since his (and our) country declared war against the land of his fathers, but since—three years ago—the rulers of that land started the war.

I am glad you have spoken. The right isn't always victorious. Let us hope it will be this time.

Mit Sigel, père et fils,
always and altogether,
ADOLPH WERNER.

Surrogate's Court,
Bronx County, N. Y., July 22, 1917.

Mr. Dear Mr. Sigel:

I write to congratulate you upon your timely and most interesting article which appears in this morning's TIMES MAGAZINE.

I have read it several times with ever-increasing pleasure and satisfaction. We need many more of a similar kind to create the proper national psychology for the prosecution of the war.

This article maintains the proper traditions established by General Sigel, whose illustrious career and memory have my most profound respect and admiration. I remember reading much in the memoirs of Carl Schurz that recalls some of the points you make with reference to the Germans who came to this country following the glorious revolt of 1848. I am sure that somewhere in the German Empire—perhaps on secret altars—the fires then ignited must be smoldering ready to burst forth into a bright and vivid flame that will give the German people their real "place in the sun." They had their "place in the sun" in their unprecedented commercial and industrial development, in their scientific and academic achievement, in their prosperity and contentment, but now, as a result of the secret diplomacy and sinister plotting of their autocratic Government, they have been thrust into the darkness of ruin, disaster, and dissolution.

It is fine for a son of a real patriotic German to write what you have written. It is a good sign. Very cordially,

LOUIS D. GIBBS.

His Esteemed Contemporaries.

The pin-headed whelp of the Seattle Poll Parrot and the odiferous fossil of the Evening Faker have at last got together on one proposition, and that is the annexation of Ballard.—Ballard (Wash.) News.

Seasoned Veterans.

Sugar-cured hams, pickled herrings, and dried apples we are all familiar with, but what are the "seasoned veterans" that the newspapers are talking so much about just now?—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

NOVEL CASES IN THE COURTS.

A QUESTION recently asked of the Committee on Professional Ethics of the New York County Lawyers' Association states that in a criminal case the prosecuting attorney had been informed that a certain individual on the trial-jury venire had announced that in his opinion the defendant should be convicted. The committee was asked whether it was proper in such a case for the prosecutor to refrain from striking that individual from the list and to refrain from notifying the court or the defendant's attorney of the opinion thus expressed. The committee replied:

"In the opinion of the committee, the defendant is entitled to a trial by an unbiased jury. Good faith and fair dealing on the part of the prosecuting attorney require either that he should seasonably inform the Judge presiding and the attorney for the defendant of the alleged expression of opinion by the venireman, or should of his own accord strike the venireman from the list. (See Canon 5, American Bar Association.)"

The right of a police officer to arrest a young woman who addressed him on the street with "Hello there, kid," and to prosecute her for disorderly conduct has been passed on by the Supreme Court of Michigan in Larson vs. Feeney, in which it appeared that the parties lived at Muskegon, Mich. The trial court gave the plaintiff a verdict for $33 damages, and the defendant appealed on the ground of error. In affirming the judgment the Supreme Court said that if the plaintiff could be presumed conclusively to be a disorderly person because she merely coughed and addressed the policeman in the manner stated, "the personal liberty of the citizens of this State has reached a pretty low ebb." The court said further: "As well might defendant have concluded that she was disorderly because she turned up her nose at him, or because she was saucy to him, or because she was silly or bold and said indiscreet things. It is possible for a girl to be bold, silly, and have bad manners on the street and still be immune from arrest without a warrant."

An English law journal states that a question as to whether, under the new régime in Russia, the Government of that country will be responsible for the payment of the money advanced to the late Government of Russia for the prosecution of the war, was answered recently in the House of Commons in the affirmative without any reservation whatever. It is a settled principle of international morality that neither a change in the person of its ruler nor the complete transformation in the internal organization of its Government can affect the treaties or public debts of a State so long as its corporate identity remains. As the people as a whole were bound at their creation by the acts of international agents, each new Government succeeds not only to the fiscal rights, but to the fiscal obligations of its predecessor. The principle, indeed, goes still further when a State merges voluntarily into another State, or, when a State is subjugated by another State, the latter remains one and the same international person, and the former becomes totally extinct as an international person. No succession takes place, therefore, with regard to rights or duties of the extinct State arising either from its character as an international person or from its purely political treaties. Thus treaties of alliance or arbitration or of neutrality or of any other political nature fall to the ground with the extinction of the State by which they have been concluded. A real succession, however, takes place with regard to the fiscal property and the fiscal funds of an extinct State. They both accrue to the absorbing State ipso facto by the absorption of the extinct State. But the debts of the extinct State, on the other hand, must be taken over by the absorbing State also. The report of the Transvaal Concessions Commission, (British State Papers, South Africa, 1901, Cd. 623,) although it declares that "it is clear that a State which has annexed another is not legally bound by any contracts made by the State which has ceased to exist," nevertheless agrees that "the modern usage of nations has tended in the acknowledgment of such contracts." It may, however, safely be maintained that not a usage, but a real rule of international law based on custom is in existence with regard to this point.

Judicial skepticism to a marked degree is shown in the opinion in Freeman vs. Frank, 10 Abb. Pr., (N. Y.,) 370, in which the court makes the following reference to a plea in the defendant's answer:

"The fact that the defendant has answered, though by attorney, shows he is neither civilly nor physically dead. It is conclusive that he is living, and not under any disability that prevents him defending the action. The defendant, by answering, proves he is alive; and when he avers in his answer that he is dead, he is not to be believed. The answer, therefore, contains two contradictory averments, one of which in judgment of law is a fiction. If the defendant was dead, he could not answer. Hence the averment that he is civilly dead must be deemed untrue."

In Billet vs. Michigan Bonding & Security Company, the plaintiff was suing the surety on a liquor dealer's bond for damages because her husband was injured in a drunken brawl as a result of drinking liquor sold by the dealer, and in the trial court she got damages for mental anguish due to being compelled to look at a permanent scar on her husband's face. The Supreme Court reversed the verdict on this ground and said:

"That part of the charge, above quoted, would permit the jury to award damages for future injury to plaintiff's feelings because of the disfigurement of the husband's face, by the permanent scar. To show that plaintiff's counsel so understood the charge, we have only to look at his brief wherein he argues: 'As long as Mrs. Billett lives with her husband, that scar will be an occasion of shame and disgrace to her. She will be called upon perhaps many times to explain to others the cause of that scar. This ought to be worth the entire amount of the verdict itself.' In Sissing v. Beach, 99 Mich. 438, 58 N. W. 364, this court said: 'The court further instructed the jury that they had a right to take into account the injury which plaintiff may have sustained in her feelings on account of 'his injury to her father. This was error. The injury to the feelings, contemplated by the statute, is the shame, mortification, or disgrace arising from the fact of intoxication; and it does not include, as an element of actual damages, the mental anguish because of the injury received by the person so intoxicated.'"

Chief Justice Hill of the Supreme Court of Georgia said in Rumsey against Bullard:

All the Judges of this court, being "to the manner born," are willing to take judicial cognizance of a fact which as individuals they all well know, that in Georgia to call a man a liar, even without raising a stick, usually provokes a breach of the peace, and most generally brings on a fight. There may be exceptions to this rule, but they are rare exotics, and find little nourishment in our Southern soil and beneath our Southern skies.

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Bamberger's—First Floor.

29c Scalloped Pillow Cases at 21c Each

Size 45x36, made of good quality muslin. They are hemstitched with scalloped edge. While 600 last we offer them at the very low price of **21c each.** A most remarkable opportunity for the purchase of very fine cases at a saving of 8c on every case.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Ice Cream Freezers

WHITE MOUNTAIN

1 qt., 1.98	6 qt., 3.98
2 qt., 2.25	8 qt., 5.49
3 qt., 2.75	10 qt., 6.89
4 qt., 3.15	12 qt., 8.75

GEM FREEZER

1 qt., 1.75	4 qt., 2.98
2 qt., 2.10	6 qt., 3.75
3 qt., 2.49	8 qt., 4.98

NORTH POLE

1 qt., 1.49	3 qt., 2.10
2 qt., 1.74	4 qt., 2.49

With the Auto Vacuum freezer you can make cream or Sherbet without cranking. Come in two sizes, at **$3** and **$4.**

Bamberger's—Basement.

Important
(Monday)

In instances where the lots in this column are small, and we cannot guarantee that they will remain on sale all day, we state at the bottom of such items: "While they last; no mail, phone or C. O. D. orders."

3.50 Satin Spreads, 2.25.
Full size satin spreads, neatly hemmed, and come in a wide assortment of new patterns. On sale while a small quantity lasts at 2.25 each. Limit 2 to a customer. No mail or phone orders.
First Floor.

Boys' 3.50 Norfolk Suits, 2.75.
Boys' wash suits, made of khaki crash and white duck. All sizes in the lot as the sale starts. Only a few on hand; while they last at 2.75.
Second Floor.

Untrimmed Panama Hats, 1.00.
About twelve popular sport and outing styles to choose from. They are duplicates of hats that sold earlier in the season for 3.00 and 4.00.
Third Floor.

Men's 1.50 Pajamas, 1.25
Men's summer pajamas, made of fine quality woven madras and percale. A wide variety of stripes and colors to choose from. Some have mercerized loops and large pearl buttons.
First Floor.

Men's Sox at 17c.
Men's mercerized lisle sox with double soles and high spliced heels. Come in white, black and colors. Priced at 17c the pair, or 3 pairs for 50c. While they last, no mail or phone orders.
First Floor.

VICTOR CONCERTS

Featuring the records advertised in the new August List. Concert for three days, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE PROGRAM

Have a Heart. Medley One Step ..... *Band*
All the World Will Be Jealous of Me ..... *De Gogorza*
Underneath the Stars. Violin ..... *Kreisler*
Musica Probita ..... *Caruso*
Minuet. 'Cello ..... *Hand Kindler*
Your Flag and My Flag ..... *Reinald Warrenrath*
La Marseillaise ..... *Frances Alda*
The Battle Cry of Freedom ..... *Quartet*

Concert Rendered in the Bamberger Talking Machine Recital Room, Sixth Floor

79c Damask at 62c Yard

Fine mercerized and linen finish table damask, 64 inches wide, and made of clean yarns, bleached pure white. A number of splendid designs to choose from. An exceptional purchasing opportunity, this, at **62c** a yard.

12½c Crash Toweling at 9½c

A firm, close weave of toweling that is 17 inches wide. Offered with either red or blue borders. Regular 12½c quality, on sale Monday at **9½c** a yard.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Save Your Sales Slips

They are necessary hereafter whenever you have to return merchandise for credit, refund, or exchange. It is absolutely necessary that the sales slip accompany the goods or merchandise will not be accepted.

The Following Rule Is Now Being Absolutely Enforced

No goods will be accepted for credit or exchange unless offered to us within seven days of receipt. This does not alter the present rule regarding merchandise sold on a strictly non-returnable basis for sanitary or other reasons.

ANNOUNCING!
Some Advance Fall Ideas in the Art Needlework Section.

We have just received a shipment of a number of very charming new ideas for the skillful needles of those who love art needlework.

The new assortment comprises the Fall notions, and is especially interesting because of the diversity and practical nature of the ideas embodied.

New Table Runners, Scarfs, and Pillows, stamped on Rajah cloth in blue, gray, mulberry, and brown.

Ready to be embroidered in floral and conventional designs.

Pretty and simple designs for couching and coronation, cord stamped on heavy white cloth. This lot includes Scarfs, Pillows, and Centrepieces.

Designs for pine cone stamped on tan linen, comprising Centrepieces, Pillows, and Scarfs.

Bamberger's—Second Floor.

Cash's Woven Names for Soldiers

Indispensable to military men as a means of easy identification of their apparel.

Any distinguishing wording that you desire may be woven on the tapes.

12 dozen lots at **2.00.**
6 dozen lots at **1.25.**
3 dozen lots at **85c.**

Orders filled within three to five days.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

Summer Hints:

For protection against sunburn, we suggest—
Mme. Given's Famous Sunburn Cream.
Has been used successfully for many years at shore resorts. To be applied freely before bathing. Prevents the burn. Price **25c, 50c** and **75c** a jar.

Take a Vacuum Bottle With You

Vacuum Bottles, Food Jars and Carafes for home and travel use. Thermos Bottles, plain nickel and corrugated, ½ pint and pint and quart sizes. Jars for salads and solid foods. Carafes covered with enamel. Nickel Drinking Cups. Lunch Kits containing Thermos bottle and lunch box, and many other midsummer comforts.

Bamberger's—First Floor.

L. BAMBERGER & Co.
NEWARK N J